

Cross-Sector Collaboration In Improving Adolescent Reproductive Health In Garut Regency

Husnul Khotimah¹, Rostiena Pasciana²

^{1,2}Universitas Garut

Correspondence: husnulk090604@gmail.com

Article History

Submitted:
Dec 21, 2025
Reviewed:
Jan 06, 2026
Approved:
Jan 31, 2026

Abstract

Garut Regency faces serious problems related to the high rate of sexual violence against adolescents which indicates the need for comprehensive reproductive health treatment. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of cross-sector collaboration in improving adolescent reproductive health through the synergy of the Garut Branch of the Indonesian Women's Coalition with the Garut Regency Family Planning Population Control Office. The research method uses a qualitative approach with a triangulation method which is assisted in analyzing using Nvivo software. This research identifies five dimensions of collaboration, namely cooperation, flexibility, responsibility, compromise, and communication. The results of the study show that collaboration is effective through the implementation of educational programs in the form of socialization, victim assistance, and sexual violence prevention campaigns. However, there are still obstacles such as social stigma in society, limited resources, and less interactive methods of delivering material. This study recommends the need for a more adolescent-friendly approach with the strengthening of interactive discussions and continuous evaluation to maximize the long-term impact on improving adolescent health in Garut Regency.

Keywords: Education, Sexual Violence, Adolescent Reproductive Health, Cross-Sector Collaboration.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are important assets that will determine the direction and quality of the nation's future. Reproductive health conditions in this age group have a major impact on the sustainability of development. In the adolescent development stage, physical, psychological, and social aspects undergo rapid changes, so that reproductive health issues become very significant. In this phase, teenagers tend to have high curiosity and an urge to try new things and face various challenges (Anggariyanti, 2025). However, efforts to improve adolescent reproductive health still face various obstacles, especially due to the lack of understanding and limited education they receive on this issue (Hidayat et al., 2025).

Reproductive health is understood as a comprehensive healthy condition both physical, mental, and social related to the reproductive system, function, and process, not

just being free from diseases or limitations. In the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2025 concerning the Implementation of Reproductive Health Efforts, it is explained that reproductive health efforts aim to maintain and improve reproductive functions and processes in both men and women. These efforts include protecting the health of the reproductive system, preventing risky pregnancies, and handling and preventing domestic violence and sexual violence. Furthermore, as stated in Article 4 paragraph 2, the implementation of reproductive health efforts referred to in Article 1 covers various age groups, namely infants, toddlers, preschoolers, school age and adolescents, adults, brides-to-be, to the elderly group (Kementerian Republik Indonesia, 2025).

West Java has reproductive health conditions in adolescents which are said to be still poor, indications that are problematic include the prevalence of early marriage, teenage pregnancy, and low access to services for adolescents. (Rohmah Marwati et.al, 2025). However, West Java has good news, where West Java has managed to significantly reduce the stunting rate through government programs. Another thing that is urgent, West Java is recorded as the province with the highest number of reports of violence in Indonesia. The large number is not only related to the size of the population, but also illustrates that the reporting and data collection process in this area is more active. This shows that people in West Java are increasingly open in reporting incidents of violence, although at the same time emphasizing that the problem of violence is still a significant issue at the regional level. This situation requires local governments to strengthen preventive measures, improve the quality of protection services, and expand public education so that incidents of violence can continue to be suppressed on an ongoing basis (Rahma & Mufidah, 2022). The following is a graph of the bars of violence cases in Indonesia in 2025.

