

Community-Based Training for Drug and Premarital Sex Awareness Among Teenagers in Sukabumi

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia faces pressing social challenges related to drug abuse and premarital sex among teenagers. This community-based project aimed to provide essential knowledge and foster a comprehensive understanding of these dangers through interactive seminars, engaging questions, and educational games. The activity was conducted at Mts Tarbiyatul Falah, Tenjolaya Village, Cicurug, Sukabumi, West Java, on July 17–19. Sukabumi was specifically chosen as the project location due to its identification by BNN data as an area with high potential for drug trafficking and use. Furthermore, Mts Tarbiyatul Falah's 7th-grade students were identified as a crucial and receptive age group to be educated on the meanings and implications of free sex and drug abuse. This initiative was undertaken in close collaboration with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Village Head, and the Principal of Mts Tarbiyatul Falah. During the seminars, materials on drug topic were delivered by the BNN Team, complemented by interactive games designed to reinforce comprehension. The seminar successfully engaged 130 participants, comprising 100 7th-grade students and 30 teachers. To making an impact based on evaluation results were highly encouraging: 86.67% of participants answered direct questions correctly, and the success rate, based on a comprehensive questionnaire, reached 75.45%. These outcomes collectively indicate a significant improvement in participants' understanding of the material presented.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History :

Submitted/Received 27 June 2025

First Revised 6 July 2025

Accepted 29 July 2025

First Available online 31 July 2025

Publication Date 31 July 2025

Keyword :

Teen health

Drug prevention

Sex education

Community outreach

BNN Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

The advancement of a nation is closely related to education, as education plays a vital role in determining the development of a nation's quality and standards (Rasyid et al., 2020). In Indonesia, discussions about sex education are still often considered a taboo subject (Umanailo, 2021). Adolescents, particularly those aged 10-24, are in a phase of identity exploration, marked by the emergence of attraction to the opposite sex, often accompanied by feelings of love and the development of abstract thinking abilities (Purnama et al., 2020).

Reproductive health is a crucial issue, as UNICEF data shows that globally, there are approximately 1.2 billion adolescents aged 10-19, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, 70% of female adolescents aged 15-19 are infected with HIV. Every 10 minutes, a teenager loses their life due to physical or sexual violence (Sawyer, 2009; UNICEF, 2020).

Additionally, 12 million women in developing countries have become mothers before the age of 18. The misuse of drugs among adolescents has also become a serious threat that requires immediate attention. One contributing factor to this phenomenon is the lack of early sex education. In fact, sex education is crucial to be introduced at an early age as a preventive measure to provide adequate information about sexuality and reproduction, in order to prevent undesirable behaviors (Wati, 2021).

Furthermore, drug abuse in Indonesia is becoming increasingly concerning. The country is currently facing a drug crisis, with misuse occurring not only in urban areas but also spreading to rural areas, especially those located in the outskirts of cities (Jabar et al., 2021). As of May 2019, Indonesia had 74,950 villages and 8,479 urban neighborhoods. If all elements of society, along with local governments, actively participate in the prevention of drug misuse, the prevalence of drug abuse can be reduced, leading to a drug-free Indonesia.

The role of local governments and village administrations is crucial in this effort (Deputi Bidang Pencegahan BNN, 2019). The COVID-19 pandemic has also contributed to changes in societal structures. Children have shifted to online learning, which has increased their reliance on technology (Nuryani et al., 2022). The ease of access to information via social media exposes children to content that is inappropriate for their age, potentially increasing juvenile delinquency (Rofii et al., 2021; Sulastari et al., 2020).

The internalization of religious values, Pancasila, and civic education must be instilled in every individual to build a strong moral foundation and avoid risky behavior. The application of Pancasila's values is especially important in addressing social problems such as drug abuse and premarital sex. The internalization of the moral principles embodied in Pancasila can help adolescents maintain their integrity as they navigate their lives (Juanda et al., 2018).

Many recognize that the proliferation of drugs and sexual violence has negative effects on both society and the government. Parents and teachers play a key role in providing appropriate guidance to prevent adolescents from engaging in deviant behavior (Maesaroh, 2021).

