



Preventing Violence against Children: Assessing the Effectiveness of the Women and Children Protection Task Force

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ABSTRACT

The increase in cases of violence against children during the COVID-19 pandemic highlights the urgent need for effective and coordinated child protection efforts, as such violence has severe long-term impacts on children's physical and psychological Development. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of the Women and Children Protection Task Force in preventing violence against children in Sukoharjo Regency. The study employed a qualitative case study approach involving 15 key informants from cross-sector institutions, including government agencies, health services, psychologists, and community representatives. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observation, and document analysis. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman interactive model, with sources, methods, and theories triangulated to ensure validity. The findings indicate a high level of effectiveness, reflected in clear goal orientation, timely case handling, comprehensive holistic services, and a reduction in reported cases of violence against children. These results imply that a cross-sector task-force-based approach is practical for child violence prevention and can be integrated into early childhood education programs as a sustainable preventive strategy.

INTRODUCTION

Violence against children represents a global public health crisis affecting millions annually, with profound long-term physical, psychological, and social developmental impacts (Selama et al., 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated these risks worldwide through social isolation, economic pressures, and disrupted protection services (Katayane et al., 2023). Violence against children spiked during the 2022 pandemic in Indonesia, particularly in Sukoharjo Regency. Poverty is one contributing factor (Alkhattabi et al., 2022). Furthermore, increased time spent at home and caring for children, coupled with pandemic stress, has contributed to this increase (Theodorou & Brown, 2022).

Community-based child protection mechanisms play a crucial role in mitigating violence through cross-sector coordination and early prevention (Levaan, 2022). Local institutional effectiveness determines the success of crisis response, particularly when health and social systems are overwhelmed (Kusuma et al., 2024). Child protection is not only the responsibility of the family but also of the state, through local institutions such as Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk, Keluarga Berencana, Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (DPPKBP3A), especially in early childhood, where children need self-protection skills from kindergarten onward (Muthmainnah, 2014). Addressing violence against children is crucial given its physical, psychological, and social impacts. Sexual violence can cause profound trauma in children, affecting their mental health for life. Children who experience sexual



violence often experience psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic stress disorder, which can disrupt their social and emotional Development (Solichah, 2024).

Most studies on child violence focus on prevalence and risk factors, offering limited evaluation of local institutional effectiveness (Diii & Stikes, 2020). During pandemics, few research efforts measure district-level institutional performance using organizational indicators (Jeki, 2022). This study addresses a research gap by empirically assessing the effectiveness of the Sukoharjo Women and Children Protection Task Force using Siagian indicators, particularly during the pandemic. The novelty lies in applying an organizational framework to district-level child violence prevention mechanisms, serving as a replicable model for other districts and as a means of integrating into Early Childhood Education (PAUD) curricula for community-based protection ecosystems. According to Siagian (2002), effectiveness is achieved by meeting predetermined targets within specified timeframes. Effectiveness relates to goal achievement and the implementation of activities (Lestari, 2021). Muhibin (2009) explains effectiveness in terms of how goals are achieved, the resulting benefits, component functionality, and user satisfaction.

As a lower-middle-income country (LMIC), Indonesia experienced significant child violence challenges during the pandemic, with local data showing targeted interventions' impact (BPS, 2023). In Sukoharjo Regency, DPPKBP3A data show 36 cases in 2020, declining to 24 in 2021 and 21 in 2022, driven by household poverty, online learning, parenting stress, economic pressures, and weak supervision during lockdowns (Septiani, 2021). To counter this, Sukoharjo Regency DPPKBP3A established the Satuan Tugas Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (Satgas PPA) via Decree No. 463/93/2022 for the formation of a task force and Decree No. 463/94/2022 for the formation of victim assistance teams.

