



Evaluation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program in Soppeng Regency

Ainun M. Nur¹, Hamsinah², Suryadi Lambali³

^{1,2,3}Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia.

Email: shoqosimabdurahimov42@gmail.com

*Corresponding author's E-mail: shoqosimabdurahimov42@gmail.com

Article History	Abstract
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 06 Dec 2023	<p><i>Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) is an empowerment program initiated by the central government of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to strengthen the community participation movement and government partnership with the community in child protection. This research aims to analyze the evaluation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program in Soppeng Regency. This research uses qualitative methods with descriptive research. Data collection techniques were carried out using interviews and documentation studies. The data was analyzed using data reduction techniques, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The research results show that the evaluation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) program is optimal using the evaluation approach namely (1) Context Evaluation, this can be seen from the legal basis for the formation of the program and the guidelines that have been quite strong, even though the objectives of this program are not yet optimal, (2) Input Evaluation, this can be seen from the facilities provided by the UPT PPA Soppeng Regency which provides houses, psychologists and hotlines to support child protection in Soppeng Regency, (3) Process evaluation, this can be seen from PATBM cadres who act quickly when cases of child violence are discovered in their area, (4) Results Evaluation, this can be seen from the person concerned no longer doing work that could harm children after remediation by the cadet PATBM, PATBM cadres even facilitate children with tools that no longer endanger children when peeling cocoa.</i></p>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Keywords: <i>Evaluation, Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM), Government</i>

1. Introduction

Children are victims who often experience human rights violations. Children must have their honor protected, their dignity protected and their dignity must be guarded wisely according to culture, politics, social, cultural, economic and legal, without distinguishing between class, race and religion (Hollinger 2006, Cholil & Sudirman 2019, Yuliantini & Mangku 2020). Children's rights are one of human rights and are contained in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection. Based on that, part b states that "every child has the right to survival, growth and development and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination as stated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Child protection becomes very important when the child's life becomes threatened. That as long as someone has the status of a child, they need protection for their survival and growth and development (Sear & Mace 2008, Sutherland 2015, Bunga 2021). The problem is that health insurance, education and protection for children have not been enjoyed as mandated by the constitution and the basic rights that children should receive. Every year the percentage of child problems continues to increase, not decrease. This is important to take into account in the process of providing welfare and protection by the state to its people. The implementation of the child protection program aims to improve the handling of cases of violence against children (Suhaimah & Permatasari 2022, Fitriana & Kriswibowo 2022, Kuswandi et al 2023). In implementing child protection programs, of course community

involvement in reporting cases of child violence is very necessary (Wessells 2015, Reuben et al 2022, Purmalasari et al 2022, Nurlia et al 2023), because the source of information regarding cases of child violence begins with reports or complaints from the community.

In the Law, article 1 paragraph (one) explains that "a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children in the womb". Human rights violations often experienced by children include violence. Violence against children violates children's human rights, where children's rights not to receive cruel treatment have been violated and can result in trauma for the victim. The government itself has made regulations to protect children who are exposed to violence or unpleasant treatment. The 2016 PATBM Guidelines by the Ministry of Tourism stated that the Indonesian Government, through the Ministry of Tourism, created a PATBM strategy, and is a child protection movement carried out by a group of communities in the region (village/kelurahan).

Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) is a movement of networks or groups of citizens at the community level who work in a coordinated manner to achieve child protection goals . PATBM is a community initiative as the spearhead for carrying out prevention efforts by building community awareness so that changes in understanding, attitudes and behavior occur that provide protection for children. As the spearhead, PATBM is part of the child protection system which is carried out based on applicable policies and regulations using the functions of existing or newly formed institutional structures at the local level in the village/sub-district (or below) which is networked with various child protection institutions and government in stages.

Soppeng Regency is one of the districts in South Sulawesi province, which has a quite significant number of cases of child violence. This Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program was launched to respond to cases of violence against children which are currently starting to occur in the community. Based on data recorded at the UPT for Protection of Women and Children, Soppeng Regency, during 2020 and 2021 there was an increase in cases of violence against children by 37.5% with the following details:

Case Type	Year	
	2021	2022
Domestic violence (KDRT)	3	2
Persecution	7	12
Obscenity/Sexual Harassment	0	6
Take away minors	2	1
Intercourse	3	0
Criminal offense of trafficking in persons (TPPO)	1	1
AMOUNT	16	22

Source: UPT PPA DP3P2KB Soppeng Regency

The data above is proof that child violence, especially in Soppeng Regency, still continues to haunt children and continues to increase every year. Child protection becomes important, when the child's life becomes threatened. From the increasing cases of child violence, the PATBM program was formed where the community or citizens can influence each other's behavior to prevent, act on and stop violence against children. Apart from that, when there is an incident of violence, residents can make efforts so that the victim gets help quickly so that they can obtain their right to receive repairs for the losses they have experienced, to restore the functional disorders they have experienced in order to continue their growth and development, obtain justice and a sense of security.