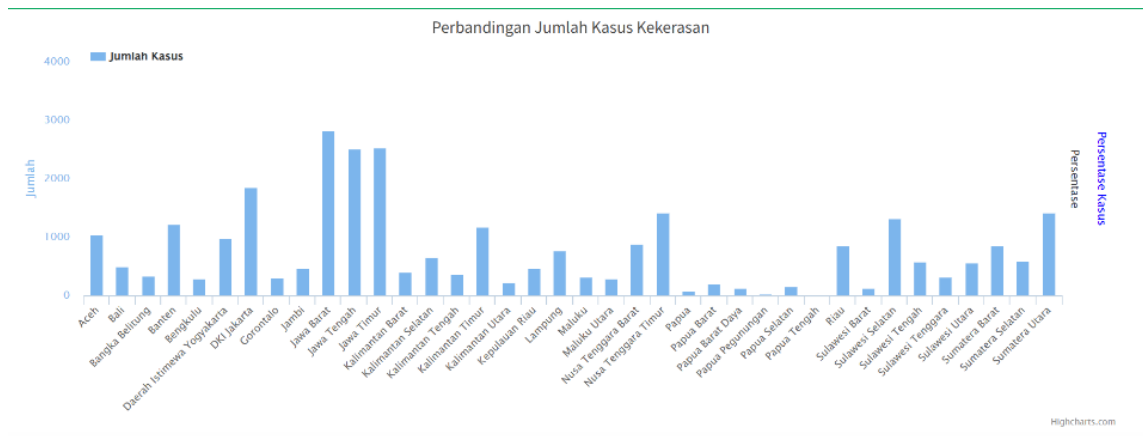


Figure 1. Comparison of the Number of Cases of Violence
Source : Kemenppa Symphony, 2025

The picture above shows that West Java is recorded as the region with the highest number of violence in Indonesia. When compared to other regions, West Java is ranked first for cases of violence. In fact, the number of violence in this region will reach 2000 cases by 2025 (Kemenppa, 2025). This figure must be taken seriously by local governments.

Garut Regency as one of the regions in West Java Province has a population of 2,753,949 people consisting of 1,406,452 males and 1,347,497 females based on the 2nd semester of 2023 Net Consolidated Data (DKB) from DISDUKCAPIL (Garut Satu Data, 2023). Garut Regency faces various problems related to reproductive health, marked by the still rampant cases of sexual violence, deviant social behavior such as sodomy, juvenile delinquency, as well as acts of intercourse and the dissemination of pornographic content (Pasciana et al., 2024). This situation does not stand alone, but is influenced by a variety of factors, including demographic conditions, socioeconomic conditions of the community, and cultural values and norms that develop in the local environment (Nugroho, 2025). The data shows progress in several indicators, but efforts are still needed to achieve the national target *Sustainable Development Goals* in 2030.

Garut Regent Regulation no. 51 of 2019 is the legal basis that establishes the Strategic Plan (Renstra) of the Family Planning Population Control Office for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPKBPPPA), with the aim that the direction of this policy is in line with the vision and mission contained in the Garut Regency RPJMD 2019-2024. The Strategic Plan contains an analysis of strategic issues in dealing with the high rate

of violence against women and children, the low knowledge and understanding of reproductive health, as well as socio-cultural influences that hinder the realization of gender equality. These issues are then translated into goals, objectives, and strategies to strengthen family resilience and increase participation and expand services for the protection of women and children. The Regent's Regulation emphasizes the importance of strengthening cross-sector coordination, for example, collaboration in improving reproductive health as a strategic instrument for achieving regional development goals. Therefore, Garut Regulation No. 51 of 2019 has an important role in population control, family planning, gender equality, and child protection against sexual violence (Perbup Garut, 2021).

Although it has been explained in the Strategic Plan, the level of violence against children or adolescents in Garut Regency still shows a relatively high number, as illustrated in the following bar graph:

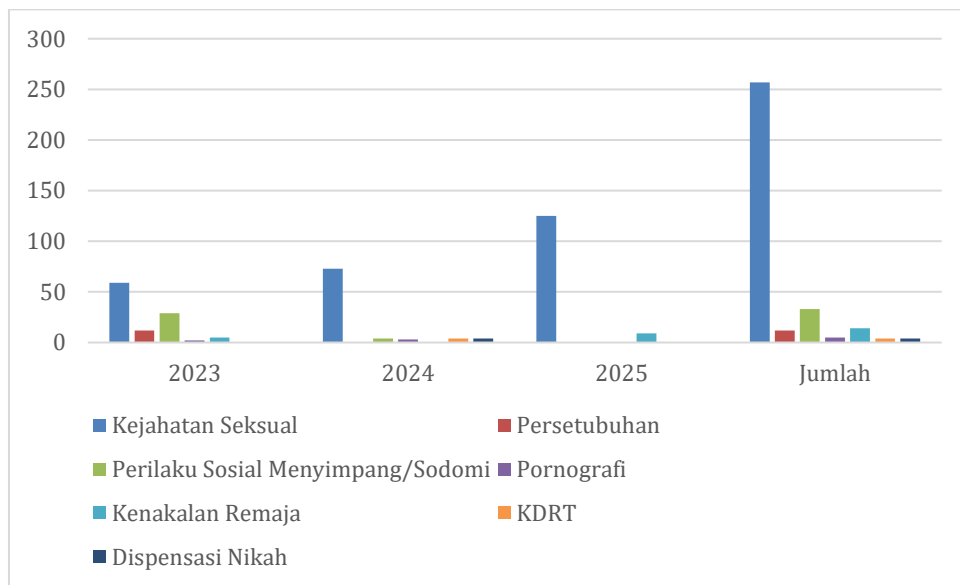


Figure 2. Number of Cases of Violence in Garut Regency
Source : UPTD PPA Garut Regency

Based on official data released by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Garut Regency, in the last three years, from 2023 to 2025, there were 329 cases of sexual crimes against children or adolescents. This figure is the largest among all types of violence reported and shows a very alarming trend of increase (UPTD PPA Garut, 2025). The graph shows that sexual crime is

the most dominant form of violence that occurs against adolescents in Garut Regency during the period 2023 to 2025. The number of cases is seen to increase quite significantly from year to year. In 2023, the number is still in the range of dozens of cases, then increased in 2024, and soared even higher in 2025. The accumulation of these three years places this category as the highest contributor to all cases. Other categories such as sexual intercourse, deviant social behavior or sodomy, and pornography appear in much smaller amounts than sexual crimes. Although the numbers are relatively low, the data shows that adolescents face vulnerability to a wide variety of forms of sexual abuse (Pasciana et al., 2025).

Juvenile delinquency and domestic violence were also identified, albeit with a more limited intensity of cases. Meanwhile, marriage dispensations appear in very small numbers, but still indicate that there is a child marriage issue that needs attention. Overall, the pattern seen in the graph illustrates that sexual violence against adolescents is still a serious problem in Garut Regency. The increase in cases of sexual crimes from 2023 to 2025 shows the urgency of strengthening more comprehensive prevention, education, collaboration and protection services programs. In addition, the diversity of emerging forms of violence underscores the need for a more integrated cross-sectoral response to minimize the risk and impact on adolescents.

In this case, the authority to overcome problems at the district level is the Family Planning Population Control Office, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPKBPPPA). The agency said that there needs to be cross-sector collaboration involving several parties, one of which is the Garut Branch of the Indonesian Women's Coalition. Trilling and Fadel (2009) Explains that collaboration is a social ability that allows individuals to participate effectively in teamwork, respect diversity of views, and contribute together to achieving agreed goals. The Garut branch of the Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI) has carried out several counseling, mentoring and education activities held by the Pulih Foundation and WFA and in collaboration with the Garut Regency DPPKBPPPA in preventing sexual violence to improve reproductive health in adolescents.

Research Nurbadllina et al. (2021) shows that efforts to address adolescent reproductive health require collaborative involvement from various sectors. Research Lathifah et al. (2024) It shows that an interactive and collaborative approach is an important factor in the success of improving reproductive health, which is implemented through pre-

test and post-test mechanisms. Although it is still faced with obstacles in the form of social stigma that views this issue as taboo, these obstacles can be overcome through the application of an inclusive approach. Research Alfarizi & Nasution (2025) shows that collaboration between local governments and schools through the generation planning program (GenRe) is quite effective in supporting the prevention of adolescent reproductive health risks. However, the implementation of the program still faces a number of obstacles, especially related to limited resources and evaluation mechanisms that are not optimal.

Based on the problems and references from previous researchers, further research is needed, so for this reason the researcher studied "Cross-Sector Collaboration in Improving Reproductive Health in Adolescents in Garut Regency". This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of cross-sector collaboration in improving adolescent reproductive health in Garut district, by examining the extent to which the synergy of various stakeholders is able to contribute significantly to improving the quality of adolescent reproductive health.

