

# IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY EDUCATION TO PREVENT SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY THE DP2PA OF SAMARINDA CITY

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## Abstract

The Sexual Violence Prevention Program is one of the main efforts implemented by the Samarinda City Department of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP2PA) to reduce cases of sexual violence against children. This program is implemented through outreach activities at various levels, such as schools, sub-districts, and districts, to raise public awareness. This study aims to describe how the DP2PA Samarinda implements community education to prevent sexual violence against children, as well as to identify factors that support and hinder this process. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques such as observation, interviews, and documentation studies. Data analysis is carried out through a process of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results show that the program implementation is in accordance with the designed stages, from planning to evaluation. Supporting factors in program implementation are active community involvement and financial support. Meanwhile, obstacles faced include the view of some communities who still consider sexual violence to be commonplace, as well as a lack of professional staff at DP2PA.

**Keywords:** Implementation, Prevention, Sexual Violence

## Abstrak

Program Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual merupakan salah satu upaya utama yang dijalankan oleh Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (DP2PA) Kota Samarinda untuk mengurangi kasus kekerasan seksual terhadap anak. Program ini dilaksanakan melalui kegiatan sosialisasi di berbagai tingkatan, seperti sekolah, kelurahan, dan kecamatan, guna meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan bagaimana pelaksanaan pendidikan masyarakat dalam mencegah kekerasan seksual pada anak oleh DP2PA Samarinda, serta mengidentifikasi faktor yang mendukung dan menghambat proses tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa observasi, wawancara, dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan melalui proses reduksi, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan program sudah sesuai dengan tahapan yang dirancang, mulai dari perencanaan hingga evaluasi. Faktor pendukung dalam pelaksanaan program adalah keterlibatan aktif masyarakat dan dukungan dana. Sementara itu, hambatan yang dihadapi mencakup pandangan sebagian masyarakat yang masih menganggap kekerasan seksual sebagai hal biasa, serta kurangnya tenaga profesional di DP2PA.

**Kata kunci:** Implementasi, Pencegahan, Kekerasan Seksual

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## INTRODUCTION

Every child has the same human rights as adults, including the right to live, grow, and develop optimally without discrimination and the right to protection from all forms of violence.

However, social reality shows that concern for child protection is still often neglected. Children who are physically, mentally, and socially immature are in a very vulnerable position to various forms of violence, one of which is sexual violence. According to Abraham, Frederick & Midu (2023), children are the most vulnerable group to exploitation due to their limited ability to understand risks, defend themselves, and report incidents they experience. This vulnerability is exacerbated when their environment is unable to provide adequate protection.

Sexual violence against children includes various forms of deviant behavior, such as indecent touching, rape, exposure to pornography, and sexual exploitation. These acts are generally committed by adults who abuse children's ignorance for their own sexual gratification. The Child Protection Law in Indonesia defines a child as any individual under the age of 18, including those still in the womb. The psychological impact of sexual violence is very serious, ranging from prolonged trauma, excessive fear, low self-esteem, to difficulty in forming social relationships. According to Huraerah (2012), sexual violence against children not only leaves physical scars, but also causes psychosocial damage that is difficult to recover from in the long term.

The increasing number of cases of sexual violence against children has become a serious concern in various regions, including Samarinda. Data from the Samarinda City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP2PA), as quoted by Kaltimpost (October 8, 2024), recorded 84 cases of sexual violence against children throughout the year. This figure shows that sexual violence is still a real problem that requires comprehensive and continuous handling. As stated by Suyanto (2010), child protection is not only the responsibility of the family, but also the state, society, and related institutions, which must work together to create a safe environment for children's growth and development.

Based on these facts, this study raises the theme "Implementation of Community Education in Handling Violence and Sexual Abuse against Children in Samarinda." This study aims to examine the extent of the role of DP2PA in handling cases of sexual violence against children and to find strategic solutions that can be used to strengthen child protection efforts in the future.

## **METHODS**

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to describe and analyze the implementation of the Community Education Program in Sexual Violence Prevention by DP2PA Samarinda City. This approach was chosen because it is in line with the research objectives, which focus on gaining an in-depth understanding of the processes, dynamics, and supporting and inhibiting factors in program implementation. As explained by Wibisono (2019), qualitative research emphasizes data collection through interviews, observation, and in-depth analysis that considers the social context, thereby capturing the meaning of the phenomenon being studied.

The research location was set at the DP2PA Samarinda City Office, located at Jalan Milono No. 01, Kelurahan Bugis. The research was conducted in October 2024, covering the Samarinda City area. The research subjects consisted of victims, the DP2PA professional team, and the Head of Follow-up, who has authority over program implementation. Through in-depth interviews with these informants, the researchers obtained information related to their experiences, strategies, and obstacles faced in preventing sexual violence against children.

In addition to interviews, direct observation methods were also used to observe the program's progress, from the planning stage to implementation and evaluation. These observations provided a factual picture of the DP2PA's working mechanisms and the interactions between program implementers and the target community. To supplement the primary data, researchers also utilized secondary data in the form of supporting documents, such as activity reports, scientific publications, and program documentation archives. This secondary data serves to reinforce findings in the field and provide a comparative basis for analysis.

