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Topic: Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Combating Human Trafficking and Enhancing Protection of Women and Children

Optimizing The Role of The UPTD for The Protection of Women and Children in Bogor City in Protection of Child Victims of Sexual Violence

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Abstract. *Sexual violence against children is a form of human rights violation that seriously impacts the physical, psychological, and social development of victims. In law enforcement, children as victims require comprehensive protection to prevent repeated victimization during the criminal justice process. The role of the Women and Children Protection Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) is crucial in providing recovery and support, both psychologically and legally. In practice, many obstacles are encountered in its implementation, such as limited access to victims, victim advocates, and other supporting factors, such as evidence and witnesses, that can hinder or impact the law enforcement process and victim recovery. This study aims to analyze the form of legal and psychological protection and how the role of the UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children towards child victims of sexual violence in analyzing this article the author uses legal and empirical methods using secondary and primary data. The results of this article's research are Optimizing the Role of the UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children in Bogor City in Protecting Child Victims of Sexual Violence in terms of legal and psychological assistance. Furthermore, the role of the Women and Children Protection Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) in protecting victims is enhanced through an approach centered on the child's best interests, providing rehabilitation, restitution, and protection that ensures a sense of security and justice. Therefore, strengthening synergy between law enforcement officials, child protection agencies, and the community is necessary to create a criminal justice system that is more responsive to the needs of child victims of sexual violence.*

Keywords: *Child Protection Sexual Violence; UPTD PPA.*



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1. Introduction

Child protection is a shared responsibility between the state, local governments, families, communities, and parents. This is in line with the provisions of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which states that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination.

As a manifestation of the state's commitment, the government has enacted Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS), which strengthens the victim protection system, including the right to treatment, protection, restitution, and assistance during the legal process. This regulation emphasizes that victim protection does not stop at the criminalization of the perpetrator but also ensures the victim's comprehensive recovery. Child legal protection is an effort to legally protect various freedoms and human rights of children (Arif, 1998).

Children who are victims of crime need special protection because they experience double suffering, namely as victims of crime and as individuals who are still in the development stage and therefore require legal assistance, social psychology and comprehensive rehabilitation (Wahyudi, n.d.).

In regional service delivery, the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) plays a strategic role as an integrated service provider for women and children who are victims of violence. The government has emphasized that the establishment of the UPTD PPA is part of the regional government's mandatory mandate to provide women's and children's protection services.

Protection of child victims of sexual violence must be carried out through a multidisciplinary approach involving law enforcement officers, psychologists, social workers, health workers, and families so that the victim's recovery process can run effectively (Utami, 2014). Based on these conditions, research is needed regarding the Optimization of the Role of the Bogor City Women and Children Protection UPTD in Child Protection Victims of Sexual Violence to analyze the implementation of the UPTD PPA function, the obstacles faced and strategies for optimizing services so that protection for child victims of sexual violence can be implemented effectively, integrated and sustainably.

In practice, the implementation of support for child victims of sexual violence by the UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children still faces various obstacles.

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These obstacles originate not only internally within the institution but also depend on the circumstances of the victim, their family, the community, and inter-agency coordination. These obstacles include the following:

1. Limited Human Resources (HR)

One of the main obstacles is the limited number of professionals, such as child clinical psychologists, professional social workers, counselors, advocates, and legal advisors. This situation results in a less than optimal support process, especially as the number of cases increases (Muharomah, 2025).

2. Psychological Trauma of Victims

Child victims of sexual violence generally experience trauma, fear, shame, and even depression, making it difficult to provide consistent information. These psychological conditions make the examination and support process relatively lengthy. Many victims refuse to meet with counselors or repeat their stories of the violence they experienced. From a victimology perspective, this is a common psychological impact experienced by victims of sexual crimes, so support must adopt an approach oriented toward the child's best interests (Gosita, 1989).