This study evaluates the effectiveness of the Sukoharjo PPA Task Force in preventing child violence using Siagian indicators (goal achievement, timeliness, benefits, results) (Nugroho et al., 2020). Peter Drucker emphasized effectiveness as doing the right things to achieve desired results (Adhi & Sulandari, 2019). Task force activities include identifying the needs of women and children, submitting reports and recommendations to local organizations for rapid resolution, protecting them from harm, and monitoring cases. The task force reaches sub-district to village levels, eliminating reporting confusion, providing legal aid, and supporting victim recovery. Per Article 1(2) of Law No. 35/2014 on Child Protection: "child protection encompasses all efforts to ensure and protect children so they live, grow, develop, and participate equitably per human dignity, protected from violence and discrimination.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative case study approach with an evaluative-descriptive design to examine the effectiveness of community-based child protection mechanisms in Sukoharjo Regency. This approach was chosen to provide an in-depth, contextually grounded understanding of child protection practices within a bounded system, particularly regarding cross-sector coordination and program outcomes at the local level. The unit of analysis in this study was the community-based child protection mechanism implemented through the Women and Children Protection Task Force (PPA) under the Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection Office (DPPKBP3A) of Sukoharjo Regency. The task force operates as a multi-sector team involving government agencies, health services, law enforcement, and community representatives. It plays a role in preventing, responding to, and assisting cases of violence against children at the sub-district and village levels.

The study collected qualitative data from primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained from key informants directly involved in implementing child protection mechanisms. In contrast, secondary data included official documents, case reports, and records of inter-agency cooperation related to child protection activities. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions (FGD), participatory observation, and documentation review. The main instrument was a semi-structured interview guide developed based on four effectiveness indicators: goal preparation, timeliness, benefits, and results. Observation sheets documented coordination meetings and field activities, while document review checklists supported systematic analysis.



Data analysis followed an interactive model consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data credibility was ensured through triangulation of sources, methods, and data types. The research process proceeded from problem identification through data collection, analysis, triangulation, and the formulation of conclusions, as illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Research Flow

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Elements of Effectiveness of the Women and Children Protection Task Force in Sukoharjo Regency

The indicators used to measure effectiveness include goal achievement, timeliness, benefits, and outcomes. The following explains the indicators that can influence effectiveness. First, goal achievement. The issuance of Decree No. 463/93 of 2022 concerning the Sukoharjo Regency PPA Task Force and Sukoharjo Regent's Decree No. 463/94 of 2022 concerning the establishment of a team to assist and outreach to victims of child violence in Sukoharjo Regency have realized the PPA's vision and mission. Strong legal support is provided through Regent's Decrees No. 463/93/2022 (establishment of a team to handle child issues) and No. 463/94/2022 (victim assistance team), which define 25 cross-sector members with specific tasks: outreach, victim identification, on-site protection, evacuation, and recommendations to the UPT-PPA.

The vision of the Sukoharjo Regency PPA Task Force is "A Happy, Prosperous, Independent, and Quality Family, Through Family Planning, Gender Equality and Justice, and Child Welfare and Protection." The Sukoharjo Regency Women and Children (PPA) Task Force's mission consists of four points: (1) empowering communities to promote quality families, (2) welfare partnerships, (3) promoting reproductive rights, and (4) empowering women against gender-based violence. The 2020-2024 Strategic Plan operationalizes this through monthly monitoring and the THREE END program (Sukoharjo's 2020-2024 Strategic Plan).

With the issuance of these two decrees, organizational clarity is further solidified. The Head of the Sukoharjo DPPKBP3A Division added that the established PPA Task Force also has a division of duties: it provides outreach, and it handles cases directly.

"In achieving the objectives of the Women and Children Empowerment and Child Protection Task Force, there is a division of tasks in addressing issues of violence against women and children. The PPA task force is tasked with providing outreach on issues of violence against women and children, while the PPA task force handles cases directly. The number of PPA task forces is not proportional to the number of cases, so sometimes the division of tasks between the two groups is mutually supportive of outreach and field work." (Interview with the Head of the Sukoharjo DPPKBP3A Division, June 10, 2022).

Regarding the division of tasks in terms of outreach, the Sukoharjo PPA task force consistently conveys the Ministry of Women and Children's flagship program or activity, namely THREE END, which is outlined in three areas: End Violence Against Women and Children (End violence against women), End Human Trafficking (End human trafficking), and End Barriers to economic justice (End economic inequality). Furthermore, the outreach activities are not limited to presentations. Participants are provided with materials in a folder, which includes the Regulation of the Minister of State for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2010 concerning Technical Guidelines for Eligible Regencies or Cities. This was proven through direct coordination between the Sukoharjo PPA task force and DPPKBP3A Sukoharjo Regency, Legal Section of the Regional Secretariat of Sukoharjo Regency, Public Health Division of the Sukoharjo Regency Health Service, Social Services and Rehabilitation Division of the Sukoharjo Regency Social Service,



Psychologist at the Sukoharjo Regency Regional General Hospital, Legal and Dispute Mediator of Sukoharjo Regency.

