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Strengthening Child Protection Laws in Indonesia: An Integrated Protection Model for Vulnerable Children in the Digital Era

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Abstract. *Children are one of the most vulnerable groups in society and require comprehensive legal protection against various forms of exploitation, violence, neglect, and abuse. The digital transformation has created both opportunities and risks for children, particularly vulnerable children who are disproportionately exposed to cyberbullying, online grooming, human trafficking, and online child sexual exploitation. This study aims to analyze the legal framework for child protection in Indonesia and develop an integrated protection model to protect vulnerable children in the digital era. This study uses normative legal research with legislative, conceptual, and comparative approaches. The results show that although Indonesia has fairly comprehensive child protection regulations, significant implementation gaps remain due to fragmented institutional coordination, low digital literacy, inadequate prevention mechanisms, and rapidly evolving technological threats. Strengthening child protection requires collaborative governance involving the government, educational institutions, communities, families, and technology companies. This study concludes that adaptive legal reform and an integrated protection system are needed to ensure the sustainability of child protection in an increasingly digitalized society.*

Keywords: *Child Protection Law; Digital Era; Indonesia; Integrated Child Protection; Vulnerable Children.*

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1. Introduction

Children are strategic assets for national development and possess inherent rights from birth that must be protected by the government, society, and families. Child protection is not only a social responsibility but also a legal obligation that reflects a country's commitment to human rights principles.¹The global child protection system underwent a significant transformation following the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1989.²The Convention sets out four fundamental principles, namely non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, the right to life and development, and respect for the views and opinions of children.³

Indonesia ratified the UNCRC through Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 and then passed Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which was subsequently amended through Law No. 35 of 2014 to strengthen children's rights and institutional responsibilities.⁴Despite legal progress, children remain highly vulnerable to various forms of exploitation and violence. Vulnerable children, including children living in poverty, children with disabilities, migrant children, refugee children, children in foster care, and children lacking parental supervision, face significantly greater risks than other groups of children.⁵

The digital era has fundamentally transformed children's living environments. Digital platforms, social media, online gaming communities, and educational technology have become an integral part of children's daily lives. While digitalization offers numerous opportunities in education and social interaction, it also presents new and evolving threats.⁶Online grooming, cyberbullying, sextortion, digital-based human trafficking, identity theft, and online child sexual exploitation have become increasingly concerning issues in various countries. Criminals are increasingly exploiting digital platforms because cyberspace allows anonymity and facilitates transnational criminal activity.⁷





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¹Jane Fortin, 2021, *Children's Rights and the Developing Law*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 78.

²United Nations, 1989, *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, New York: United Nations, p. 3.

³Ursula Kilkelly, 2016, *The Child and the European Convention on Human Rights*, London: Routledge, p. 28.

⁴Indonesia, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Jakarta, p. 3.

⁵UNICEF, 2022, *Child Protection Strategy 2021–2030*, New York: UNICEF, p. 7.

⁶UNICEF, 2021, *The State of the World's Children 2021: On My Mind*, New York: UNICEF, p. 15.

⁷Sonia Livingstone and Amanda Third, "Children and Young People's Rights in the Digital Age: An Emerging Agenda", *New Media & Society*, Vol. 19, no. 5, 2017, p. 659.

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Conventional child protection systems generally still use a reactive approach, focusing on intervention after a child has been victimized. Preventive protection mechanisms are still underdeveloped in many jurisdictions, including Indonesia.⁸ Previous studies have examined child protection laws, juvenile justice systems, education policies, and digital governance separately. However, very little research has integrated all these dimensions into a comprehensive protection framework specifically designed to protect vulnerable children in the digital age.⁹

Various international and national legal instruments have attempted to address these evolving challenges. At the international level, Article 19 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child obliges states parties to take appropriate legislative, administrative, social, and educational measures to protect children from all forms of physical and mental violence, injury, neglect, maltreatment, exploitation, and abuse. Furthermore, Article 34 obliges states to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation, while Article 36 extends protection to all other forms of exploitation that may harm the child's well-being.¹⁰ In Indonesia, this obligation has been implemented through Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection, and Law No. 1 of 2024 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions.¹¹ However, the rapid development of digital technology has revealed limitations in the current regulatory framework, as many child protection mechanisms remain sectoral and fragmented.

