

Child Sexual Abuse And
Exploitation Prevention
Interventions By Law
Enforcement



CASE STUDY

FROM INDONESIA



**ECPAT INDONESIA
& ECPAT INTERNATIONAL**

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INTRODUCTION

Sexual abuse and exploitation of children are pervasive issues affecting children of all genders, and no country is exempt from these crimes. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDG 16.2, emphasises the need to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation by safeguarding children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and violence. Recent international standards have evolved to emphasise the police and justice sector's role in preventing violence against children, including sexual abuse and exploitation. The 'UN Model Strategies on Ending Violence Against Children', adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, guide the implementation of comprehensive crime prevention programmes. These strategies define crime prevention as strategies and measures aimed at reducing the risk of crimes occurring and their harmful effects on individuals and society by addressing the multiple causes of crimes. However, there remains a gap in evidence regarding international police cooperation for effectively preventing sexual abuse and exploitation of children, highlighting the need for further development and collaboration.

To address the existing gap, ECPAT International, as part of the Down to Zero Alliance¹, has conducted a consultation project aimed at enhancing global advocacy for international police cooperation to prevent the sexual abuse and exploitation of children. To achieve this objective, ECPAT has conducted a [global literature review](#) to map existing practices and successful approaches related to the preventive role of the police, especially concerning child sexual abuse and exploitation. Additionally, two case studies in Indonesia and the Philippines were conducted, involving interviews with key informants. The case studies aimed at documenting information on existing practices and localised approaches, as well as identifying challenges and recommendations to implement and support crime prevention strategies.

This report presents the findings of qualitative interviews conducted in the Indonesia with key government and non-government agency representatives involved in police and justice sector work.

1 The project "Stepping up the Fight Against Sexual Exploitation of Children – Empowering Children and Communities" (SUFASEC) part of the DTZ Alliance is supported by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Dutch development foreign policy with Defence for Children- ECPAT Netherlands. The programme aims for children in all of their diversity to live free of sexual exploitation, and uses a multi-sector and systemic approach, recognising the complexity of sexual exploitation of children and specific contexts in which it takes place. The Down to Zero Alliance (Terre des Hommes Netherlands (lead), Child Rights Coalition Asia (CRC Asia), Conexión, Defence for Children - Ecpat, Free A Girl and Plan International) work with civil society organisations (CSOs) in the Philippines, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Brasil, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. The programme aims to reach more than 21,000 children.

AT A GLANCE

Key Findings

- **Current Crime Prevention Measures in Collaboration with other Actors:** Indonesian law enforcement generally supports child protection initiatives led by other actors rather than initiating them. Police participate in community talks, workshops, and school visits led by NGOs and governmental actors. Programs like “Friday Confide” and “Rukun Warga” involve police officers in community outreach about various forms of violence, including online crimes and violence against children.
- **Community Engagement:** Local strategies include community police (Bhabinkamtibmas) to educate the public, paralegals in villages to raise awareness, and online information campaigns by NGOs. Schools and online platforms like WhatsApp are used for awareness-raising on child protection laws and preventive measures.
- **Interventions for Youth who commit Offences:** Specialized training and rehabilitation for youth who committed offences are provided by institutions like the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak. These interventions aim at reintegrating the young persons into society and preventing re-offending.

Challenges

- **Cultural Taboos:** Talking about sexual violence remains taboo in some regions of Indonesia, limiting law enforcement's preventive efforts, especially in areas with conservative beliefs.
- **Low Priority:** The prevention of child sexual exploitation and abuse is not prioritized compared to other issues like drug crimes, partly due to divided attention within child protection agencies.
- **Resource Constraints:** Limited budgets, high staff turnover, and insufficient training hinder law enforcement's effectiveness. Many police officers lack knowledge of specific child protection laws.

Recommendations

- **Enhanced Training and Resources:** Strengthen police knowledge on child protection laws and preventive strategies. Establishing a dedicated directorate for women and child protection is suggested to enhance operational efficiency.
- **Data-Driven and Evidence-based Prevention:** Improve mapping of high-risk areas and use data to tailor preventive strategies.
- **Multi-stakeholder Collaboration:** Strengthen partnerships between law enforcement, government agencies, community leaders, and NGOs to create cohesive, community-based prevention programs.
- **Individual Tailored Counseling for Youth who commit Offences:** Shift from group to tailored individual counseling for young people who commit offences and display harmful sexual behaviors for better rehabilitative outcomes.

METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

In this consultation, a qualitative approach was employed, involving seventeen key informant semi-structured interviews conducted online over one-hour sessions from January to February 2024. The purpose of these interviews was to explore participant's perceptions on opportunities, challenges, and barriers in implementing, supporting, and replicating models in police cooperation and prevention, focusing on documenting information on existing practices and localised approaches in Indonesia. Prior to the interviews, conducted by ECPAT Indonesia, participants provided informed consent and were assured that any questions or concerns would be addressed by the interviewer. Participants were also informed on how their data would be used, agreed to be identified by the institutions that were represented, and consented to the recording of the meetings.

ECPAT Indonesia conducted the interviews and produced detailed summaries and ECPAT International conducted a thematic analysis,² identifying participants' perceptions on existing mechanisms, challenges, and recommendations.

The consultation has certain limitations associated with its qualitative approach.³ Due to the nature of qualitative methods, the relatively small number of participants does not constitute a representative sample. Therefore, the findings cannot be generalised to Indonesia but rather provide a snapshot inviting a wider range of participants with key roles in crime prevention, including law enforcement officers and civil society organisations. Furthermore, the interviews focused on understanding the perspectives of participants regarding crime prevention to end child sexual abuse and exploitation in Indonesia. This focus may have introduced biases or limitations in the information provided. To address this, additional sources such as documents and studies were consulted to support their opinions whenever possible.

Additionally, it is worth noting that this consultation focused on participants' perceptions and did not document information on official evaluations or further studies of the effectiveness of the existing crime-prevention strategies.

2 Clarke, V. & Braun, V. (2017). Thematic analysis, *The Journal of Positive Psychology*, 12:3, 297-298

3 Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2009). Chapter 9. *Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods*. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications.

HOW IS CRIME PREVENTION UNDERSTOOD IN THE PHILIPPINES?

The police's prevention programmes operate under the framework of child protection laws, for which the government is responsible. As part of the government structure, the police focus on law enforcement, following the Criminal Procedure Code and Police Law No. 2 of 2002, which guide their policies, programs, and budget allocations towards enforcement. In addition to law enforcement, the police also have preventive duties outlined in the TPKS Law (Sexual Violence Crime Law) and Presidential Regulation No. 19 of 2023, which defines the National Action Plan for preventing and addressing trafficking in persons from 2020-2024.

However, the consultation revealed differing opinions regarding the preventive activities implemented by law enforcement units. Some key informants stated that police units do not implement preventive strategies, other participants said that they were unaware of such strategies. However, participants noted that while the police do not lead preventive measures, they do take part in strategies implemented by other organisations. For example, the representative from the National Secretariat for Service Provider Forum explained: *"There is no initiative from*