3. Lack of Family Support

The success of counseling is greatly influenced by family involvement. However, in practice, families are still reluctant to pursue legal proceedings due to fear of the perpetrator, the need to protect the family's reputation, or financial ties to the perpetrator. Some families even choose to resolve cases amicably, thus depriving the child's rights as a victim. Lack of family support also hinders the psychological rehabilitation process, as the child lacks a safe environment to recover mentally (Suyanto, 2013).

4. Social Stigma in Society

The culture of victim blaming remains a common problem in handling cases of sexual violence against children. Victims and their families often experience social pressure, leading them to choose not to report their experiences. As a result, many cases go unreported, and victims lack protection and recovery services. In victimology, stigma against victims can lead to secondary victimization, which is additional suffering experienced by victims due to treatment by their social environment and the law enforcement process (Gosita, n.d.).

5. Coordination between law enforcement officers is not yet optimal



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Support for child victims of sexual violence involves many institutions, including the police, prosecutors, courts, hospitals, social services, schools, and the UPTD PPA. In practice, coordination challenges persist, including slow information exchange, differing handling procedures, and delayed referrals. These conditions can prolong the case handling process and delay victims' recovery. Yet, the child protection system requires integrated services to ensure the best interests of children remain a top priority (Gultom, 2014).

6. Limited Facilities and Budget

PPA UPTDs in various regions, including Bogor City, also face limitations in operational budgets and supporting facilities, such as child-friendly counseling rooms, safe houses, operational vehicles, and psychological rehabilitation facilities. These limitations impact the quality of services provided, particularly in long-term support and outreach to victims in remote areas (Muharomah, 2025).

Based on this description, it can be understood that optimizing the role of the UPTD PPA not only depends on the institution's internal capacity, but also requires support from local governments, law enforcement officials, professionals, families, and the community. Therefore, strengthening human resources, increasing the budget, developing integrated services, and educating the community are key steps which is needed so that protection for child victims of sexual violence can be implemented effectively.

According to Anna Aulia, S.Psi., M.Psi., Psychologist, CHT., a psychologist at the Bogor City Women and Child Protection Unit (UPTD PPA), the psychological impacts and symptoms often encountered in child victims of sexual violence vary widely depending on their age. In early childhood, regression often occurs, such as bedwetting or thumb-insertion. Emotionally, there is extreme anxiety, fear of the opposite sex (if the perpetrator is male), and sexualized behavior (imitating sexual movements they experience). In older children, depression, self-harm, and emotional numbing can occur.

In trauma recovery, the most effective combination of Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) for adolescents allows them to unravel their negative thoughts. For younger children, Play Therapy and Art Therapy are much more effective because play is their natural way of life. These therapies help them express and release pent-up negative emotions slowly without forcing them to talk.

The biggest obstacle is deep interpersonal distrust. Children perceive all adults as unsafe because they were betrayed by the perpetrator. Extra patience is required; sometimes the first 2-3 counseling sessions are simply spent sitting

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together and playing without discussing the case at all until the child feels comfortable. Furthermore, a major systemic challenge is providing physical and psychological support to the child during the police report or court hearing. Psychologists coordinate with investigators to ensure the examination is conducted in a child-friendly Special Service Room (RPK), with casual attire (not uniform). If the child begins to show signs of panic attack or dissociation, we reserve the right to request a temporary halt to the examination (Aulia, interview data/personal communication as cited in research context).

2. Research Methods

This research employs an empirical legal approach, utilizing secondary data supported by interviews. The approach employed in legal research is a statutory approach. This interview research method is intended as an empirical approach to obtain data and facts in the field.

The empirical legal research method is an approach used in legal research to analyze the legal regulations within a country's legal system. This method aims to identify, clarify, and analyze positive law applicable laws and relate them to prevailing norms and values in society. The primary data used in this research method are laws and regulations, court decisions, and other legal documents

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Role of the Bogor City Women and Children Protection UPTD in Protecting Child Victims of Sexual Violence

The UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children is an operational technical implementation unit in the work unit that organizes government affairs in the field of women's empowerment and child protection, which functions as an integrated service provider for women and children who experience violence, discrimination, and other problems. UPTD PPA has standards for women and children protection services: fast, accurate, comprehensive, and integrated.