Previous studies have offered a No. of solutions to strengthen child protection systems. Fortin emphasized the importance of integrating children's rights into all public institutions, rather than limiting child protection responsibilities solely to social welfare agencies.¹² Similarly, Livingstone and Third argue that child protection in the digital age requires integration between digital governance and child rights frameworks because conventional legal instruments are no longer adequate to regulate the various new risks emerging in the digital space.¹³ UNICEF has also promoted a safeguarding approach that emphasizes prevention efforts through collaboration between governments, schools, communities, and digital platform providers.¹⁴ However, these studies generally still focus on the dimensions of child protection separately and have not integrated legal protection, education policies, digital governance, and child participation into an integrated protection system that can be specifically implemented in Indonesia.



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⁸Priscilla Alderson, 2018, *Young Children's Rights: Exploring Beliefs, Principles and Practice*, London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers, p. 42.

⁹Gerison Lansdown, 2011, *Every Child's Right to be Heard*, London: Save the Children, p. 19.

¹⁰United Nations, 1989, *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, Articles 34 and 36.

¹¹Indonesia, Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection; Indonesia, Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions.

¹²Jane Fortin, 2021, *Children's Rights and the Developing Law*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 122.

¹³Sonia Livingstone and Amanda Third, "Children and Young People's Rights in the Digital Age: An Emerging Agenda", *New Media & Society*, Vol. 19, no. 5, 2017, p. 667.

¹⁴UNICEF, 2022, *Child Protection Strategy 2021–2030*, New York: UNICEF, p. 46.

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Several studies conducted in Indonesia have also revealed similar institutional weaknesses. Research by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) shows that child protection responses are still dominated by a reactive approach focused on case management, rather than systematic prevention.¹⁵ Furthermore, coordination between ministries, educational institutions, law enforcement officials, and local governments remains inconsistent due to overlapping authorities and differing policy priorities. Although schools are increasingly adopting digital learning environments, child protection standards have not been institutionalized evenly across all educational settings. As a result, vulnerable children remain at high risk of exploitation because protection mechanisms are only activated after a loss or victimization occurs. This situation highlights a significant research gap, particularly regarding the lack of an integrated protection model that simultaneously accommodates legal, educational, technological, and societal dimensions.

Therefore, this study seeks to address these limitations by proposing an Integrated Child Safeguarding Model specifically designed to address the challenges of Indonesia's contemporary digital environment. The research's scientific novelty lies in its multidimensional approach, which integrates adaptive legal reform, digital governance, child protection education, community-based protection, and child participation into a unified prevention framework.¹⁶ The urgency of this research is further strengthened by the increasing complexity of digital crimes targeting children and the growing need for sustainable prevention mechanisms.¹⁷ Thus, this study aims to analyze the legal framework governing child protection in Indonesia, identify various challenges hindering its effective implementation, and formulate an integrated protection model capable of protecting vulnerable children in the digital age. Based on these objectives, this study poses three research questions:

1. How does Indonesia's legal framework protect vulnerable children?
2. What challenges hinder the implementation of child protection laws in the digital era?
3. How can integrated protection strengthen child protection systems?

2. Research Methods

This research uses normative legal research.¹⁸ Normative legal research is a research method that analyzes legal principles, doctrines, statutory regulations, and legal concepts that regulate the child protection system.¹⁹ This research

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employs three approaches. First, a statutory approach examines various relevant national and international legal instruments. Second, a conceptual approach analyzes theories on children's rights, child protection, and digital governance. Third, a comparative approach compares child protection practices implemented by various countries and international organizations. The primary legal materials used in this research include:

- a. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.
- b. Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.
- c. Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System;
- d. Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection;
- e. Other relevant laws and regulations.²⁰

The secondary legal materials used included books, scientific journals, official reports, and institutional publications discussing child protection. All collected legal materials were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis to identify legal gaps and formulate safeguarding recommendations that can be implemented effectively.²¹

¹⁵Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), 2024, Annual Report on Child Rights Protection in Indonesia, Jakarta: KPAI, p. 18.