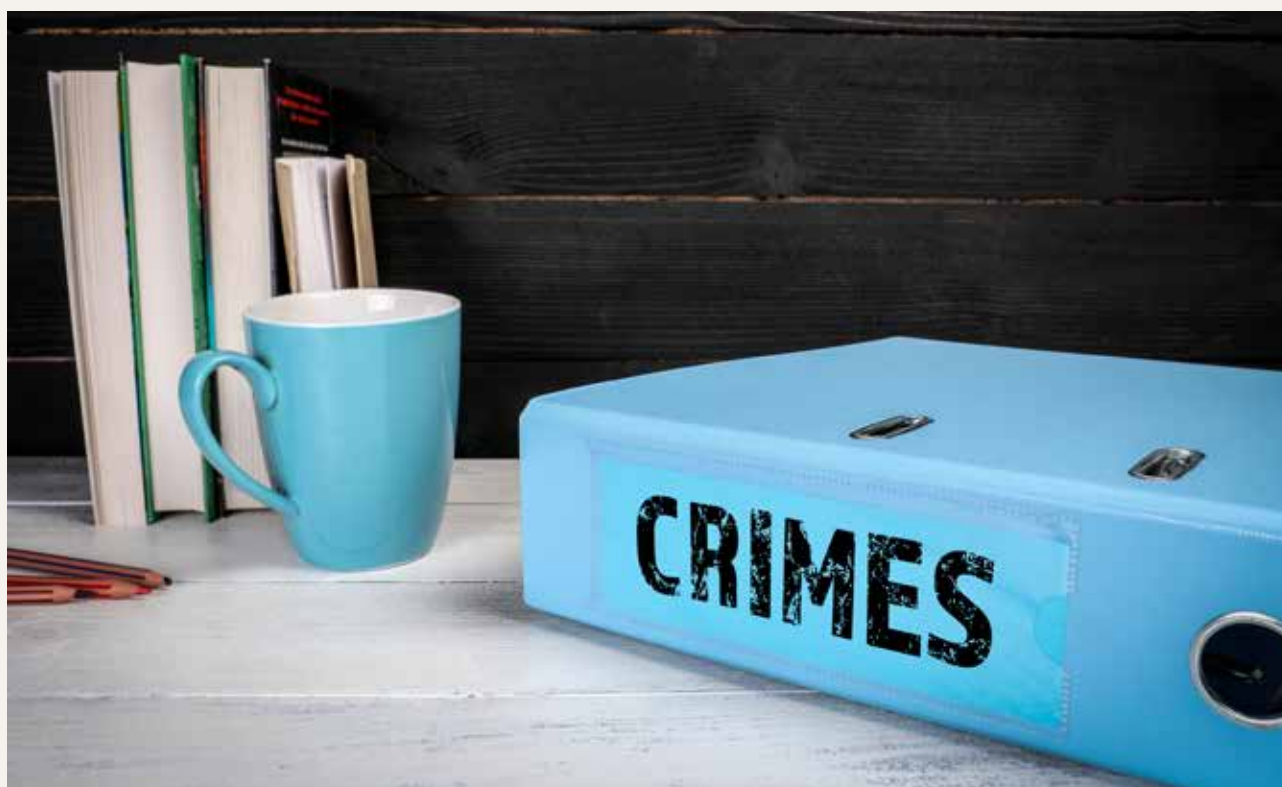
the police, but rather initiatives from other organisations. The police either provide support or respond following complaints, often after debates or persuasion from non-governmental organisations or other organisations." Police personnel are usually requested by other organisations to conduct talks or workshops on topics related to child protection, including the prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation. *"The theme depends on demand, but preventing and handling sexual violence is always on the agenda,"* as explained by a participant from the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children.

The representative from East Jakarta Police Unit explained that *"there is no specific role for the organisation, but individuals within the organisation often participate in outreach activities in the community and schools organised by external parties, usually as speakers."* Similarly, a participant from the High Court Kendari City said: *"There is no mandate for judges to conduct [preventive strategies], as they only accept cases files. Nevertheless, they are open to involvement by external parties for socialisation purposes."*

The role of law enforcement officers in responding to cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation is more well-known than their role in preventing crimes. *“Regarding prevention programmes within the police department, our understanding is limited. We only know that the police refers child sexual abuse and exploitation to our institution,”* said a participant from the Ministry of Social Affairs, of the Social Rehabilitation Center for Children in Need of Special Protection ‘Handayani’.

However, some interviewees from law enforcement units recognised the responsibility of the police in crime prevention, including the prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation. The participant from

South Jakarta Police Department reported **“The Rukum Warga Police, formed by the South Jakarta Police, has the responsibility to educate the public about various forms of crimes that can affect women and children.”** Participants belonging to Cybercrime related organisations explained that they conduct crime prevention activities however they do not identify specific strategies related to sexual exploitation and abuse of children. The representative from Cybercrime in National Police clarified this providing an example of a crime-prevention activity: the **“Friday Confide programme. Within this programme, police implement talks on certain topics related to online crimes and the public is able to ask questions.”**⁴



4 The Friday Confide programme includes several topics including: [online gambling](#), [environmental issues](#), and [promote safety elections](#)

EXISTING STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

Effective legal action against offenders

Participants perceive that effective legal actions against offenders serve as preventive measures because they deter others from committing crimes and reduce re-offending, as explained by the Representative from Indonesia National Police:

“In our view, pursuing legal action against perpetrators of sexual violence and exploitation serves as a preventive measure, ensuring that the public is aware that sexual violence and exploitation are crimes regulated by law.”