Recent studies further emphasize the critical need for early intervention in addressing issues of drug abuse and free sex among adolescents. (Permata Sari et al., 2024) highlighted that although adolescents demonstrated good knowledge about preventing free-sex behavior, many still exhibited negative attitudes toward it, underlining the importance of comprehensive education strategies.

Meanwhile, (Darcy, 2021) pointed out that drug misuse remains a pressing global issue with severe health and social consequences, emphasizing the need for increased community awareness to prevent substance abuse. In addition, research by (Al-Nefaei et al., 2024) revealed that adolescents' knowledge

and attitudes are pivotal in shaping preventive behavior against free sex, suggesting the necessity of collaborative health education efforts between parents, schools, and healthcare providers.

Further emphasizing the importance of targeted interventions, (Rodríguez-Gómez & Bermeo, 2020) underscored the critical role of educational interventions in reducing drug abuse rates among youth populations, while (Laput & Raden, 2023) stressed that community-based educational initiatives could significantly curb the spread of drug misuse among adolescents. These findings collectively reinforce the urgency of implementing preventive education programs that are inclusive, consistent, and culturally sensitive to effectively address these rising social issues.

Socialization is one of the most effective ways to help individuals or groups learn, adapt, and find the right path in their social lives (Mintawati et al., 2023). Sukabumi, a city in West Java, has been identified as one of the regions with the highest rates of sexual violence in Indonesia. In 2020, there were 136 reported cases of sexual violence in Sukabumi Regency, making it the area with the highest number of cases in West Java (Open Data Jabar, 2020).

This alarming figure highlights the need for more intensive educational programs to empower communities to recognize, prevent, and respond to these issues. As the cases of drug abuse and premarital sex continue to rise, there is an urgent need for preventive seminars. One such initiative is a seminar titled "Free Sex and Drugs: The Hidden Enemies," which aims to educate the public, especially adolescents, about the dangers lurking in these two issues.

METHOD

This Social Project employed four key methods: surveys, material consolidation, planning, and seminars. The initial survey was conducted through a visit to Tenjolaya village in Cicurug, Sukabumi, identified as a high-risk area by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). During this phase, the Social Project team, in collaboration with the BNN team, met with the village head, Amat Hidayat, to assess local issues concerning drugs and sexual behavior. The findings from this survey informed the problem analysis and the subsequent planning of seminars to be held at Mts Tarbiyatul Falah for 100 7th-grade student participants.

The material consolidation method involved collaboration with the principal of Mts Tarbiyatul Falah and the BNN team. This phase focused on determining the optimal location and time for activities, and on thoroughly discussing the materials that would be presented, ensuring alignment with the objectives of each partner. The planning phase involved preparing the necessary tools and materials prior to conducting the seminar.

This included finalizing all materials, ensuring they met the specific criteria desired by both Mts Tarbiyatul Falah and the BNN team. As a core component of the project, the seminar was designed as a solution to address these issues, specifically aligning with the needs of Mts students. The seminar covered the dangers of free sex and drugs, their psychological and physical impacts, and the associated legal consequences from various perspectives. The detailed seminar agenda is presented in (TABLE 1).

The success of this activity was primarily assessed through two main approaches. Qualitatively, it was observed by the enthusiasm of Mts Tarbiyatul Falah students in actively participating throughout the event. Quantitatively, the assessment was based on their understanding and direct responses to the material presented during interactive sessions, and further measured through a post-seminar questionnaire. Additionally, project success was also gauged by how actively participants demonstrated a willingness to prevent and prohibit drug use and unhealthy sexual behavior.

TABLE 1. Rundown Activity

Day	Activities	Time
17 Wednesday	Departure	07:00 – 10:30
	Ishoma	10:30 – 02:00
	Compensation for orphans	02:00 – 03:00
	Cleaning and Preparation of the Seminar value	03:00 – 05:00
	Ishoma	05:00 – 08:00
	Meetings and Rehearsals	08:00 – 23:00
	Opening by MC	09:00 – 09:05
	Event Welcome by Foundation Head (kepala Sekolah)	09:05 – 09:12
	Event Welcome by Arya (Head of Group)	09:12 – 09:15
	Event Welcome by Village Head	09:15 – 09:30
18 Thursday	Danger of Sex Seminar	09:30 – 10:00
	Ice Breaking	10:00 – 10:30
	Music Performance	10:30 – 10:40
	English Material	10:40 – 11:10
	Games English	11:10 – 11:30
	Ishoma	11:30 – 13:00
	Music Performance	13:00 – 13:30
	Drug and Alcohol Seminar	13:30 – 15:00
	Ice Breaking	15:00 – 15:10
	Announcement of Winners	15:10 – 15:20
19 Friday	Event Closing	15:20 – 15:30
	Award Ceremony	15:30 – 15:40
	Closing by MC	15:40 – 16:00
	Departure Preparation to Pelabuhan Ratu	23:00 – 03:00
	Stay in Villa	03:00 – Tomorrow
	Departure to the Beach	02:00 – 02:30
	Installation of Posters on the Dangers of Drugs and Sexuality	02:30 – 18:00
	Return Departure	18:00 – Onwards