This research aims to analyze the evaluation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) program in Soppeng Regency. This research uses qualitative research methods with qualitative descriptive research. Data collection techniques were carried out using in-depth interviews and documentation studies. The data was analyzed using the analysis model by (Huberman, 1994) with data reduction techniques, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Results of research on the effectiveness of the Community-based Integrated Child Protection program in Soppeng Regency using an Evaluation approach (Daniel L. Stufflebeam ; 2017) , namely (1) Context (2) Input (3) Process (4) Product.

Literature Review

Public policy

According to Lasswell, H. D. (1960), policy is defined as a means to achieve a goal, and policy is an activity related to the principles of goals, values and practices. A similar understanding of public policy was expressed by James E. Anderson, that policy is a direction of action that has a purpose and is determined by an actor or a number of actors in overcoming a problem or problem. Public policy is a series of actions carried out by the government, which have certain goals in the interests of all levels of society.

Basically, Public Policy focuses on "the public and its problems". Public policy discusses how these phenomena and problems are constructed, defined, and how these problems are placed on the policy agenda. In addition, public policy is the study of how, why, and what are the effects of government active (*action*) and passive (*inaction*) actions or public policy is the study of "what the government does, why the government takes these actions, and what the impact of the actions is." the. More specifically, public policy is the study of government decision making and actions designed for the public interest

Evaluation

According to Echols and Shadily in Suleman, (2011:11) say that evaluation is an assessment process. This assessment can be neutral, positive or negative or it can be a combination of both. When evaluated, the person evaluating usually makes a decision about the value and benefits. According to Dror in Abidin, (2002:221) it is stated that evaluation is a complete process, presenting elements in the form of *outputs, inputs, criteria and standards*.

Meanwhile, Uzer in Suleman, (2011:9) says that: Evaluation is a process taken to obtain information that is useful for determining which of two or more things is an alternative that will be used, because this kind of determination or decision is not taken randomly. / random, then the alternatives must be given relative values, therefore assigning values must require rational (reasonable) considerations based on information for the decision making process.

In Subarsono (2013: 126) to assess the success of a policy, several indicators need to be developed. The following indicators or evaluation criteria according to Dunn include:

Effectiveness

It is a measure of whether the program/policy achieves the expected results (consequences), or achieves the objectives of the activities that have been carried out. Effectiveness, which is closely related to technical rationality, is always measured by a product or service or its monetary value.

Efficiency

It is the amount of effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness. Efficiency is an equation of economic rationality which is the relationship between effectiveness and effort, the latter is generally measured using monetary costs.

Adequacy

That is, it relates to how far a level of effectiveness satisfies the needs, values, or opportunities that give rise to problems. Adequacy criteria emphasize the strength of the relationship between policy alternatives and the expected results.

Alignment

That is, the policy/program is implemented evenly and all needs are met.

Responsiveness

That is, it is concerned with how far a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences or values of a particular society. The importance of this criterion is because an analysis that can satisfy all other criteria still fails if it does not respond to the actual needs of the group that should benefit from a policy.

Accuracy

Namely an implementation result that is seen from the conformity of costs with standards and the form of a letter of accountability that is in accordance with the provisions.

CIPP evaluation proposed by Daniel L. Stufflebeam ; 2017) is an evaluation approach that is oriented towards decision making to provide assistance to administrators or decision-making leaders. Stufflebeam stated that the evaluation results will provide alternative problem solving for decision makers.

The CIPP evaluation model consists of 4 letters which are described as follows: *Context Evaluation* (Context Evaluation): The background or situation that influences the formation of a program. *Input Evaluation*: The quality of input that can support the achievement of a program. *Process Evaluation* (Process Evaluation): Running the program and using the facilities accordingly which had been planned. *Product Evaluation* (Result Evaluation): In the form of results obtained in running the program.

By using this theory it is hoped that we can measure the level of effectiveness. In this case, it is an evaluation of the community-based integrated child protection program (PATBM) in Soppeng Regency.

Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM)

Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) is an empowerment program initiated by the central government of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to strengthen the movement for community participation and government partnerships with the community in child protection. This strategy was formulated in accordance with the central government's authority mandated by Law Number 23 of 2014 to carry out strategic affairs in the national interest (article 13), and establish norms, standards, procedures and criteria (article 16).

Child Protection is 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, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination (RI Law Number 23 of 2002). Based on this understanding, the definition of child protection in the implementation of PATBM is narrowed down to focus on efforts to protect children from various forms of violence. Violence against children is any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion including economic exploitation, or unlawful deprivation of liberty. Therefore, the definition of child protection in this guideline is the steps and development of a structured movement to prevent and deal with abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence that can affect the lives of children as regulated in the Child Rights Convention (CRC), and other human rights legal instruments, especially Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 2002 and Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2014 for Child Protection. Meanwhile, the definition of child in this guideline refers to Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 2012 article 1, namely someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb.

Internally integrated is a unified movement from various elements of society that coordinately carries out all aspects of activity development starting from situation analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of all components of child protection activities. Integrated activities include the implementation of all components of activities for broad objectives as a continuity, namely starting from promoting children's rights, prevention by eliminating/reducing the factors that cause violence, early to complex detection and treatment to minimize risks resulting from violence, by carry out comprehensive changes to various elements of society, families and children. Integrated also means utilizing and synergizing various resources optimally, from society, government and the business world

Community Based in this guideline is an effort that empowers the capacity of the community to be able to recognize, examine and take the initiative in preventing and solving existing problems independently. The community referred to in the context of this movement is a community (group of people who interact with each other) who live in the smallest government administrative boundaries, namely villages/sub-districts.

PATBM is an organized community movement, which accommodates and coordinates community activities in preventing and handling violence against children carried out in networks that are part of the child protection system. Thus, PATBM provides opportunities and facilitates the community to fulfill citizens' participation rights in child protection as legally recognized and guaranteed through the Child Protection Law.

2. Material and Methods

This research uses qualitative research methods with descriptive research. Data collection techniques were carried out using interviews and documentation studies. The data was analyzed using the analysis model proposed by (Huberman; 1994) with data reduction techniques, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The location chosen by the researchers was Soppeng Regency, which is the Regency where the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection program is implemented. The location of the data collection area is at the Soppeng Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service in Watansoppeng, Soppeng Regency.

The informants in this research were the Soppeng Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service. The focus of this research uses the Evaluation approach proposed by (Daniel L. Stufflebeam, 2017), namely (1) *Context* , the background or situation that influences the formation of a program (2) *Input* , the quality of input that can support program achievement (3) *Process* , Running the program and using the facilities according to what has been planned (4) *Product* , Results obtained in running the program.

3. Results and Discussion

Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) was first formed in 2016 by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), while in Soppeng Regency PATBM was formed at the beginning of 2018 until now 53 PATBMs have been formed spread throughout Soppeng Regency . It is hoped that Community-Based Integrated Child Protection will be able to prevent child violence at the village level. As the name of the program suggests, it is community-based, meaning that the community plays an important role in child protection. As for looking at the dimensions of public policy evaluation, as follows:

Context Evaluation is useful for determining needs, helping plan decisions and formulating activity or program objectives. Context evaluation aims to see whether the goals that have been created and formulated are specific and clear or not. The following are the results of an interview with informant KAR, SKM, M. Kes as Head of the Women and Child Protection Division at the Soppeng Regency Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (P3AP2KB) Service as follows:

"Actually, our aim in establishing PATBM is of course to reduce the number of child violence and with this program we can also increase public awareness about child violence because this is community-based, right, so the main actor is the community, if there are already many legal grounds, there is a law. "Law number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, specifically in the Regency there is also a Regional Regulation which regulates child protection"

The results of the interviews above show that child protection is actually not only the responsibility of certain agencies, but all parties can participate, including the community, private institutions or even non-governmental organizations. The aim of this program is to increase public awareness about the importance of child protection. The district has also has a Regional Regulation that regulates child protection, namely PERDA No. 3 of 2020 concerning child protection, based on the results of researchers' observations there is already a PATBM guideline that has been published by the Ministry of PPA so that it can be used as a reference for this PATBM program. The aim of the PATBM program is based on the results of interviews in the field in terms of This is still not optimal as evidenced by child violence in Soppeng Regency which is still increasing by 37.5% from 2020 to 2021, this increase in cases per year can be used as evaluation material for all stakeholders involved in this PATBM program.