Similarly, in the words of a participant from the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children, law enforcement units implement tertiary level prevention, preventing recidivism. *“The police focus is more about technical handling [of cases], after there are victims, so it is in tertiary level (...). The educative material is usually*

related to general crime and activities are usually initiated by other agencies and not by the police.”

When asked about prevention activities, many participants in this consultation focussed on the responses they put in place to handle cases. These include detailed measures aimed at ensuring proper case management including the perpetrator arrest and sentencing, as well as survivors' recovery.

Awareness raising activities

As mentioned previously, law enforcement officers are often invited to participate in activities organised by non-governmental organisations, schools, and community leaders. One interviewee stated that raising awareness through activities aimed at disseminating information on the Sexual Violence Crime Bill⁵ is a shared responsibility of the police and other child protection units.

5 On April, 12th 2022, The Indonesian Parliament passed the [Sexual Violence Crime Bill](#).

“Disseminating information on the existing laws is not only a responsibility of the police and administrative [units], the Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Department (the special department in local government) took the initiative to conduct a campaign involving law enforcement officials to deliver materials on the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes to various stakeholders, so it can disseminate to the public. This approach was chosen as the government has direct contact with the society.”

(Representative from the High Court Kendari city).

Schools are one of the main places where awareness raising activities take place. Principals of schools or non-governmental organisations invite police officers to conduct sessions to inform students on existing laws and other topics related to crime prevention. For example, the representative from the Correctional Centre in Kathlen indicated that *“the personnel conducts visits to schools to implement sessions regarding bullying and sexual violence.”*

Online platforms are also used by non-governmental organisations to disseminate information. The child rights advocacy institution – *Lembaga Advokasi Hak Anak*– implemented an intervention that delivered messages via WhatsApp, targeting parents, children, and community leaders. The institution broadcasted 96 messages per year (approximately 6 to 7 messages per week) related to the prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation. According to the

representative of the institution, this approach has proven to be effective in shaping the perspective and understanding of the target group.

Community-based strategies

Community police: Bhabinkamtibmas

Bhabinkamtibmas stands for “Bhayangkara Pembina Keamanan dan Ketertiban Masyarakat,” which translates to Police Officer as community security and order maintainer. These officers operate at the village level and one of their primary duties is to educate the community on security and public order matters, aiming to build trust and resolve community issues locally without the need for residents to visit police stations. The representative from Indonesia National Police mentioned that Bhabinkamtibmas educates the community about the risks of sexual violence and exploitation against children in society.

Webinars with Dasa Wisma (association of every ten houses)

The representative from the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children recounted a preventive intervention that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The police conducted webinars through Dasa Wisma to disseminate information on protection issues. *“This initiative has encouraged people to speak out and has raised awareness of crimes, including sexual abuse and exploitation of children.”*

Village paralegals

LAHA enhances the capacity of relevant individuals within the communities, such as village paralegals, who play a role in prevention efforts. Village paralegals conduct socialisation and counselling, disseminate information and raise awareness about social issues, including child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Rukun Warga

“The South Jakarta Police implements a programme called Rukun Warga police in the South Jakarta area to reach the community at grassroot levels. The Rukun Warga Police aims to enhance public understanding of preventing crimes against women and children, including acts of violence and child sexual exploitation.”

Representative from the South Jakarta Police Department.

Friday Sharing session programme

The Friday Confide Programme was created by the Indonesia National Police to provide society with access to engage with the police and seek help in resolving their cases. This program is designed for all types of crime in general, and the discussion topics change every week.

“During the programme, on-duty police officers provide community outreach on the prevention of crimes against women and children, including acts of violence and sexual exploitation.”

Representative from the South Jakarta Police Department.