The method used in this study uses a qualitative approach. In this study, it was carried out using the triangulation method (Sugiyono, 2013), which means reviewing and describing clearly and in-depth the cooperation between the KPI Garut branch and the DPPKBPPPA Garut branch in improving reproductive health in adolescents. In data collection, the researcher used primary data in the form of interviews and secondary data in the form of data, then the researcher conducted an analysis based on the facts obtained and assisted by Nvivo software. Nvivo is a software that is used to make it easier to analyze qualitative data and supports the process of coding, text defrosting, and visualization that can display text or image data in a structured manner (Fitriani, 2024).

DISCUSSION

The role of the Indonesian Women's Coalition is in collaboration with the Family Planning Population Control Office, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

The Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI) has a much broader vision than just issues about women. This organization is committed to realizing gender equality and justice in order to create a democratic, dignified and prosperous society. The principles that are the foundation of KPI include democracy, human rights, gender justice, non-discrimination and feminist values. With this foundation, KPI not only defends the interests of women, but also

groups and ages that are vulnerable to various forms of social injustice. This attitude is reflected in his rejection of all forms of discrimination based on differences in age, class, belief, race, and sexual orientation. Thus, the scope of KPIs includes the interests of children, adolescents, and the elderly who have different needs and problems (KPI, 2011).

To strengthen the capacity of adolescents, KPI organizes a series of educational programs designed to build critical awareness and analytical skills. These programs include tiered cadre education, voter education, and leadership training aimed at fostering the character of adolescents. KPI also pays attention to various health problems faced by adolescents, especially through educational activities on reproductive health. In the learning process, adolescents are equipped with knowledge on how to protect themselves from sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, and certain types of cancer that can be prevented early. In addition to providing education (Rini et al., 2022), KPI also includes adolescents in counseling programs and counseling sessions. This engagement allows adolescents to gain a better understanding of reproduction, health, and social dynamics issues through a safe and rights-based approach to mentoring (KPI, 2011).

Since the establishment of the Garut branch of KPI, KPI has contributed to efforts to protect vulnerable groups, especially teenagers, through collaboration with local government agencies that handle population, family planning, women, and child protection issues (DPPKBPPPA Garut). In Garut Regency, DPPKBPPPA actively runs programs targeting adolescents and children including the implementation of child-friendly education in schools, child protection campaigns, adolescent reproductive health, and prevention of violence and early marriage. KPI itself has carried out an education program for 2 months, namely October and November 2025 and there are 13 sessions in education. In session 10, the material presented focused on adolescent reproductive health issues involving the direct participation of adolescents, and was also attended by parents as part of the activity participants. Through these programs, areas where there are still high cases of sexual violence are then used as an intervention arena. Adolescents are given the knowledge on how to gain access to education about health, children's rights, and a learning environment that is safe from violence (Muthmainnah et al., 2021).

The Garut branch of the Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI) is recognized as a stakeholder in the gender-responsive and inclusive regional development planning forum.

There is structural space for KPIs to participate in providing input, advocacy, and assistance in policies, for example advocacy for child-friendly school programs and adolescent reproductive health to be run from a human rights and inclusivity perspective (Widiasnyah et al., 2022). With this cross-sector collaboration, it is a bridge to encourage the improvement of adolescent reproductive health in Garut Regency.

In collaboration activities, DPPKBPPPA has an important role in collaborative work through various functions such as public education, policy makers, delivery of material as resource persons, and case assistance. These agencies are key actors in the provision of protection services for children and adolescents, especially in an effort to create a safe, comfortable, and supportive growing space for them. As a resource person, DPPKBPPPA provides understanding to educators and community leaders on how to identify signs of violence, preventive measures, and appropriate handling procedures for victims among adolescents. In addition, the DPPKBPPPA actively disseminates the campaign to schools and areas that have high vulnerability or violence rates. Through various learning modules, they introduce materials on health, violence prevention, and character strengthening of adolescents so that they are more aware of their rights and able to recognize the risks they may face (Pemerintah Kabupaten Garut, 2024).

In the framework of Trilling and Fadel's thinking (2009) Collaboration is seen as a joint effort that integrates knowledge, experience, and resources from various stakeholders. According to Trilling and Fadel, collaboration theory has 5 dimensions including cooperation, flexibility, responsibility, compromise and communication. Through cross-sector collaboration, each party carries out its role according to their respective authority, so that adolescent health care is not limited to medical aspects alone, but also includes educational, social, and preventive dimensions. In addition, cross-sector collaboration serves as a means of solving problems collectively through communication and exchange of views, which encourages the unification of perceptions, the development of joint strategies, and a decision-making process that is inclusive and acceptable to all relevant parties (Khotimah, 2025).