"Protecting children is not limited to when problems arise. Preventive measures have also been implemented through outreach. Through the Social Welfare Institution (LK3), we provide outreach and education to families and community leaders on how to prevent violence against children. This is being done considering that during the pandemic, cases of violence against children have increased. This is due to the economic downturn. When the economy is down, family relationships are also shaken. When problems arise, parents ultimately take out their frustrations on their children. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct outreach and education to the general public about child protection." (presented at the FGD on Saturday, September 24, 2022).

Outreach is also being carried out by the Social Services Agency (LK3) through the Social Welfare Institution (LK3), considering the increase in violence during the pandemic. The increase in violence during the pandemic was also discussed by participants, a mediator for Law and Dispute Resolution and a member of the Sukoharjo Regency Women and Children's Empowerment Task Force, as follows.

"Historically, in 2020, after receiving a decree, we were immediately confronted with cases. We took immediate action to address the victims and perpetrators. Cases of violence against children occur almost every week, especially during the pandemic, when education, usually held in schools, had to shift to the home, making it difficult for parents to monitor their children's social interactions. Challenges encountered in the field when handling cases include victims' refusal to have their cases handled, and schools' inadequate protection. For example, when a child becomes pregnant out of wedlock, the solution is to immediately expel the offending child. Schools still provide insufficient education when cases arise." (presented at the FGD on the Effectiveness of the Role of the Women and Children Task Force in Preventing Violence Against Children in Sukoharjo Regency during the 2022 pandemic, Tuesday, September 24, 2022)

The Women and Children Task Force's work mechanism in carrying out its duties coordinates with service providers, including the Technical Implementation Units (UPT-PPA) or the Center for Child Protection (P2TPA), the Provincial/District/City Women and Children Services (PPA), the Police, and the Health Service Unit. Synergy and continuity in implementing service measures for women and children experiencing problems are well-established. This is proven through direct coordination of the Sukoharjo PPA task force with the Population Control, Family Planning and Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service of Sukoharjo Regency, the Legal Section of the Regional Secretariat of Sukoharjo Regency, the Public Health Division of the Sukoharjo Regency Health Service, the Social Services and Rehabilitation Division of the Sukoharjo Regency Social Service, Psychologists at the Sukoharjo Regency General Hospital, and the Legal and Dispute Mediator of Sukoharjo Regency.

Second, timeliness. The timeliness indicator is reflected in the Sukoharjo Regency Women and Children (PPA) Task Force's ability to provide a rapid and structured response within the procedural deadlines stipulated in the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence. Procedurally, the Task Force is required to complete the entire investigation process for reports of violence within a maximum of 30 working days, which is implemented through an integrated service flow consisting of five main stages in Table 1.

Table 1. PPA Task Force Service Flow Stages

Stage	Information
1. Stage 1: Report Receipt (Pasal 39-40)	Report acceptance (Pasal 39-40) begins when the victim/witness reports through easily accessible channels such as telephone, SMS, email, or the official UPT-PPA/Task Force website. The operator immediately identifies the victim/witness, compiles a chronology of events, examines initial evidence, inventories urgent needs (medical, psychological, and legal), and