Intervention by P3 officers in South Jakarta

“Community involvement in prevention is facilitated by P3 officers stationed in every Child friendly Integrated Public Space’s (RPTRA) in the South Jakarta area. Their responsibility is to engage with the local community and provide information regarding the protection of women and children.”
Representative from the South Jakarta Police Department.

Crime preventive measures with children who committed crimes

Crime preventive measures by governmental institutions

Regarding to children in conflict with the law, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights explained that cases of children who committed sexual violence crimes have increased since 2020. The participant added: *“In 2023, as many as 835 children who commit sexual violence participated in trainings and interventions. (...) The majority of cases are due to dating, unwanted pregnancy, juvenile delinquency, sexual harassment, and the influence of IT too. An understanding of this needs to be given to children.”*

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights representative outlined the interventions implemented by the governmental institutions responsible for children in conflict with the law: the Lembaga Penempatan Anak Sementara (Temporary Child Placement Institution) and the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (Special Child Development Institution). These institutions focus on improving the treatment of children who have committed crimes, including those related to child sexual abuse and exploitation. The interventions aim to support their reintegration into society after completing their sentence. These interventions are designed to ensure a successful return to the community, preventing recidivism. The representative from the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak in Jakarta related that, at the time of the interview, they were providing guidance to 23 children who have committed acts of sexual violence against children. The youngest child undergoing training at Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak is 14 years old, and the oldest is 18 years old.

The representative from the Correctional Centre of Klaten described their strategy to ensure the successful integration of children who have committed crimes, including those related to child sexual abuse. He explained that the centre conducts guidance and monitoring of children for approximately three months following their sentence, coupled with

an approach that involves working with families. More details on the content of the rehabilitation programme could not be accessed.

Crime preventive measures by non-governmental institutions

Non-governmental institutions participating in this consultation provided information on the crime prevention strategies they implement specifically with children in conflict with the law.

Mawar Saron Legal Aid conducts counselling programmes in areas with a high incidence of legal issues, as well as in schools with the theme of preventing sexual crimes and other offenses. Their online platform also serves as a mean to answer questions from social media, all with the aim of preventing crime (Representative from the Mawar Saron Legal Aid Service).

The Yayasan Kasih Yang Utama- YAKA (Foundation of Ultimate Love), which is an anti-trafficking organisation operating in Indonesia particularly in the context of sexual exploitation,⁶ has prevention interventions in three areas: Transit Monitoring to intercept the victims (of trafficking) before they depart via transit points; Community Development Centers (Sanggar) to strengthen and empower families living in cemeteries that are vulnerable to exploitation and Awareness Education, YKYU active in advocating and educating the public through various events.

6 Yayasan Kasih Yang Utama. (n.d.). *Other work*. Retrieved October 30, 2024, from <https://yayasankasihyangutama.org/other-work>

Monitoring and patrolling

According to the participants, the police in Indonesia conducts patrols in areas of high vulnerability. These patrols are sometimes carried out in collaboration with non-governmental organisations, as explained by the Compassion First Foundation representative, who described a

pilot project implemented in 2021 in North Sulawesi: “The project successfully focused on border and transit monitoring, which included embedding staff within ferry ports and airports” According to the information published by Compassion First foundation,⁷ the project led to the arrest of traffickers keeping girls safe and returned to their homes.



⁷ <https://compassionfirst.org/law-enforcement>

CHALLENGES

Sociocultural taboos and beliefs

Sociocultural beliefs that consider sexuality a taboo present a challenge for police and other law enforcement officers to address the topic in community activities. *“This issue [child sexual abuse and exploitation] is still considered taboo by some societies, leading to a rejection of accepting information related to sex.”* (Representative from the Indonesian Psychological Association). The representative from the National Secretariat for Service Provider Forum further explained, *“Some villages organise awareness campaigns on violence, inviting police officers, assuming that they are well-versed in all relevant laws related to sexual violence. However, in practice, the police often avoid discussing the sensitive issue of sexual violence.”* The participant emphasised that these challenges are more prevalent in certain regions, such as those with Islamic religious beliefs. The interviewee explained *“There are special regions such as Aceh, there are challenges when providing education related to sexual violences for example in Jombang, East Java, which has 300 Islamic boarding schools, talking about sexuality is difficult, especially to children in pesantren (Islamic boarding schools).”*

The representative from the Compassion First Foundation reflected on how cultural dynamics present challenges in ensuring effective community involvement. *“Cultural factors are linked to the practice of ‘take and give’ to beneficiaries in the community. Consequently, beneficiaries often expect rewards when participating in activities organised by the institution.”* Due to limited resources, organisations are not always able to provide participants with material rewards.