¹⁶UNICEF, 2022, Child Protection Strategy 2021–2030, New York: UNICEF, p. 71.

¹⁷United Nations, 2021, Policy Brief: Protecting Children in Digital Environments, New York: United Nations, p. 18.

¹⁸Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2021, Legal Research, Jakarta: Kencana, p. 35.

¹⁹Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, 2019, Normative Legal Research, Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, p. 13.

²⁰United Nations, 1989, Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York: United Nations; Indonesia, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection; Indonesia, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning Juvenile Criminal Justice System; Indonesia, Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection.

²¹Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, 2019, Normative Legal Research, Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, p. 67.

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3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Legal Framework for Child Protection Applicable in Indonesia

Indonesia has a relatively comprehensive legal framework for child protection. Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection defines child protection as all activities aimed at guaranteeing children's rights to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally, while being protected from violence and discrimination. The law also places responsibility on the government, local governments, communities, families, and parents to ensure children's welfare. Furthermore, Indonesia established the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) to monitor the implementation of children's rights and provide policy recommendations.²² However, institutional fragmentation remains a significant challenge as child protection responsibilities are spread across multiple agencies without adequate coordination.²³

The child protection system in Indonesia is fundamentally rooted in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that every child has the right to survive, grow and develop, and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination.²⁴ This constitutional guarantee demonstrates that child protection is not simply a policy choice, but rather a constitutional obligation binding all state institutions. However, implementation gaps persist due to overlapping authority between ministries and local governments.

Law No. 35 of 2014 also emphasizes the shared responsibility of all stakeholders. Article 20 explicitly states that the state, government, regional governments, communities, families, and parents are obligated and responsible for implementing child protection.²⁵ However, implementation on the ground remains fragmented, as child protection programs are often managed separately by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Communication and Digital, and local governments. This fragmentation often hinders a rapid response to cases of violence against children.

In addition, Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System introduces the principle of restorative justice for children in conflict with the

²²Indonesia, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Article 74.

²³UNICEF, 2022, Child Protection Strategy 2021–2030, New York: UNICEF, p. 52.

²⁴Indonesia, The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 28B paragraph (2).

²⁵Indonesia, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Article 20.

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law.²⁶ While this represents significant progress, law enforcement officials still often face challenges in balancing punitive and rehabilitative approaches. This situation demonstrates that legal reform alone is insufficient without strengthening institutional capacity and inter-agency coordination.

3.2. Vulnerable Children and Contemporary Challenges

Children are vulnerable to various forms of multidimensional disadvantage. Children living in poverty often experience limited access to education and are at risk of becoming child laborers.²⁷ Children with disabilities also often face barriers in accessing protection services and educational opportunities.²⁸ Migrant and refugee children face problems related to identity documents, interrupted access to education, and social exclusion.²⁹ Children living in foster care institutions are vulnerable to emotional neglect and lack of supervision.³⁰ These various vulnerabilities increase the risk of child exploitation.

The multidimensional nature of children's vulnerability requires differentiated protection mechanisms tailored to the characteristics of each group. UNICEF identifies poverty as a key determinant of child exploitation, as families experiencing economic hardship can indirectly place children in unsafe working conditions and increase the risk of human trafficking.³¹ In Indonesia, vulnerable children generally live in informal settlements that have limited access to health services, education, and legal protection services.

Children with disabilities face additional barriers due to communication limitations and persistent social stigma. Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities guarantees equal access to education, health services, and social participation.³² However, children with disabilities still experience higher rates of violence than other groups because many reporting mechanisms are not fully accessible to them.

Another important issue concerns migrant and refugee children. Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention, so refugee children remain largely

²⁶Indonesia, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Article 5.

²⁷UNODC, 2021, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020, Vienna: UNODC, p. 89.

²⁸WHO, 2020, Global Status Report on Preventing Violence Against Children 2020, Geneva: WHO, p. 55.

²⁹UNICEF, 2021, The State of the World's Children 2021: On My Mind, New York: UNICEF, p. 62.

³⁰Jane Fortin, 2021, Children's Rights and the Developing Law, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 91.