In terms of protecting children and victims of sexual violence, the UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children has the function of providing protection services which include receiving complaints, reaching out to victims, managing cases, providing temporary shelter, mediating in certain cases in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, assisting victims, and providing referrals to health services, social rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation, legal aid, and social reintegration.

In addition, the Women and Children Protection Unit (UPTD) provides psychological and social rehabilitation services to child victims of sexual violence.



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These services are crucial given that the impact of sexual violence not only causes physical suffering but also psychological trauma, emotional disturbance, loss of self-confidence, and even impaired social development. Therefore, comprehensive recovery for victims is essential to enable children to return to social life and achieve a decent future.

According to data from the Bogor City Women and Children Protection Unit (UPTD), sexual violence increased significantly throughout 2025. In 2025, the UPTD reported 76 cases of violence against children, and 27 cases of sexual violence against children in 2026.

Legal protection is one of the most relevant theories in analyzing the role of the UPTD PPA in assisting child victims of sexual violence. According to Philipus M. Hadjon, legal protection is the protection of human dignity and the recognition of human rights held by legal subjects based on applicable legal provisions (Hadjon, 1987, p. 2). This legal protection is divided into preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection (Hadjon, 1987, p. 3).

In the context of protecting child victims of sexual violence, the UPTD PPA carries out preventive protection functions through outreach, education, and prevention of violence against children. Meanwhile, repressive protection is realized through legal assistance, psychological support, social rehabilitation, and support throughout the criminal justice process until the victim achieves complete recovery (Law No. 35 of 2014; Law No. 12 of 2022). Thus, the existence of the UPTD PPA is a real implementation of the theory of legal protection because this institution carries out the state's function in protecting children's rights that have been violated due to criminal acts of sexual violence.

Child victims of sexual violence are a vulnerable group requiring special protection from the state. Therefore, the establishment of UPTD PPA by local governments demonstrates the implementation of the principle of the rule of law, as the state is not only obligated to punish perpetrators but also to restore the rights of victims who have been harmed (Asshiddiqie, 2010, p. 122). Legal assistance, psychological services, social rehabilitation, and the provision of safe houses carried out by the UPTD PPA demonstrate the state's presence in fulfilling its obligations to guarantee the protection of children's human rights as citizens.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo, law was created for humans, not humans for the law. Therefore, law must be able to provide substantive justice and benefits for society, especially vulnerable groups (Rahardjo, 2009, p. 5). The assistance provided by the UPTD PPA reflects the implementation of progressive law because the orientation of the service is not solely aimed at punishing the perpetrator, but also at restoring the victim's condition as a whole through



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cooperation between law enforcement officers, psychologists, medical personnel, social workers, and the victim's family (Rahardjo, 2010, p. 7). This multidisciplinary approach shows that law is not only understood as a set of written norms, but also as an instrument to realize protection, justice, and welfare for child victims of sexual violence.

Based on the description of the theories above, it can be understood that the role of UPTD PPA in assisting child victims of sexual violence has a close relationship with the theory of legal protection, the theory of the rule of law, the theory of justice, the theory of victimology, the principle of the best interests of children, and the theory of progressive law. The theory of legal protection is the basis for providing preventive and repressive protection; the theory of the rule of law places the state as the guarantor of children's rights; the theory of justice is the basis for providing reparation to victims; the theory of victimology emphasizes the importance of orientation to the interests of victims; the principle of the best interests of children guarantees special treatment for child victims; while the theory of progressive law places humanity and victim reparation as the main objectives of law enforcement.

Thus, the UPTD PPA not only carries out the administrative functions of regional government, but also becomes a legal instrument that provides comprehensive protection and fulfillment of the rights of child victims of sexual violence.