Input Evaluation, this evaluation includes input in order to obtain the objectives, whether it is considered inadequate or adequate, as well as the quality and process. This can be seen from the indicators, namely facilities and infrastructure as well as the readiness of implementing staff in the running process. this program. As the results of the researcher's interview with Informant ZUL as an employee of UPT PPA Soppeng Regency stated as follows

"For serious cases, PATBM cadres are expected to report to the UPT, they can come directly to the office, but we also provide a hotline number that can be contacted if the reporter cannot come, meanwhile, if the case of child violence is committed by their own family or they are in our same house too We provide temporary shelter for victims of violence, we call it a safe house, we also now provide psychologists at our location if the victim feels traumatized, so there is no need to go to the UPT PPA in the province."

The results of this interview with Informant ZUL provide an overview of the facilities provided by UPT PPA Soppeng Regency which even provides houses and psychologists for victims of violence. This is of course very helpful for victims of violence considering that psychologist services are very expensive but have been provided by UPT PPA Soppeng Regency so that it can heal trauma for children who have experienced violence.

Process Evaluation (Process Evaluation), Evaluation of processes related to activities when implementing the program plan with the input that has been provided. This is related to activities carried out when carrying out PATBM activities such as interviews conducted with Informant DEB as a PATBM cadre in Congko Village, Soppeng Regency as follows:

"For cases of child abuse last year, we found children who were indicated as child laborers, so we carried out remediation. In that remediation, we informed the child and the child's parents that this was included in child labor which could endanger the child's safety."

Based on the results of interviews conducted with Informant, when child workers are found, PATBM cadres will immediately act quickly by carrying out remediation so that children no longer use sharp objects that can harm the child. Child labor is included in child violence and is protected by Labor Law No. 13 of the Year. 2003, what the PATBM cadres did was correct to protect children.

Product Evaluation (Result Evaluation) Product evaluation is closely related to evaluation of the results achieved from a policy or program that has been created so that it can determine what decisions will be implemented next to achieve the goals of the program that have been previously determined. Like the interview conducted with Informant DEB as a PATBM cadre in Congko Village, Soppeng Regency as follows:

"After we carried out remediation with children who were indicated as child laborers, they no longer repeated this , we also provided the children with chocolate crushers so that the children no longer used sharp objects when peeling chocolate. "

Based on the results of interviews and observations conducted with Informant, the results of the PATBM program that have been carried out have been realized but further optimization is needed so that this program can continue to develop. Of course, this is a very tough job for DP3AP2KB and all PATBM cadres as implementers of the PATBM movement.

This research recognizes the importance of a strong legal framework, including Law No. 35 of 2014 on child protection and Regional Regulation (PERDA No. 3 of 2020), ensuring a solid foundation for the initiative. Furthermore, it underscores the vital role of community involvement, highlighting that child protection is a collective responsibility involving not just specific agencies, but also the broader community, private institutions, and non-governmental organizations. The input evaluation focuses on the facilities and infrastructure necessary for the effective implementation of PATBM. This includes assessing the readiness and quality of the staff involved, along with the availability of essential facilities like safe houses and access to psychological services for victims. An interview with Informant ZUL, an employee of UPT PPA, sheds light on the various services provided by UPT PPA, such as a reporting hotline, temporary shelters for victims, and psychological support, all crucial for the program's success.

In terms of process evaluation, the implementation strategies involve proactive measures like identifying child labor cases and initiating remedial actions. Insights from an interview with Informant DEB, a PATBM cadre, reveal the practical steps taken in child labor cases, which include educating both the child and their parents and ensuring the child's safety. Lastly, the product evaluation concentrates on the outcomes and results achieved through the policy or program. Again drawing from the experiences shared by Informant DEB, the success of remediation efforts is evident, particularly in providing safer alternatives for children previously involved in hazardous labor. This multi-dimensional approach in public policy evaluation, particularly in sensitive areas like child protection, is critical. The observed 37.5% increase in child violence cases in Soppeng Regency from 2020 to 2021 indicates that, despite the progress made by PATBM, there is an urgent need for further refinement and development of the program. This rise in cases highlights a disconnect between policy formulation and its practical implementation or effectiveness at the grassroots level.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of this research is based on the Evaluation dimensional approach in the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program in Soppeng Regency, showing that this program has been running optimally based on four dimensions, namely: (1) Context Evaluation, this can be seen from the legal basis for the formation of the program and the guidelines provided is already quite strong, even though the objectives of this program are not yet optimal, (2) Input Evaluation, this can be seen from the facilities provided by the UPT PPA Soppeng Regency which provides houses, psychologists and hotlines to support child protection in Soppeng Regency, (3) Process evaluation, this can be seen from PATBM cadres who act quickly when cases of child violence are discovered in their area, (4) Results Evaluation, this can be seen from the person concerned no longer doing work that could harm children after remediation by PATBM cadre, PATBM cadres even facilitate children with tools that no longer endanger children when peeling chocolate.