Lack of well-equipped law enforcement personnel

Participants in this consultation emphasised the lack of adequately equipped personnel in law enforcement units. This was primarily attributed to turnover, which in turn hinders the availability of trained personnel.

- **Staff turnover.** *“Another significant challenge is the frequent transfers of personnel who already possess an understanding of child protection within the Unit. This issue is noteworthy and poses a serious challenge as it occurs frequently within the police force.”* (Representative from the Indonesia National Police)

- **Limited knowledge about crime prevention and existing laws related to child sexual abuse and exploitation makes it difficult for them to disseminate information and enforce the existing law.**

“Awareness among the police regarding this issue is still low, unlike with other issues.” (Representative from the Indonesian Psychological Association). *“Furthermore, understanding of the Sexual Violence Crime Law is not yet optimal, as it is a new law, leading to some officer not fully understand the contents of the law.”* (Representative from the South Jakarta Police Department)

Limited scope of interventions

Participants mentioned that due to budget limitations and insufficient personnel, the scope of crime prevention strategies is limited. *“While there is an increased awareness regarding the issue of sexual abuse and exploitation, in rural areas, there may be less information available about prevention measures”* (Representative from Compassion First Foundation). *Furthermore, “Not all individuals are aware of the sexual violence prevention strategies in their area; perhaps only a few are acquainted with this information.”* (Representative from Indonesia National Police).

Crime prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation is not recognised as a top priority

The responses in this consultation indicate that the prevention of crimes of child sexual abuse and exploitation is not currently perceived as a top priority by law enforcement officers and other child protection offices in Indonesia. For example, in the words of the representative from the Indonesia Psychological Association: *“There is no dedicated government agency for this issue, to do collaborative campaigns (e.g., in schools,). Although there are bodies in Ministry Women Empowerment and Child Protection, attention is divided, and education on this issue has not become a focus. As a result, it has not been addressed on a massive scale like the issue of drugs.”*

Interpersonal and societal factors that pose challenges to enforcing the law against perpetrators and hinder survivors’ recovery

As previously mentioned, participants emphasised effective case management as a preventive measure and discussed the challenges associated with it. These challenges

include social norms that condone sexual violence, corruption, and distrust in the judicial process, as well as misconceptions and limited knowledge about reporting processes (both among survivors and police officers). Additionally, according to participants the lack of female personnel in police

units contributes to these challenges, as male personnel are perceived as less trained to respond to cases, particularly when the survivors are female. These factors collectively limit reporting and the effectiveness of law enforcement against perpetrators.



RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents recommendations for police for improving crime prevention strategies. To provide comprehensive recommendations, the suggestions from participants in this consultation are complemented by the key findings of the global review.

- **The police should consider the lessons learned from collaborating with other stakeholders in preventing child sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as their successful practices in preventing other types of crimes involving children. This approach would enable them to develop their own effective child sexual abuse and exploitation prevention strategies.** As described in the previous sections, most participants in this consultation indicated that police officers do not usually organise prevention activities but are instead invited to activities led by non-governmental organisations, schools, and communities. Understanding what worked best in these activities can help the police design and implement their own crime prevention strategies. The representative from the Indonesian Psychological Association, pointed out a previous crime prevention strategy related to drug use that was implemented in large scale.

Evaluating the key aspects that made such intervention successful could also help adapt and replicate them in the implementation of prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation.