3.2. Optimizing the Role of the Bogor City Women and Children Protection UPTD in Protecting Child Victims of Sexual Violence

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, optimization is the action or process of making something (such as a design, system, or decision) more perfect, functional, or effective. It involves optimizing processes, methods, and actions to achieve the best, highest, and most profitable results. The term "optimization" comes from the word "optimal," meaning best or highest (Ministry of Education and Culture, 1994, p. 800). According to Winardi, optimization is a measure that leads to the achievement of goals (Winardi, 1996, p. 363). Optimization involves identifying the most optimal solution, which may not necessarily yield the greatest profit when the goal is to maximize profit, or the lowest cost when the goal is to minimize costs (Siringoringo, 2005, p. 4).

In accordance with Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation Number 12 of 2017 and specifically regulated in PPPA Ministerial Regulation Number 4 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of UPTD PPA, UPTD PPA is a technical implementation unit established by the local government to provide protection services to women and children experiencing violence, discrimination, special protection, and other issues. In carrying out its duties, the UPTD PPA



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provides public complaints, victim outreach, case management, temporary shelter, mediation, and victim assistance as a form of integrated service for women and children victims of violence (Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 4 of 2018, Article 3).

In the context of protecting child victims of sexual violence, this task is realized through integrated services encompassing legal, psychological, social, and medical aspects. As stipulated in Article 5 of Ministerial Regulation No. 4 of 2018, the UPTD PPA performs six main functions (Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 4 of 2018, Article 5):

1. Public complaints service, namely receiving reports or complaints regarding women and children who are victims of violence.
2. Victim outreach, namely efforts to find, contact and reach victims to obtain protection and services.
3. Case management, namely conducting assessments, handling, coordination, and monitoring case developments.
4. Temporary Shelter, namely providing a safe house (shelter) for victims who need emergency protection.
5. Mediation, namely the resolution of certain problems through a non-litigation approach as long as it does not conflict with legal provisions and the best interests of the child.
6. Victim assistance, namely psychological, social, legal and administrative assistance during the recovery process and the ongoing judicial process.

That the UPTD PPA has service standards based on PPPA Ministerial Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning Standards for Women and Children Protection Services, which regulates service standards for victims of violence so that the services provided are integrated, fast, easily accessible, and oriented towards the best interests of the victims (Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 2 of 2022). In addition, UPTD PPA also carries out other tasks based on:

1. Law 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection;
2. Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence;
3. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 55 of 2024 concerning UPTD PPA;

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4. Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 4 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment of UPTD PPA;

5. Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 2 of 2022 concerning Service Standards for UPTD PPA;

In practice, the implementation of the duties and functions of the UPTD PPA does not always run optimally. Various studies have shown structural, substantial, and cultural barriers that affect the effectiveness of protecting child victims of sexual violence. The following are the obstacles encountered by the UPTD PPA in carrying out its duties and functions (Interview with Elan Jaelani, S.Kom, Operational Service Staff of UPTD PPA Kota Bogor):

1. Limited Human Resources (HR)

One of the main obstacles is the limited number of professional staff such as psychologists, social workers, counselors, and legal advisors. The Bogor City UPTD PPA only has one clinical psychologist and an advocate, as well as two counselors, making it less than optimal for handling the large number of cases in the city. In cases of sexual violence against children, the need for professional assistance is crucial, given that victims require a trauma-informed approach.

2. Budget Constraints

Providing services such as safe houses (shelters), psychological rehabilitation, legal assistance, and repatriation of victims requires significant funding. However, in practice, regional budget allocations for the protection of women and children are often limited, impacting the quality of services provided.

3. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure

UPTD PPA Bogor City that does not yet have:

- child-friendly counseling room;
- safe house (safe house);
- facilities for the disabled;
- adequate psychological rehabilitation facilities.

In fact, these facilities are an important part of implementing the function of temporary shelter and victim assistance.