Nvivo Processing Results

Wordcloud Analysis



Figure 3. Wordcloud Analysis

Source : Results of Researcher, 2025

Based on the analysis image *Word Cloud* It can be seen that the words that often appear from the results of interviews with the KPI Garut branch, DPPKBPPPA, and teenagers. The word shows that the goal of cross-sector collaboration is to improve reproductive health for adolescents. There are five words with the highest frequency, including adolescent health, reproduction, socialization, education, and violence which are signs of the success of collaboration.

1. Adolescent Health is the main goal of this collaboration. Adolescents who are physically healthy, mental, or social can make a great contribution to sustainable social and economic development in Garut Regency. By reducing risky behaviors that are still prevalent in Garut such as sexual crimes, mental disorders, sexually transmitted infections and various forms of violence, it is hoped that it will produce a quality and responsible generation in the future. On the other hand, if adolescent health issues are not prioritized, there will be the potential for loss of demographic bonus opportunities, where the proportion of the productive age population will dominate so that it can turn into a demographic burden that hinders regional progress.

2. Reproduction is understood as the main basis for building a correct understanding of sexual health. Through cross-sector collaboration, reproduction is not only a biological process but also a means of strategy to build a resilient generation and free from risky behaviors such as early pregnancy, sexual crimes, or sexually transmitted diseases. With the support of community understanding, it can help realize the vision of Garut Regency, namely superior and quality human resources.
3. In building awareness about adolescent reproductive health, socialization is a proactive prevention strategy. The collaboration between the Garut branch KPI and the Garut Regency DPPKBPPPA serves to prevent the issue of early marriage, sexual violence, and sexually transmitted infections that involve the community directly, both parents and adolescents. The socialization is carried out in a friendly and transparent manner, so that it can be more effective in increasing public awareness of the importance of maintaining reproductive health in adolescents. This is a shared responsibility to prevent various health risks that can have an impact in the future.
4. Education is described as an in-depth introduction process by using various media to discuss adolescent reproductive health. This collaboration utilizes an approach through group learning and the delivery of interesting materials such as educational videos, pictures, and explanatory materials in the form of text. In addition, the material presented not only covers physical aspects but also psychological aspects to help adolescents build in-depth knowledge as a provision for the future.
5. Violence is an issue that is a serious threat, especially sexual violence, because cases of sexual violence against adolescents in Garut Regency are still increasing significantly, especially violence in the form of "Sexual Crimes" which are still increasing from year to year. In this collaboration, the Garut branch KPI and the Garut Regency DPPKBPPPA integrated violence prevention into the adolescent health program. The solution is to increase socialization and education to every level of society, respond quickly if there are reports of sexual violence, campaign violence consistently through digital or print media, and strengthen collaboration to be able to monitor and evaluate through assistance to victims.

- Responsibility guarantees a commitment that doesn't just stop at the plan but makes this collaboration a tangible form of creating a healthy and quality generation of teenagers.

Overall, this *project map* proves that collaboration in improving reproductive health can be improved through synergy between dimensions, where the five dimensions ensure sustainable outcomes for adolescents and generations in Garut.