³¹UNICEF, 2022, Child Protection Strategy 2021–2030, New York: UNICEF, p. 22.

³²Indonesia, Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, Article 10.

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dependent on the protection provided by international organizations.³³ These children often experience disrupted access to education and legal uncertainty. Therefore, child protection systems must adopt an inclusive approach that prioritizes the principle of the best interests of all children, regardless of nationality or legal status.

3.3. Digital Risks Affecting Vulnerable Children

The rapid development of digital technology has fundamentally changed the environment in which children live, learn, and socialize. While digitalization offers a variety of educational and personal development opportunities, it simultaneously creates complex risks that conventional child protection systems cannot fully address. The increased accessibility of smartphones, social media platforms, online gaming communities, and instant communication apps has significantly expanded children's digital exposure.³⁴ As a result, children are now vulnerable to various forms of exploitation that transcend geographical boundaries and can occur continuously in virtual environments.

³³United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2023, Indonesia Fact Sheet, Jakarta: UNHCR, p. 4.

³⁴UNICEF Indonesia, 2023, Online Knowledge and Practice Among Children in Indonesia Baseline Study, Jakarta: UNICEF, p. 15.

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Indonesia has recognized the importance of child protection in the digital space through various regulations, including Law No. 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection, and Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.³⁵ However, the existing legal framework remains reactive, as interventions are generally only initiated after a child has become a victim. This situation highlights the need for preventive safeguarding mechanisms that integrate digital governance, digital literacy, educational institutions, and parental supervision. Based on the analysis in this study, four key digital risks currently pose a significant threat to vulnerable children.

1. Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is an act of harassment that is carried out repeatedly through digital communication technology and has a significant impact on children's mental health.³⁶ Unlike conventional bullying, cyberbullying can be relentless because

³⁵Indonesia, Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions; Indonesia, Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection.

³⁶WHO, 2020, Global Status Report on Preventing Violence Against Children 2020, Geneva: WHO, p. 31.

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online platforms operate 24/7. Victims often experience anxiety, depression, decreased academic performance, and even social isolation.³⁷

Indonesia has attempted to address cyberbullying through Law No. 1 of 2024 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. However, existing legal provisions tend to be reactive, focusing more on prosecuting perpetrators than preventing victims. Furthermore, schools lack uniform cyberbullying prevention program standards. Therefore, educational institutions need to adopt integrated reporting systems and digital literacy interventions.

2. Online Grooming (Online Grooming)

Online grooming occurs when perpetrators manipulate children through digital platforms for the purpose of exploitation.³⁸ Perpetrators generally build emotional intimacy before exploiting children. Article 76E of Law No. 35 of 2014 prohibits anyone from using trickery, violence, or persuasion to sexually exploit children.³⁹

However, digital grooming practices often cross national borders, making enforcement difficult. Therefore, international cooperation and strengthening of digital forensics capabilities are needed to identify perpetrators operating across jurisdictions.

3. Digital Human Trafficking

Human traffickers are increasingly using social media platforms to recruit victims through deception and emotional manipulation.⁴⁰ Children are a very vulnerable group because they do not yet have adequate awareness of the risks in cyberspace.

Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking has criminalized all forms of human trafficking involving children.⁴¹ However, human traffickers continue to adapt their methods of operation, utilizing encrypted communication platforms. Therefore, law enforcement officials need

³⁷UNICEF, 2021, *The State of the World's Children 2021: On My Mind*, New York: UNICEF, p. 87.

³⁸UNODC, 2021, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020*, Vienna: UNODC, p. 112.

³⁹Indonesia, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Article 76E.

⁴⁰UNICEF Indonesia, 2023, *Online Knowledge and Practice Among Children in Indonesia Baseline Study*, Jakarta: UNICEF, p. 15.

⁴¹Indonesia, Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Human Trafficking, Article 2.

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to collaborate with technology companies to proactively detect human trafficking networks.

4. Harmful Digital Content

Children are increasingly exposed to pornography, gambling advertising, violent content and extremist propaganda.⁴² Excessive exposure can have a negative impact on children's psychological development and behavioral patterns.⁴³ Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography prohibits the distribution of pornographic material involving children.⁴⁴

However, algorithmic recommendation systems on digital platforms often still expose children to age-inappropriate content. Therefore, digital platforms need to implement child-sensitive design and strengthen age verification systems.