4. Weak Coordination Between Institutions

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Handling of child victims of sexual violence involves many institutions such as the police, prosecutors, courts, social services, hospitals, schools, and child protection agencies. It's not uncommon for overlapping authority, delays in information exchange, and differences in procedures between agencies to occur, making the victim protection process less effective.

5. A society culture that still blames the victim (Victim Blaming)

Many families choose to resolve cases amicably due to fear of social stigma, shame, or concerns for their children's future. As a result, many cases go unreported to the UPTD PPA or law enforcement, leading to the actual number of sexual violence cases being estimated to be much higher than recorded data.

6. Difficulties in Proving Child Sexual Violence Cases

Sexual violence often occurs without witnesses and leaves severe psychological impacts on victims, making children afraid to testify. This situation presents a challenge for advocates during the legal process and in providing psychological recovery for victims.

7. High Caseload Compared to Service Capacity

The increasing number of cases of violence against women and children is not always accompanied by an increase in the institutional capacity of the UPTD PPA, resulting in the workload of assistants becoming very high.

The strategy for optimizing the role of the Bogor City Women and Children Protection UPTD in protecting child victims of sexual violence is as follows (Interview with Elan Jaelani, S.Kom, Operational Service Staff of UPTD PPA Kota Bogor):

1. Local governments need to increase the number and competence of:

- a. psychologist;
- b. social worker;
- c. legal assistance;
- d. child counselor;
- e. forensic medical personnel.

Training on trauma-informed care and child-friendly checks also need to be carried out periodically.



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2. Increasing Regional Budget Support

Optimizing child protection cannot be separated from adequate financial support for:

- a. victim outreach operations;
- b. rehabilitation services;
- c. safe house;
- d. legal aid;
- e. social reintegration of victims.

3. Strengthening the Integrated Service System

UPTD PPA needs to strengthen cooperation with:

- a. Police;
- b. Prosecutor's Office;
- c. Court;
- d. Hospital;
- e. Social Services;
- f. school;
- g. civil society institutions.

Model service integrated One door (integrated service) will speed up the victim handling process.

4. Optimizing Community Socialization and Education

UPTD PPA needs to do:

- a. socialization regarding the dangers of sexual violence;
- b. age-appropriate sexual education for children;
- c. case reporting campaign;
- d. education to parents and teachers regarding early detection of sexual violence.



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This preventive effort has been implemented by several UPTD PPA through seminars and outreach in schools and the community.

5. Utilization of Information Technology

Development:

- a. online complaint services;
- b. 24-hour hotline;
- c. integrated case management system;
- d. fast reporting application;

will facilitate public access to UPTD PPA services, especially in hard-to-reach areas.

6. Strengthening Safe Housing and Rehabilitation Services

Victims of sexual violence require long-term recovery, both physically and psychologically. Therefore, safe housing, ongoing counseling, and social reintegration programs should be a top priority.

7. Implementation of the Best Interests of the Child Approach (The Best Interest of the Child)

The entire handling process must be oriented towards the principles:

- a. non-discrimination;
- b. best interests of the child;
- c. children's right to life and development;
- d. respect for children's opinions.

This principle is a mandate of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.

Therefore, optimizing the role of the UPTD PPA requires comprehensive support through strengthening human resources, increasing budgets, improving facilities and infrastructure, strengthening cross-sector coordination, and increasing community participation. These efforts are expected to achieve effective, equitable, and best-interest legal protection for child victims of sexual violence.



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4. Conclusion

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the role of the UPTD PPA of Bogor City is very important in the stage of protecting and accompanying child victims of sexual violence, assistance, whether legal or psychological counseling for victims, has a great influence on the recovery of victims and helps victims in obtaining justice as they should. In its implementation, the Bogor City UPTD PPA has attempted to overcome existing obstacles by collaborating and coordinating with relevant agencies authorized to protect women and children, proactively coordinating with cadres in the region, conducting outreach to schools and regional officials, and entering into Mo Us with institutions or vertical agencies. These steps are expected to ensure victims can still receive their rights to protection as they should, as well as provide legal certainty and justice.

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