Hierarchy Chart Analysis

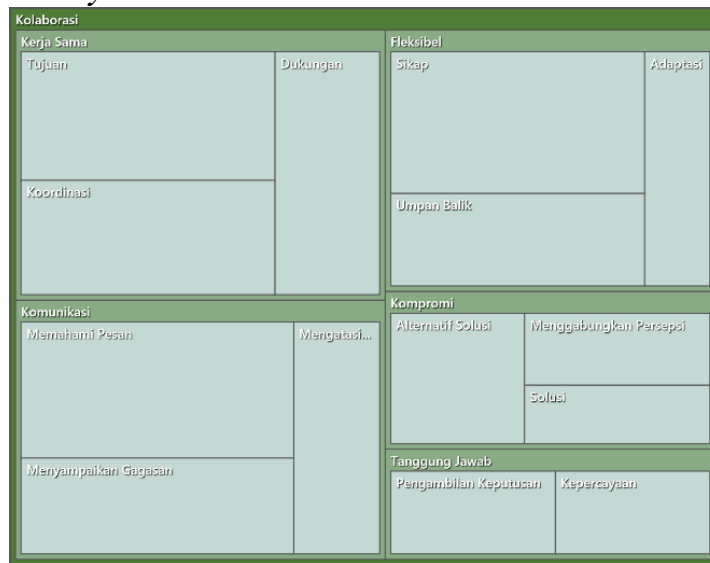


Figure 6. *Hierarchy Chart Analysis*
 Source : Results of Researcher, 2025

Based on images *hierarchy chart* The above illustrates that the dimensions of cooperation, flexibility, communication, compromise, and responsibility are interconnected in a green structure that shows the level of importance and interconnectedness between elements. To explain the relationship between these elements, a table will be presented that summarizes the dimensions.

Table. The Relationship of the Dimension of Cross-Sector Collaboration with Achievements or Results

Yes	Dimensions	Indicator	Achievements/Results
1.	Cooperation	Goals, Coordination, and Support	The purpose of the activity is to improve adolescent health through roles, KPIs as advocates and companions, as well as the government as educators, and policy makers. The program will be sustainable despite budget constraints.
2.	Flexibility	Attitudes, Adaptations, and Feedback	KPIs can run programs independently when government support is limited, such as limitations in the budget and being able to adjust to societal stigma.
3.	Responsibilities	Trust, and Decision Making	Each sector exercises its own authority, and shows an inclusive division of responsibilities.
4.	Compromise	Solutions, Alternative Solutions, and Combining Perceptions	Differences in perceptions are resolved through discussion and coordination, the government gives space to KPIs to propose opinions. In fact, there is no such significant conflict.
5.	Communication	Resolve Conflicts, Convey Ideas, and Understand Messages	The delivery of messages is tailored to the characteristics of adolescents through visuals, images, educational videos, and discussions. The adolescent's understanding will be used as evaluation and improvement material for future activities.

Source : Results of Researcher, 2025

These results show that improving adolescent reproductive health can be realized through collaboration. Collaboration is considered effective because it fulfills the dimensions stated by Trilling and Fadel, including cooperation, flexibility, responsibility, compromise, and communication. Cooperation is carried out through the relevance of the program between KPI and DPPKBPPPA which is an important foundation considering that efforts to improve reproductive health require cooperation between parties. This is in line with research Alderwick et al. (2021) emphasized that cooperation is not only a complement, but the main foundation in dealing with health problems.

In flexibility, KPIs have the independence to run programs When support from the agency is limited. This independence shows the capacity of the Garut branch KPI in adjusting to conditions, so that the program can run by complementing each other between the two

parties according to their respective abilities. This is in line with research Daalderop et al. (2024) states that the success of cross-sector collaboration is highly dependent on the ability of local actors to build and adapt networks, communication flows, and role sharing to address various structural and cultural barriers.

In terms of responsibility, the sector carries out its role according to its respective authority. Where the Garut Regency DPPKBPPPA as policy and education stakeholders, the Garut Branch KPI as advocacy and mentoring, and adolescents as beneficiaries. In line with research Iskandar et al. (2025) stated that responsibility is not only realized through formal mechanisms, but through clarity of roles, procedural compliance, and transparency in the implementation of programs by their respective duties.

In resolving differences in perceptions, it is resolved through discussion and coordination. The Garut Regency DPPKBPPPA provides space for the Garut Branch KPI to express their opinions or views proposed, so that compromise is very important for the sustainability of the program. In line with research Sedgwick & Lemaire (2024) explained that compromise is a strategy in dealing with differences. However, compromise does not always appear in open conflict but is realized through position adjustment, openness to input, and availability to lower sectoral egos for the sake of sustainable collaboration.

In solving the problems that will arise, the Garut branch KPI and the Garut Regency DPPKBPPPA coordinate to determine solutions and alternative solutions in delivering education to adolescents. The implementation is adjusted to the abilities of adolescents, namely by integrating materials using pictures, educational videos, and group discussion methods. In line with research Iriany et al. (2025). shows that communication is carried out through deliberation so as to produce decisions that are acceptable to the community.