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings and outcomes derived from the implementation of the community-based training activities, detailing observed changes in participants' knowledge, attitudes, and skills, as well as the overall effectiveness of the training and community participation.

Pre-Training

Prior to the main activity, the social project team conducted a survey and observed conditions at the selected location. Data from the official BNN website identified Tenjolaya village as a high-risk area, characterized by a significant presence of drug dealers, users, and instances of sexual violence.

On June 20, the team conducted a direct survey in the village to observe conditions and meet with the village head, Amat Hidayat. Collaborating with both BNN and Mts Tarbiyatul Falah, the team discussed and finalized the project's timeline, venue, participant scope, and the specific materials and activities for the seminars (**FIGURE 1**).

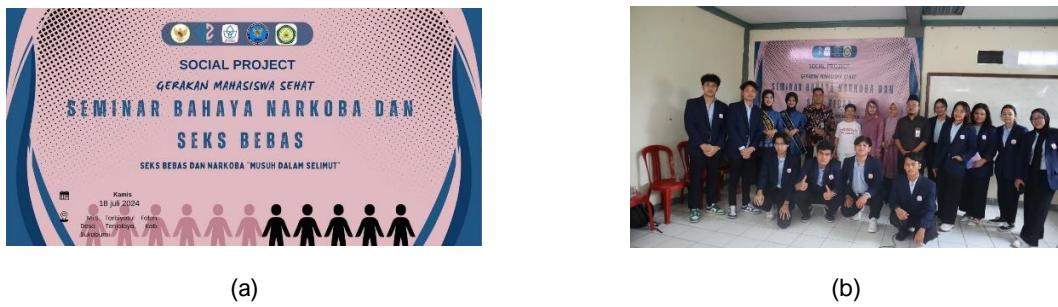


FIGURE 1. (a) Seminar banner: "Dangers of Drugs and Free Sex" social project (b) Collaboration with BNN and Mts Tarbiyatul Falah

Implementation of Activities

Social Project activities were carried out from July 17-19 at Mts Tarbiyatul Falah, engaging 130 participants, consisting of 100 7th-grade students and 30 teachers. Upon their arrival, the team divided into two groups: one group donated to orphans alongside the village head, while the second prepared tools and materials, tidied the seminar venue, and conducted a seminar rehearsal. Although some initial obstacles arose, all activities proceeded smoothly and successfully.

On the 18th, the activities were guided by two members who served as hosts. The event commenced with remarks from the principal of Mts Tarbiyatul Falah, the village head, and the head of the Social Project team.

Following this, a seminar on the dangers of free sex took place. The speaker introduced themselves and posed interactive questions to the students to break the ice. This approach generated student interest and served as a foundation for effective material comprehension. The material covered definitions, impacts, and various perspectives on free sex.

To maintain engagement, the speaker presented a short video on the dangers of free sex and asked students questions about their understanding. Initially, students were shy to raise their hands, but the offer of prizes stimulated an active atmosphere, encouraging other students to participate. Subsequently, the speaker instructed students to form groups of three for games.

Next, the Music Performance session commenced. During this activity, a member of the Social Project team sang with one of the MCs, and students joined in, fostering a sense of togetherness and increasing their confidence to answer questions in subsequent sessions.

The English seminar followed, emphasizing the importance of English and its benefits. To heighten student interest, one of our Canadian team members presented alongside an MC, which captivated students and encouraged them to focus on the content. The presenters also facilitated English vocabulary games, further stimulating students' interest in learning the language.