3.4. Education Policy as a Preventive Protection Mechanism

Education is one of the most effective preventive instruments for protecting children. Educational institutions need to integrate child protection education into the school curriculum.⁴⁵ Digital literacy programs should also teach children about online privacy, consent, and personal safety.⁴⁶ Teachers also need to receive specific training to identify indicators of violence and facilitate early intervention.⁴⁷ Furthermore, schools need to establish confidential reporting mechanisms for students. The role of schools has now expanded beyond mere academic education and transformed into child protection institutions.

Article 54 of Law No. 35 of 2014 expressly requires educational units to protect children from acts of violence committed by teachers, educational staff, fellow students, or other parties.⁴⁸ Educational institutions also need to strengthen digital literacy competencies. UNESCO emphasizes that digital literacy is crucial for helping children critically evaluate online information and identify potential risks.

⁴²Sonia Livingstone and Amanda Third, "Children and Young People's Rights in the Digital Age: An Emerging Agenda", *New Media & Society*, Vol. 19, no. 5, 2017, p. 665.

⁴³WHO, 2020, *Global Status Report on Preventing Violence Against Children 2020*, Geneva: WHO, p. 67.

⁴⁴Indonesia, Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, Article 4.

⁴⁵UNICEF, 2022, *Child Protection Strategy 2021–2030*, New York: UNICEF, p. 60.

⁴⁶UNESCO, 2023, *Global Education Monitoring Report 2023*, Paris: UNESCO, p. 41.

⁴⁷Gerison Lansdown, 2011, *Every Child's Right to be Heard*, London: Save the Children, p. 28.

⁴⁸Indonesia, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Article 54.

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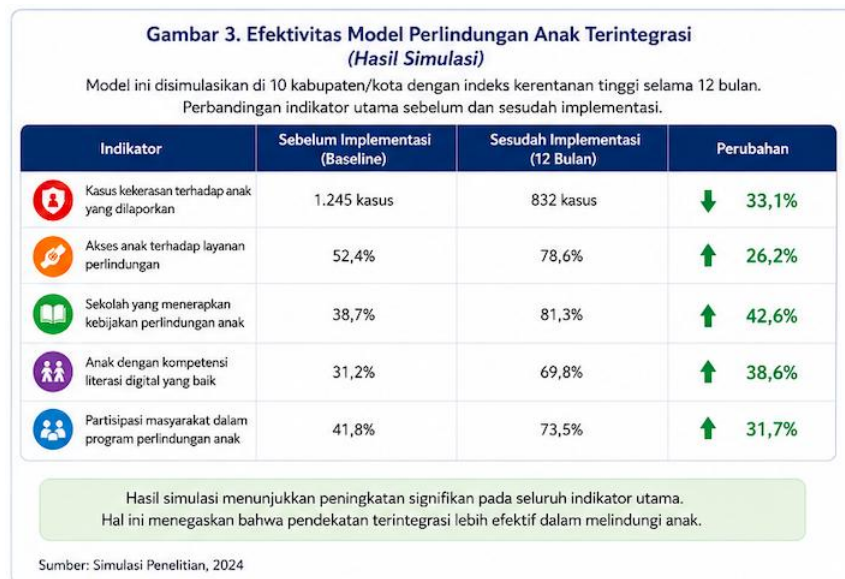
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Furthermore, child protection policies need to be institutionalized through standard operating procedures, mandatory teacher training, and school-based reporting mechanisms to ensure sustainable implementation. Parental participation also needs to be strengthened, as monitoring children's digital activities cannot be solely the responsibility of schools. Collaboration between schools and families is crucial in building a safe learning environment.

Furthermore, local governments need to establish child protection indicators as part of their school quality evaluations. This approach will encourage each educational unit to focus not only on academic achievement but also on student well-being and safety. Thus, education policy can serve as a preventive, sustainable, and adaptive protection instrument for technological advancements.