CONCLUSION

Collaboration has a strategic role in strengthening efforts to prevent reproductive health risks in adolescents, with success rates that can be influenced by the alignment of goals between parties, government support, and coordination that is carried out on an ongoing basis. Therefore, the involvement of various sectors is very important to be carried out, considering that these problems can only be handled effectively if they are collectively pursued to realize the same goals.

The collaboration between the KPI Garut branch and the Garut Regency DPPKBPMPA delivered material through various media such as displaying educational videos, pictures and practical strategies in dealing with sexual violence to provide understanding and reproductive health of adolescents. However, there are still obstacles from the Communication dimension, especially related to the delivery of material between the resource persons and participants who are teenagers. Adolescents themselves as a whole understand the presentation of the material, but in its implementation there are still obstacles experienced such as easily feeling bored due to the lack of variety of activities, the use of language that is too formal and too scientific so that it is difficult to understand, the lack of personal interaction between the presenter and the participants and the conditions of the place are not comfortable.

Therefore, there needs to be a more comprehensive and friendly approach to delivering material for teenagers, namely by creating a safe and comfortable discussion space, using language that is easy to understand or with everyday language and reinforcing the interaction between presenters and participants, for example through educational games and more dynamic question and answer sessions. Through these efforts, it is hoped that it can increase knowledge and encourage active involvement of adolescents while identifying the sustainability impact of cross-sector collaboration on improving the quality of adolescent reproductive health in Garut Regency.

REFERENCES

- Alderwick, H., Hutchings, A., Briggs, A., & Mays, N. (2021). *The Impact Of Collaboration Between Local Health Care And Non-health Care Organizations And Factor Shaping How They Work: A Systematic Review Of Review*. 1–16.
- Alfarizi, B. A., & Nasution, M. A. (2025). *Collaborative Governance Melalui Program Generasi Berencana Dalam Mencegah Tiga Resiko Ancaman Dasar Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja (Studi Pada Yayasan Perguruan Harapan Mandiri Medan)*. 07(08).
- Anggaryanti, S. (2025). *Edukasi Kesehatan Reproduksi pada Remaja : Literatur Review*. 4(3), 312–319.
- Daalderop, L. A., Barsties, L. S., Steenbergen, F. Van, & Waelput, A. J. M. (2024). *Building Cross-sectoral Collaborations To Address Perinatal Health Inequities: Insights From The Dutch Healthy Pregnancy 4 All-3 Program*. 13, 8115.

- Fitriani. (2024). *Nvivo Untuk Analisis Data Kualitatif* (iqbal (ed.)). CV Bravo Press Indonesia.
- Garut Satu Data. (2023). *Sensus Penduduk Semeseter 2 Tahun 2023*. Disdukcapil Garut. <https://satudata.garutkab.go.id/>
- Hidayat, W. N., Nabila, J. N., Arumia, A., Fitria, C. U., Wulandari, D., Izati, E. F., Astuti, E. D., Tazkhiya, F. P., Syauqiyah, F., & Lorenza, S. O. (2025). *Program Remaja SLAP (Sehat, Inspiratif, Aktif, Produktif) Desa Ngargorejo Bersama GenRe dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran Kesehatan Reproduksi Dan Perencanaan Masa Depan*. 3(7), 3457–3462.
- Iriany, I. S., Razzaq, M. A., Karmila, M., & Pasciana, R. (2025). *Tourism Development Through Collaborative Governance: Insights Tegal Malaka Hill, Garut*. 6(2), 362–373.
- Iskandar, Sukri, Ibrahim, A., & Hasniati. (2025). *Outcomes And Accountability In Cross-Sector Collaboration On The Implementation Of Poverty Reduction Policies In North Kalimantan Province*. 2024, 32–38.
- Kemenpppa. (2025). *Perbandingan Jumlah Kasus Kekerasan*. <https://kekerasan.kemenpppa.go.id/ringkasan>
- Kementerian Republik Indonesia. (2025). *Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia No 2 Tahun 2025 tentang Penyelenggaraan Upaya Kesehatan Reproduksi*.
- Khotimah, H. (2025). *Dinamika Kepemimpinan Partisipatif dalam Mengatasi Fragmentasi Sosial di Pesantren*. 01(01), 18–34.
- KPI. (2011a). *Program Kerja Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia*. Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia. <https://www.koalisiperempuan.or.id/tentang/program-kegiatan/>
- KPI. (2011b). *Visi dan Misi Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia*. Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia. <https://www.koalisiperempuan.or.id/tentang/visi-dan-misi/>
- Lathifah, S. S., Raihana, N., Zahwa, D. K., Qatrunnada, S., Susanto, L. H., & Irpan, M. A. (2024). *Pelatihan Kolaboratif Intensif Kresna: Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja Desa Gunung Geulis*. 5, 817–827.
- Muthmainnah, Nurmala, I., Siswantara, P., & Rachmayanti, R. D. (2021). *Implementation Of Adolescent Health Programs At Public Schools And Religion-based Schools In Indonesia*. 10, 625–632.
- Nugroho, B. D. (2025). *Aspek Budaya Dalam Pekawinan Bawah Umur Di Kabupaten Garut: Perspektif Hukum Adat*. 8, 147–160.
- Nurbadllina, F. R., Shaluhayah, Z., & Suryoputro, A. (2021). *Kolaborasi Lintas Sektor Dalam Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi Anak Jalanan*. 12(2), 334–343.
- Pasciana, R., Iriany, I. S., Juliasih, L., & Febrina, R. I. (2025). *Developing Women-Friendly And Child-Caring Villages In Indonesia: A Comprehensive Model For Sustainable Community Empowerment Aligned With SDG 5 (Gender Equality)*. 5, 1–21.