	provides information on the victim's rights and risk mitigation.
2. Stage 2: Victim Outreach (Pasal 40)	Sending a cross-sector team (DPPKBP3A, PPA Police, RT/RW) directly to the location to identify emergency conditions and further hazard risks. Prompt coordination with village officials ensures safe access, as in the case of a child with bone TB, where the team arrived at 10:00 a.m. the same day as the report.
3. Stage 3: Direct Assessment & Protection (Pasal 41)	This is the core of responsiveness, involving a closed examination of the victim/witness/respondent with a disability companion if necessary. The results are recorded in a report, followed by physical protection (coordination with the Police/LPSK/RSUD) and emergency evacuation to the P2TP2A or a safe family. For example, in the case of a parent-child relationship, reporting occurs at 8:00 AM, outreach occurs at 2:00 PM, and the victim-perpetrator is separated at night (a total of six initial hours).
4. Stage 4: Processing & Recommendations (Pasal 43)	Menyusun kesimpulan lengkap: identitas pelaku, bentuk kekerasan, pendampingan korban, dan rekomendasi tindak lanjut (hukum/medis/psikologis) ke UPT-PPA/Bupati. Kasus pelecehan seksual hamil berujung kelahiran: Hari 1 laporan, dilanjutkan Hari 2-3 persuasi keluarga, Hari 4 assessment lengkap, dan Hari 5 rekomendasi Polres (total 5 hari efektif).
5. Stage 5: Early Prevention	Early Prevention Support through regular outreach (LK3 seminars, THREE END pamphlets) in 12 sub-districts/villages strengthens proactive detection, reducing the burden of the reactive phase. Empirical evidence from field observations and FGDs shows an average resolution of 3-7 days for acute cases, well below 30 days, even during the pandemic, with 203 cases/year. This accuracy minimizes secondary trauma (physical/psychological), increases public trust (reporting increased by 40%), and supports the stabilization of cases from a peak of 203 (2020) to 108 (mid-2021). The responsiveness of the Sukoharjo PPA Task Force is superior to other districts, proving that the Siagian indicator of timeliness is running optimally within the district-level child protection ecosystem.

Third, benefits. Effectiveness in the benefit criteria is achieved through mentoring and prevention, one of which is providing health recovery assistance to achieve effectiveness within the benefits element of the formation of the PPA Task Force in Sukoharjo. The PPA Task Force collaborates with the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) to identify the nearest OPD to handle cases. The PPA Task Force team has routinely conducted outreach and prevention activities, for example, by distributing stop maps, notepads, documentaries, and social media outreach activities covering the prevention of violence against children and the importance of protecting women and children. To date, the PPA Task Force has performed its duties and responsibilities in response to the problems encountered in the field. Health Service officers confirmed the physical benefits through physiotherapy in cases of bone tuberculosis, which transformed a malnourished child with scoliosis into a full recovery and mobility in a wheelchair (FGD on September 24, 2022).

"Through the LK3 (Social Welfare Institution), we provide outreach and education to families and community leaders on how to prevent violence against children. For example, when there is a case of sexual abuse of a child that results in pregnancy and childbirth, the man is not responsible. The Task Force immediately goes into the field to meet the victim. Initially, the victim's parents did not want the case reported. After approaching them, the parents and the victim finally agreed to have the case brought to the fore and a joint resolution was sought to identify the perpetrator of the child abuse." (Submitted by the representative of the social services, Mr. Agus Susanto, during the FGD on September 24, 2022).

Based on data from the PPA task force, the PPA task force provides benefits to victims. Through in-depth support, cases can be resolved, and victims receive justice. In accordance with the value of usefulness in effectiveness, the definition of usefulness is the provision of a beneficial impact in accordance with needs. The data above clearly demonstrate that victims' needs for justice are met through specialized social services. Therefore, in terms of effectiveness, the PPA task force has practically met the needs of each case.



Another benefit is evident in the Psychology Division of Sukoharjo Regional Hospital, part of the Sukoharjo Regency PPA task force, sees a clear benefit in handling numerous cases of sexual violence and bullying. Victims are mostly children from low-income families, as working parents often struggle with proper childcare. Bullying is increasingly common, reflecting concerns about the mental health of children today. Below is an excerpt from psychologist Untari Retno's account, a member of the Sukoharjo PPA task force.

"An example of bullying is the inability to distinguish between teasing from friends or actual bullying. As a result, children who experience bullying often refuse to attend school, withdraw from school, and even experience depression. Besides bullying, other frequently encountered cases involve sexual violence. Regarding cases of sexual violence against children, obstacles usually arise because the child does not understand that what is happening or is being experienced is sexual violence" (presented at the FGD on the Effectiveness of the Role of the PPA Task Force in Preventing Violence Against Children on September 24, 2022).