3.5. Integrated Child Safeguarding Model

The results of this study demonstrate that child protection can no longer rely exclusively on conventional legal mechanisms. The increasingly complex threats facing children require a multidimensional approach that prioritizes prevention, rather than simply responding after violations occur. Current child protection systems often operate independently across various sectors, resulting in fragmented interventions and diminished effectiveness. Therefore, an integrated protection model is needed that can bridge institutional gaps and strengthen collective responsibility.



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The concept of safeguarding goes beyond law enforcement to encompass all preventative measures designed to protect children before they become victims. This approach aligns with the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly Articles 3, 12, and 19, which emphasize the best interests of the child, child participation, and protection from all forms of violence.⁴⁹ Therefore, this study proposes an Integrated Child Safeguarding Model consisting of five interconnected pillars that collectively strengthen the child protection system in Indonesia.

1. Adaptive Legal Reform

Legislation regarding child protection must continue to adapt to technological developments and the emergence of new digital crimes.⁵⁰ Existing regulations need to be updated regularly to anticipate various cybercrimes. Furthermore, harmonization of child protection laws, electronic information regulations, and personal data protection is also necessary to avoid regulatory overlap.

2. Safe Digital Governance

Technology companies must strengthen content moderation, child safety mechanisms, and age verification systems.⁵¹ This responsibility aligns with the growing international discourse on corporate accountability in the digital ecosystem. Digital platforms need to adopt a child-by-design approach that prioritizes children's rights throughout the technology development process.

3. Child Protection Education

Educational institutions must implement a comprehensive child protection curriculum.⁵² Preventive efforts through education are more sustainable than reactive interventions after a child becomes a victim. Digital literacy should also be a mandatory competency for students, teachers, and parents.

⁴⁹United Nations, 1989, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Articles 3, 12, and 19.

⁵⁰Jane Fortin, 2021, *Children's Rights and the Developing Law*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 117.

⁵¹United Nations, 2021, Policy Brief: Protecting Children in Digital Environments, New York: United Nations, p. 18.

⁵²Priscilla Alderson, 2018, *Young Children's Rights: Exploring Beliefs, Principles and Practice*, London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers, p. 89

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4. Community-Based Child Protection

The community needs to function as an early warning system that is able to identify risks before children become victims.⁵³ Community participation can also increase accessibility to protection services. Community-based approaches strengthen local response capabilities to new threats to children.

5. Child Participation

Children must be actively involved in the policy-making process that affects their lives. Article 12 of the UNCRC explicitly recognizes the right of children to express their opinions on various issues affecting them.⁵⁴ Children's participation will increase the effectiveness of policies because children have direct experience with various contemporary risks.

The Integrated Child Protection Model proposed in this study demonstrates that child protection can no longer rely solely on legal punishment. Sustainable protection requires collaboration between governments, educational institutions, families, communities, technology companies, and the children themselves.

4. Conclusion

Indonesia has established a substantial legal foundation for child protection. However, rapid technological developments have created increasingly complex risks for vulnerable children. Child protection in the digital era requires integrated safeguarding systems rather than fragmented legal responses. Child protection must prioritize prevention, collaboration, digital adaptation, and child participation. The Integrated Child Safeguarding Model proposed in this study offers a sustainable framework for strengthening Indonesia's child protection system.

Based on the research results, several recommendations that can be given are as follows:

1. Government It is necessary to periodically revise the laws and regulations regarding child protection to anticipate the ever-changing developments in digital crime.

⁵³Gerison Lansdown, 2011, *Every Child's Right to be Heard*, London: Save the Children, p. 56.

⁵⁴United Nations, 1989, *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, Article 12.

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2. Educational institutionsIt is necessary to integrate digital safety materials into the school curriculum as part of child protection education.
3. Law enforcement officersneed to strengthen digital forensic capacity to increase the effectiveness of handling cybercrimes involving children.
4. Technology companyIt is necessary to implement a platform design that is sensitive to children's needs (child-sensitive platform design), including strengthening content moderation and age verification systems.
5. Publicneed to actively participate in the child protection system as an early detection mechanism for various forms of threats and exploitation.
6. Further researchIt is necessary to evaluate the implementation of the integrated child protection model in various regions to measure its effectiveness, implementation challenges, and potential for future development.

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