- Pasciana, R., Juliasih, L., Iriany, I. S., Karmila, M., & Febrina, R. I. (2024). *Transformasi Sosial melalui Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak: Studi Kasus Membangun Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak*. 8585. <https://doi.org/10.15575/azzahra.v5i1.38557>
- Pemerintah Kabupaten Garut. (2024). *Garut Dorong Penerapan Modul SETARA Di Ratusan Sekolah Untuk Cegah Kekerasan Dan Perundungan*. Garutkab.Go.Id. <https://www.garutkab.go.id/berita/garut-dorong-penerapan-modul-setara-di-ratusan-sekolah-untuk-cegah-kekerasan-dan-perundungan>
- Perbup Garut. (2021). *Perubahan Atas Peraturan Bupati Garut Nomor 51 Tahun 2019 Tentang Rencana Strategis Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk, Keluarga Berencana, Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak Tahun 2019-2024* (J. BPK (ed.)). Database Peraturan. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/208747/perbup-kab-garut-no-158-tahun-2021>
- Rahma, R., & Mufidah, R. (2022). *Pengelompokan Daerah Rawan Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak Di Jawa Barat Menggunakan Algoritma K-means*. 07(September), 850–857.
- Rini, D. S., Muhsinah, S., & Tahir, R. (2022). *Edukasi Metode Peer Group Tentang HIV/AIDS Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Perilaku Seksual Remaja*. 7(2), 139–150.
- Rohmah, S. M., Sriwenda, D., & Wardhani, S. W. (2025). *Hubungan Pengetahuan Tentang Dampak Pernikahan Dini Pada Kesehatan Reproduksi Dengan Minat Menikah Muda Di SMAN 1 Banjaran*. 15.
- Sedgwick, D., & Lemaire, R. H. (2024). *Acquiesce , Compromise , or Avoid? Collaboration , Coordination , & Cooperation As Different Strategic Responses To Institutional Pressures*.
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif* (Anggota Ikatan Penerbit Indonesia (ed.)). Alfabeta.
- Trilling, B., & Fadel, C. (2009). *21st Century Skills: Learning For Life in Our Times*. Wiley. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=VUrAvc8OB1YC>
- UPTD PPA Garut. (2025). *Jumlah Kasus Kekerasan di Kabupaten Garut*.
- Widiasnyah, A., Saputra, R., & Fitriasyah, F. (2022). *Sosialisasi Dan Advokasi Pemenuhan Hak-hak Anak Melalui Sekolah Ramah Anak Di SDN Setiajaya 02 Cabang Bungin Bekasi*. 5, 3334–3353.