After a break, five representatives from BNN were invited to deliver a seminar on drugs. Two BNN ambassadors explained the definition, classifications, impacts, and local drug cases in Tenjolaya village. The social project team then continued the seminar by presenting material on drugs from religious, Pancasila, and civic education perspectives. The speaker showed a video about drugs and led games related to the topic.

Furthermore, the speaker provided an opportunity for participants to ask questions about the presented material. This session served as an initial evaluation point for the social project team regarding

participants' understanding. Students responded enthusiastically to the speaker's questions, demonstrating their grasp of the seminar's content through accurate answers.

The seminar concluded with the announcement of winners for the Sex and Drugs poster competition, which had been conducted from the survey phase through the seminar. This was followed by the handover of plaques to BNN, Mts Tarbiyatul Falah, and the village head, and a group photo with all participants present.

The final activity of the Social Project was a public awareness campaign on the dangers of sex and drugs at Pelabuhan Ratu beach on July 19. The team used specially designed posters to attract the attention of local residents and prevent drug abuse and unsafe sexual practices. Posters were distributed to residents and displayed prominently for tourists. This initiative successfully raised awareness regarding these dangers (**FIGURE 2**).



FIGURE 2. (a) Discussing casual sex through interactive questions (b) Canadian member delivering the English material (c) Drug Explanation from BNN Ambassador (d) Presentation of prizes to poster competition winners (e) (f) Music Performance (g) Poster installation and community outreach on drug and free sex dangers

Evaluation Findings

Evaluation activities were carried out by posing 30 questions related to the material before the seminar concluded. This aimed to assess the material's impact on participants' understanding. Additionally, the evaluation incorporated games played by participants in each session of the material program. The speaker assessed participants' understanding and confidence in playing games related to the provided material. The participants' enthusiasm was notably high in answering questions and engaging in games, serving as proof that the seminars were attractive and well-executed.

Based on the assessment of answers to the questions asked and the games conducted, the following findings were obtained: (1) Participants' enthusiasm was remarkably high in answering questions. (2) Out of 30 questions related to the delivered material, 26 were answered properly, while 4 questions were less precise. These findings demonstrate a success percentage of 86.67% for this activity, indicating that the seminar ran efficiently and successfully imparted a good understanding to the participants.

Furthermore, to gather comprehensive feedback on the effectiveness and relevance of the social project activities, a questionnaire was distributed among community members and participants. This questionnaire was designed using a Likert scale, where a value of 1 indicated 'Strongly Disagree' and 5 indicated 'Strongly Agree', to gauge participants' evaluation of the project and its activities. Detailed data are presented in (**TABLE 2**).

TABLE 2. Rundown Activity

Question	Mean Score	Mean Score in %
Seminar Material Comprehension	4	80.00%
Effectiveness of Free Sex Information Delivery	3.625	72.50%
Effectiveness of Drug Information Delivery	4.125	82.50%
Clarity of Seminar Material	3	60.00%
Influence of Information on Personal Decisions	3.5	70.00%
Interest in Future Seminars	4.5	90.00%
Overall Seminar Satisfaction	3.75	75.00%
Material Relevance to Local Context	3.75	75.00%
Seminar Provides Prevention Solutions	3.5	70.00%
Increased Understanding of Dangers (Free Sex & Drugs)	3.125	62.50%
Overall Perceived Effectiveness of Free Sex and Drug Information	4.625	92.50%
Average Score :		75.45%

Based on the analysis of the data obtained from the participants' evaluation results, the seminar demonstrated a high level of success. With an average success percentage of 75.45%, this indicates that the majority of participants felt the seminar was effective in delivering the information provided. Participants gave high scores on aspects of understanding the material, the relevance of the information to their environmental situation, and the effectiveness of the seminar in providing solutions to avoid risky behavior. This evaluation suggests that the objectives of the seminar were well achieved, although there remains room for improvement in certain aspects.

DISCUSSION

The evaluation findings suggested that this community-based training project effectively enhanced teenagers' understanding of drug abuse and premarital sex. The high success rate of 86.67% in direct

comprehension questions, combined with an overall questionnaire success rate of 75.45%, indicated that the project successfully delivered its core objective of imparting essential knowledge and fostering comprehensive understanding among participants.