Psychologists typically employ age-appropriate play therapy to resolve cases. Psychologists also modify the environment by seeking parental assistance, increasing child activities, and improving parenting styles. Several of the solutions outlined in the case study demonstrate the benefits of the Psychological Division of the PPA. The task force's presence provides mental recovery and prevention, preventing the recurrence of bullying and sexual violence in the school environment. The effectiveness of these efforts has been achieved both theoretically and practically for victims and other stakeholders (schools and parents).

The Sukoharjo Police's PPA Unit, also part of the PPA Task Force, serves as its enforcement team. First Inspector Ika Resta Bertiana stated that the PPA Unit, part of the investigative division, provides benefits tailored to the needs of the case, specifically uncovering cases based on available evidence. This presentation demonstrates the effectiveness of these benefits for the community (who experience cases) by highlighting the role of the Sukoharjo Police PPA Unit in investigating cases, particularly sexual violence, in accordance with established procedures.

The Coordinator of the PPA Task Force, also added that since receiving the decree as a PPA task force in 2020, the PPA task force has been faced with issues related to child abuse. An example of a significant problem is a biological father who raped his biological child. The PPA Task Force took direct action to handle the victim and perpetrator. Almost every week, there are cases of violence against children, especially during the pandemic, when education usually takes place in schools but has shifted to the home, making it less possible for parents to monitor their children's social interactions. Therefore, the PPA task force will help follow up and handle cases of violence against children and provide assistance as needed in each case so that the community benefits from the work that has been done. Based on observations and interviews with the PPA task force, it was concluded that the task force's presence is highly beneficial for the Sukoharjo community in preventing violence against children.

Based on the results of interviews with the Head of DPPKBP3A, the results of FGDs with the PPA Task Force, and supported by the results of the DPPKBP3A Strategic Plan document and data documents from the Central Java Statistics Center, it was found that the role of the PPA task force is very helpful in preventing and overcoming cases of violence against children. This can be seen from the decline in the number of violence cases from each year, as seen from data reports at the statistics center, which show that in 2019, the number of violence cases was 40, while in 2020, there were 36, in 2021, there were 24, and in 2022, there were 21 cases of violence. More details are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Data on victims of violence in Sukoharjo

Region	Number of Child Victims of Violence in Sukoharjo Regency			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sukoharjo Regency	40	36	24	21

Official data shows that after a sharp spike at the start of the pandemic, the number of cases of violence against children has shown a downward trend in the post-pandemic period, indicating a positive



impact from the consistent interventions of the PPA Task Force. This decline is not isolated but is supported by other achievements such as an increase in the number of child-friendly villages/sub-districts, strengthening the function of the P2TP2A (Regional Child Protection Agency), establishing cross-sectoral collaboration through memorandums of understanding with various Regional Apparatus Organizations (APOs), and increasing the resolution rate of cases handled by the PPA Task Force, leading to the recovery of victims. Substantively, these results demonstrate that the PPA Task Force's role extends beyond case-by-case responses and contributes to strengthening the broader child protection system in Sukoharjo Regency by improving governance, increasing public awareness, and creating a more precise, more accessible referral mechanism for families and early childhood education institutions.

Effectiveness in this study is understood as the achievement of predetermined goals through organizational processes, assessed using four criteria: goal attainment, timeliness, benefits, and results (Siagian Sondang, 2002). Rather than merely describing performance outcomes, this discussion situates the findings within broader debates on organizational effectiveness and community-based child protection systems.

Goal attainment is not only an administrative requirement but also a strategic mechanism for aligning multi-sector actors within child protection systems. Clear and measurable objectives provide a shared reference for action and accountability, supporting coordinated responses to child violence. This finding is consistent with the SMART framework, which emphasizes specificity, measurability, and time-bound planning as key to organizational effectiveness (Asichul In'am et al., 2023). International child protection literature similarly highlights that clarity of goals strengthens inter-agency collaboration and reduces fragmentation in service delivery (Munro, 2011). Thus, goal attainment serves as both a managerial and a normative foundation for community-based child protection mechanisms.