- ***“There is a need [...] to enhance understanding and knowledge of child protection among law enforcement officers in the regions. This includes the dissemination of guidelines and materials on the Sexual Violence Law (Office of the Attorney General).*** The interviewee from the Directorate CyberCrime in National Police further explained: “What the National Police Cyber currently requires is training aimed at enhancing the capacity of Cyber personnel in addressing issues of violence and sexual exploitation of children.” Similarly, another participant said: *“Currently, the women and child unit in police is undergoing a transition from unit to directorate but not all human resources have specific skills like understanding the Juvenile Justice Law, strengthening human resources is hampered, not yet certified.”* (Representative from the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children). In the view of ECPAT staff, establishing this new Directorate will enable the police to handle

cases of child sexual exploitation and violence more swiftly due to more efficient bureaucratic processes and the presence of specialised personnel. Additionally, prevention programmes involving the police will become more flexible with their increased authority. However, a significant challenge lies in the need for substantial resources to develop police personnel with a proper understanding of child victims, necessitating intensive and continuous training to ensure effective protection of women and children.

- **Improve mapping, data collection and analysis and assessment strategies to identify prevalent risk factors for child sexual abuse and exploitation. These strategies will help develop evidence-based effective crime prevention strategies.** *“So far, approach by the police has looked flat. Police should have a map of the area, which communities are at high risk for sexual violence, moderate and low and selecting appropriate interventions to prevent,”*, indicated the representative from LAHA. In the same line, the participant of Handayani said *“Mapping the areas with the highest cases is crucial, and conducting needs assessments is necessary. The police can play a role in educating about child sexual abuse and exploitation during the orientation period for new students in schools.”*
- **Utilise social media to disseminate information about existing laws.** As the representative from the

Indonesian Psychological Association explained, these platforms have been used successfully for other issues. The participant said: *“Education should be carried out through social media platforms (e.g., TikTok) and mass media on a wide scale. Regarding the information and education on traffic initiatives that have already been implemented; therefore, they can also do this initiative to address this child sexual exploitation and abuse.”*

- **Enhance coordination with community leaders, government child protection units, and non-governmental institutions to develop joint crime prevention strategies.** One participant explained, *“The police cannot work alone; there should be synergy with Ministries and agencies. It is also essential to engage community leaders and religious figures, along with Bhabinkamtibmas, in creating community-based prevention initiatives.”* (Representative from Handayani).
- Tertiary prevention particularly focused on children who display harmful sexual behaviors: **1) Offer special interventions for children who commit abuse and sexual exploitation.** According to the representative from the Indonesian Psychological Association (12), the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (Special Child Development Institution) should provide differential interventions: *“Perpetrators of violence and sexual exploitation are not separated. There is a need for separation*

and specific intervention.” This is calling for specialized and targeted interventions, based on evidence, and adapted to the contexts; and **2) Provide individual counseling to children.** Another participant said that the Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak (Special Child Development Institution) provides

group counseling to children, “however, we believe this approach is ineffective due to the large number of participants. In our opinion, individual counseling would be more effective.” (Representative from the Special Class Guidance Institution for Children DKI Jakarta).

ANNEX

Table 1. List of participants

No.	Institution	Participant
1	Directorate CyberCrime in National Police	Head of Cyber Unit
2	Indonesia National Police	Head of the Women and Children Services Unit of the Criminal Investigation Agency (Kanit PPA Bareskrim)
3	Women and Child Protection Unit in East Jakarta Police Department	Head of Women and Child Protection Unit
4	Women and Child Protection Unit in South Jakarta Police Department	Head of Women and Child Protection Unit
5	Directorate General of Corrections – Ministry of Law and Human Rights.	Director of Community Guidance and Correctional Restorative Justice Efforts.
6	Correctional Center Klaten	Main Community Counselor and Youth Community Counselor
7	Special Class Guidance Institution for Children DKI Jakarta	Staff
8	Social Rehabilitation Center for Children in Need of Special Protection 'Handayani' Ministry of Social Affairs Republic of Indonesia	Pekerja Sosial Ahli Madya
9	Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia	Head of People and Property Division
10	High Court Kendari City	
11	Mawar Saron Legal Aid Service	Lawyer
12	Indonesian Psychological Association	Member of Compartment F for Community Service, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
13	Child Rights Advocacy Institution (LAHA)	Director
14	National Secretariat for Service Provider Forum	National Secretary
15	Compassion First	Director, regional staffs
16	Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children	Advocate of Child Victim & Secretary
17	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Assistant Deputy for Victims Services



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