Data analysis was carried out in stages through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction was carried out to filter information relevant to the research focus, then presented systematically to make it easier for researchers to find patterns. This process ensures that the research results are not only descriptive but also analytical in revealing the dynamics of program implementation and the factors that influence it (Watkins, et.al., 2012). Thus, this research method allows researchers to obtain a complete, in-depth, and contextual picture of the role of DP2PA in efforts to prevent sexual violence against children in Samarinda.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Results**

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the Sexual Violence Prevention Program by the Samarinda City Child Protection Agency (DP2PA), which began in 2011, aims to increase public awareness and understanding in protecting children from sexual violence. This program emphasizes educating children, parents, and educators about children's rights and how to prevent sexual violence. DP2PA also encourages the active role of the surrounding community in recognizing signs of violence and supporting victims. Furthermore, this program seeks to eliminate stigma and myths that hinder the handling of sexual violence cases. Through the integration of education in schools and the community, DP2PA is committed to creating a safe, caring, and responsive environment for child protection.

The discussion of the Child Sexual Violence Prevention program by the Samarinda City DP2PA emphasizes that implementation is a planned action or system designed to achieve specific goals (Nurbaety in Syahrullah et al., 2021). In this context, the DP2PA's implementation of community education is carried out through various stages, beginning with program planning, with the goal of effectively preventing child sexual violence.

#### **1. Planning Stage**

The implementation phase includes training for children and parents, the establishment of community forums, and strengthening the reporting system. As a result, community literacy has increased by 35%, case reports have increased by 40%, and child sexual violence cases have decreased by 25% in 2022–2024.

#### **2. Implementation stage**

The implementation phase of the Child Sexual Violence Prevention program by the Samarinda City DP2PA includes outreach, education, and multi-stakeholder coordination. Outreach is conducted through seminars, workshops, and the "Safe Schools" program, involving expert speakers and community cadres as agents of change. Material is delivered directly and relevantly based on the results of a needs assessment. Meanwhile, coordination is carried out

through the PATBM Forum, which involves 35 cross-sector institutions, with a strategic and operational work structure. This collaboration accelerates case response, establishes an integrated reporting system,

### 3. Evaluation Stage

Regular evaluation is crucial for assessing the program's success and alignment with its stated objectives. The Samarinda City DP2PA implements this evaluation through unannounced visits and direct observation to obtain a snapshot of the actual situation without excessive preparation from the community. Although it lacks clear success indicators, this step is still used to directly assess the effectiveness, changes, and impact of the Sexual Violence Prevention Program.

## Discussion

The program run by the Samarinda City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP2PA) focuses primarily on raising public awareness and understanding of the issue of sexual violence against children. This effort is realized through education for children, parents, and educators. The education provided not only emphasizes understanding children's rights but also self-protection strategies that can be implemented from an early age. For parents and teachers, this program provides the tools to recognize the signs of sexual violence, enabling them to take preventive action and respond quickly when cases are discovered. As stated by Kartini (2018), preventive education for parents and educators plays an important role in establishing an early detection system for sexual violence experienced by children.

In addition, DP2PA also emphasizes the importance of eliminating stigma and myths that still exist in society regarding sexual violence. This is important because victims often experience social exclusion or blame, which ultimately worsens their psychological condition. By creating a more open and responsive social environment, society can better support the recovery of victims. Huraerah (2012) asserts that the success of child protection is determined by the extent to which society is able to foster a culture of care, openness, and inclusiveness in dealing with cases of violence. Therefore, continuous public education is an important strategy for building a safe and child-friendly environment.

In its implementation, this program is supported by several factors that drive its success, including the involvement of community leaders, youth as agents of change, and the availability of adequate funds for socialization, training, and educational material development activities. Support from schools, community organizations, and the government also serves as social capital that strengthens the program's sustainability. According to Suyanto (2010), cross-sectoral synergy between families, schools, communities, and the state is the main foundation for creating comprehensive child protection. This is in line with the DP2PA approach, which involves various social elements in efforts to prevent sexual violence.

However, on the other hand, there is a significant obstacle, namely the limited number of certified experts in the field of child protection. This limitation has an impact on the effectiveness of training, the quality of educational materials, and the capacity for program monitoring and evaluation. If this condition is not immediately addressed, the effectiveness of the program may be hampered. Therefore, strengthening human resources through intensive training and recruitment of new experts is an urgent need. As stated by Arifin (2020), the

quality of human resources is a key factor in the successful implementation of child protection policies, because without adequate capacity, it is difficult for the strategies designed to achieve optimal results.

Thus, it can be concluded that the success of the DP2PA program is not only determined by the community education strategies implemented, but also by cross-sectoral support and the availability of competent human resources. Efforts to improve the program by strengthening the capacity of experts are expected to expand the program's impact in preventing sexual violence and ensuring that children in Samarinda grow up in a safe and protected environment.

## CONCLUSION

Based on research, the implementation of Community Education for the Prevention of Sexual Violence Against Children by the Samarinda City DP2PA (Regional Child Protection Agency) has been successful through three stages: planning, implementation, and evaluation. Planning includes data collection and program development, implementation focuses on outreach, education, collaboration, and victim support services, and evaluation is conducted routinely, although success indicators are unclear. Key supporting factors include funding, inter-agency coordination, the involvement of community leaders, ease of administration, and trained resource persons. Inhibiting factors include misconceptions, a lack of expertise, stigma, low public awareness, limited resources, a weak child protection system, and obstacles to reporting cases.

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