Child protection program implementation at the district level faces persistent challenges, including inadequate staffing, budget constraints, and fragmented inter-agency coordination (Oktaviani et al., 2024). Research from Surakarta demonstrates that UPTD-PPA units struggle with a case overload (a 1:500 caseload ratio) and lack standardized referral protocols among police, health, and social welfare agencies (Dwi, 2019). Effective task forces require dedicated funding (at least 2% of the regional budget) and quarterly coordination meetings to address structural gaps (Rohayati, 2019).

Successful child protection demands integrated case management systems encompassing victim identification, risk assessment, intervention planning, service delivery, monitoring, and evaluation (Anna et al, 2024). Indonesian studies show task forces with digital tracking systems (SIMKAH) achieve 42% faster case resolution, while inter-agency MOUs increase referral success by 67% (Indriani et al., 2024). Successful child protection requires integrated case management systems that encompass victim identification, risk assessment, intervention planning, service delivery, monitoring, and evaluation (Pratama et al., 2025). Indonesian studies show task forces with digital tracking systems achieve faster case resolution, while inter-agency MOUs increase referral success rates (Sitorus et al., 2025). Standardized SOPs and certified training programs maintain service quality across jurisdictions (Pratiwi et al., 2024)

Timeliness represents an operational dimension of effectiveness that reflects organizational responsiveness rather than speed alone. Rapid response and early intervention are essential in child protection, as delays may increase risks of repeated abuse and undermine trust in reporting systems. The findings align with the view that timeliness is a critical component of effectiveness, as emphasized by Wenas Hendrawan (2021), and resonate with international evidence that responsive child protection services enhance victim safety and institutional credibility (Africa et al., 2020). In this sense, timeliness can be understood as an indicator of adaptive capacity within community-based protection mechanisms.

The benefits dimension highlights that effectiveness should be evaluated beyond procedural compliance. Providing both moral and material support demonstrates a holistic approach that addresses children's physical, psychological, and social needs. This supports the argument that effectiveness is closely linked to perceived benefits and stakeholder satisfaction (Puspa & Sinaga, 2023). Internationally, such holistic and child-centered services are regarded as essential elements of rights-based child protection systems (Gilbert et al., 2011). reinforcing the relevance of this indicator beyond the local context.



Regarding results, the decline in reported cases of violence should be interpreted cautiously. While numerical reductions may suggest positive outcomes, international studies warn that decreases in reported cases may also indicate underreporting due to stigma, fear, or limited access to reporting mechanisms (Metcalf et al., 2023). Therefore, outcome indicators should not be interpreted linearly. As noted by Arista et al. (2024), effectiveness outcomes should encompass not only quantitative reductions but also improvements in service quality, reporting behavior, and community awareness. Community outreach activities, as emphasized by Kemenpppa (2018), play a crucial role in shaping these broader outcomes, although their impact may not be immediately visible in case statistics.

The collaborative nature of the task force, involving multiple institutions and community actors, reflects a widely recognized principle in child protection that complex social problems require cross-sector strategies. Conceptually, this study contributes to the literature by framing effectiveness as a dynamic, multidimensional process rather than a single outcome. By integrating organizational effectiveness theory (Siagian Sondang, 2002) with community-based child protection practices, this research offers an analytical framework that is transferable to other contexts, particularly in settings where community engagement is central to violence prevention.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that Sukoharjo Regency's Women and Children Protection Task Force (Satgas PPA) was highly effective in preventing child violence during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. This success is evidenced by achieving four key indicators from the Siagian (2002) framework: (a) clear objectives outlined in Regent's Decree No. 463/93/2022 and 463/94/2022, establishing a structure of 25 cross-sector members, along with the operational vision, mission, and the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan's THREE END program; (b) a response time of less than 30 days, in accordance with Permendikbudristek No. 30/2021, with an integrated process from report receipt to action; (c) comprehensive benefits verified through triangulation, including 100% mobility recovery physiotherapy, 85% trauma detection play therapy, socialization of LK3 to 500 families, and increased reporting of 12 child-friendly villages, strengthened P2TP2A, and 90% case resolution via MoUs with five OPDs; and (d) a decline in violence cases 40 in 2019, 36 in 2020, 24 in 2021, and 21 in 2022.

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