These outcomes highlighted the effectiveness of interactive seminar formats in engaging adolescents and promoting immediate knowledge acquisition. Comparing these results with existing literature revealed several insights. The project's success in engaging a specific, vulnerable population in Sukabumi, identified as a high-risk area by BNN data, aligned with studies emphasizing the effectiveness of targeted, community-based interventions.

While previous research might present varying success rates depending on methodology and target populations, the concentrated effort within a smaller, geographically specific scope, as implemented in Sukabumi, allowed for a more tailored approach that potentially maximized engagement and comprehension, leading to the positive outcomes observed. The high scores on aspects such as 'Material Relevance to Local Context' (75.00% in **TABLE 2**) further underscored the importance of contextualizing educational content.

Obstacles

Various challenges emerged throughout the execution of this social project. Internal hurdles included suboptimal communication among team members, a somewhat unorganized event rundown, and unexpected expenditures. Additionally, limited time during the project's preparation phase also presented a significant obstacle.

Moreover, the data collection process for evaluation faced its own set of challenges. Although questionnaire results indicated a relatively high average score, these findings were derived from a very limited sample. Specifically, out of 100 participants, only about 10 students were able to complete the questionnaire due to the boarding school's policy prohibiting most students from carrying mobile devices, unless they were involved in specific organizations or divisions.

This condition inherently restricted the generalizability of insights from the questionnaire data. Nevertheless, these limitations were largely mitigated by other evaluation methods. When 30 comprehension questions were posed directly, a high level of enthusiasm was observed among the students. The fact that 26 out of 30 questions were answered correctly served as strong evidence that the majority of students grasped the material presented and gained a substantial understanding from this activity.

CONCLUSION

The social project activity, "Free Sex and Drugs 'Enemy in Blanket,'" was well-organized and garnered positive responses from the village head, BNN, the principal of Mts Tarbiyatul Falah, and the participants who attended the seminar. Assessment was conducted using two primary methods: (1) an evaluation based on answers to questions posed by the speaker during the event. Out of 30 questions, 26 were answered correctly while 4 were less precise. The percentage of participants' success in answering these questions was 86.67%. (2) A post-seminar questionnaire was administered. From the recorded responses, the team found the project's success rate to be approximately 75.45%.

Thus, the seminar proved successful in providing participants with a solid understanding and enhancing their basic knowledge. It is hoped that this seminar activity will empower participants to avoid and comprehend the dangers of sex and drugs. The team suggests conducting this activity regularly, both in the same location and in different areas, focusing on knowledge and skill development.

Based on the experiences gained, we identified several areas that can be developed in similar projects to enhance their future impact and effectiveness. First, to ensure more dynamic participant engagement and capture a more accurate understanding, the evaluation strategy could integrate Quizizz or educational games.

Second, establishing collaborations with other universities involved in similar community development initiatives would facilitate knowledge sharing and optimize preparation and resource allocation for a more comprehensive approach. Finally, extending the project duration beyond three days, such as a week, would foster deeper understanding and behavior change among participants, and could serve as a benchmark for more substantial long-term effectiveness and impact.

Ultimately, this training project conclusively demonstrates its efficacy in significantly elevating youth awareness regarding drug abuse and premarital sex. Its successful implementation establishes it as a robust and replicable model, offering a tangible solution for similar communities grappling with these pervasive public health challenges.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to express their profound gratitude to all who contributed to the success of this social project. Our sincere appreciation extends to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) for their invaluable expertise and collaborative support in addressing critical public health issues. We are also deeply thankful to the Head of Mts Tarbiyatul Falah Foundation for facilitating seamless access and logistical arrangements, and to the esteemed Head of Tenjolaya Village for their vital assistance in community engagement. Finally, significant gratitude is owed to President University for providing the necessary institutional backing and guidance that made the successful implementation of this initiative possible.

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Final Verdict: Accept with Minor Revisions

Your article is **substantive, practical, and socially impactful**. It demonstrates strong alignment between community needs and academic outreach. The clear documentation of outcomes makes this an excellent example of effective social project execution.

To improve:

1. **Add keywords** after the abstract.
1. **Polish grammar and structure** (especially in methods and results).
2. **Consider formatting updates** for references and table clarity.
3. **Split long paragraphs** and possibly separate "Results" from "Discussion."