References

- Bunga, D. (2021). The State's Responsibility in Protecting Children in Online Schools during the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Varia Justicia*, 17(3), 258-274.
- Cholil, M., & Sudirman, S. (2019). GENDER EQUALITY IN ISLAMIC FAMILY LAW: Breaking the Chain of Domestic Violence to Achieve Harmonious Family. *Kafaah: Journal of Gender Studies*, 9(2), 131-146.
- Fitriana, A. R. D., & Kriswibowo, A. (2022). Case management approach to overcoming the violence against child (study at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Women and Children Protection, Sidoarjo Regency). *Journal of economics, business, and government challenges*, 5(01), 66-74.
- Hollinger, D. A. (2006). *Postethnic America: beyond multiculturalism*. Hachette UK.
- Kuswandi, A., Rofieq, A., Nuraini, S., & Kholis, N. (2023). How to deal with children's violence? Implementation of child protection policies in Bekasi Regency, Indonesia. *Otoritas: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 13(1), 16-29.
- Lasswell, H. D. (1960). Interplay of Economic, Political and Social Criteria in Legal Policy. *Vand. L. Rev.*, 14, 451.
- Listyaningsih. (2022). Community-Based Prevention Strategy for Sexual Violence Against Children in the Coastal Area of Serang Regency. *JIPAGS*, 6-7.
- Nugroho, R. (2004). *Public Policy, Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo.
- Nurlia, E., Nursyiam, N., & Ariyan, S. (2023). Policy Implementation of Law No. 35 of 2014 Regarding Child Protection in Cibeer District, Lebak Regency. *Riwayat: Educational Journal of History and Humanities*, 6(2), 351-358.
- Purmalasari, I., Rusli, A. M., & Arifin, I. (2022). Analysis of inhibiting factors for the implementation of child violence prevention policy based on residents shelter in Makassar City, Indonesia. *Social and Political Issues on Sustainable Development in the Post Covid-19 Crisis*, 359.
- Reuben, M., Mohamed, F., & Mutasa, F. (2022). The effects of community-based child protection mechanisms on sexual violence against children in Rombo District, Tanzania. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 10(1), 57-71.
- Rinah, S.A. (2022). Evaluation of the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Movement (Patbm) in Sei Jang Village, Tanjungpinang City. *JISIPOL*, 5-6.
- Rusdianah, E. (2019). Evaluation of the Healthy Indonesia Program with a Family Approach (Pis-Pk): Case Study at the Community Health Center Level. *JKKI*, 4.
- Sear, R., & Mace, R. (2008). Who keeps children alive? A review of the effects of kin on child survival. *Evolution and human behavior*, 29(1), 1-18.
- Sitepu, P.N. (2017). *Guidelines for Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Management for Regency/City and Provincial Government Organizations*. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.
- Stufflebeam, D. (2017). *The CIPP Evaluation Model: How to evaluate for improvement and accountability*. Guilford.
- Suhaimah, N., & Permatasari, A. (2022, March). Policy Implementation in Bekasi Municipal Government in Handling Violence Against Children in 2020. In *International Conference on Public Organization (ICONPO 2021)* (pp. 389-397). Atlantis Press.
- Sutherland, E. E. (2015). The child's right to life, survival and development: evolution and progress. *Stellenbosch Law Review*, 26(2), 272-294.
- Tangkilan. (2003). *Public Policy Evaluation, Explanation, Analysis and Transformation of Thought*. Yogyakarta: Balairung&Co.
- Wessells, M. G. (2015). Bottom-up approaches to strengthening child protection systems: Placing children, families, and communities at the center. *Child abuse & neglect*, 43, 8-21.
- Yulianda, A. (2015). Evaluation of the Implementation of the Public Health Insurance Program. *Journal of Public Administration Science*, 4-5.
- Yuliartini, N. P. R., & Mangku, D. G. S. (2020). Legal protection for women victims of trafficking in Indonesia in an international human rights perspective. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, 9(2), 1397.