

P2TP2A Banda Aceh's Efforts in Developing Victims of Child Sexual Violence

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ABSTRACT

The child is the successor of the generation, the most important component of society for the family, religion, and nation. Sexual violence is a treatment that occurs through unwarranted coercion, causing psychological pressure or physical injury to the person who suffers it. If we want a better future for children, then every child needs good maintenance and education. Therefore, *pusat pelayanan terpadu pemberdayaan perempuan dan anak* (P2TP2A) is an institution that has authority over issues related to the deprivation of the rights of women and children. In 2020, Aceh was ranked ninth in the province of sexual violence against children in Indonesia, which in the previous year was ranked sixteenth. Related to regulation, Aceh has Qanun number 9 of 2019 on Child Protection in the implementation of violence handling and *qanun Jinayah* number 6 of 2014 as the basis for making decisions on cases of violence against children. The purpose of this study was to determine what efforts are made by P2TP2A in coaching victims of sexual violence against children. This study used a qualitative approach while applying observation, interviews, and literature review by collecting data from research, articles, news, or relevant sources. The subjects of this study were staff members of P2TP2A Banda Aceh. The results showed that the coaching efforts undertaken by P2TP2A Banda Aceh City are carried out through three stages, namely recording, identification of interventions, and service delivery. Services provided include health care, counseling, legal services, provision of safe housing, and social rehabilitation. The obstacles faced are budget problems and support from the community. The benefit of conducting this research is to see what efforts are being made by P2TP2A Banda Aceh towards sexual violence against women and children and what efforts are being made by the government, including P2TP2A Banda Aceh in the process of controlling the protection of women and children.

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INTRODUCTION

Children are the next generation, the most important component of society for the family, religion, and nation (Baharun, 2016). The sustainability of the nation's future is in the hands of its young generation. The better the quality of the young generation, the better the future of the nation (Utami, 2018). Good care and education need to be ensured that every child receives if we want a better future. Sexual abuse of children is caused by abnormal sexual desires. This is because it is easy to commit violence or rape against children. After all, the child's physical strength does not allow the child to fight back so it can cause both physical and psychological harm (Sihotang, 2017). To become a strong young generation, children need a safe environment to support their growth and development process. Sujanto's research results show that children who grow up in stressful conditions and become victims of violence will certainly find it difficult to grow into a strong and proud young generation (Agus Sujanto, 2014).

Therefore, adults need to pay serious attention because children are not yet able to provide care and education for themselves. The environment greatly influences the direction of a child's growth and development. In general, the environment is a place for children to gain knowledge. The environmental conditions around children have a big influence on social interactions, language speech, and children's rights. Most sexual abuse against children is carried out by people the child trusts, namely those closest to the child, such as teachers, biological fathers, stepfathers, uncles, and neighbors (Sanderson, 2004).

Based on Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in articles 3 and 8, it is stated that children have the right to receive protection in the fields of education and sexual crimes, and children also have the right to receive protection from abuse in incidents containing elements of violence, involvement in war and sexual crimes. According to M. Nasir Djamil in Lestari (2017), as a country that is Pancasila and upholds human and national values, Indonesia has many strict regulations that provide efforts to protect children.

Everyone certainly agrees that violence is behavior that should not be carried out. Interestingly, among those who know that violence cannot be justified based on religion and social norms. However, there are still those who do it deliberately and even give the impression of abandoning the victim (Vonda & Fitri, 2017). Unfortunately, the current violence seems to be hereditary, as if it has become a "culture of violence that is considered normal." According to Penny Naluria Utami's research, "Prevention of Violence Against Children from the Right to Security in West Nusa Tenggara," children who experience domestic violence can grow up to become parents who commit crimes against their children. Most children learn bad behavior from their parents and then develop into violent behavior. Therefore, violent behavior is passed from one generation to the next.

This kind of behavior can be emulated when they become parents in the future. Stress caused by different social conditions results in violence against children in the family.

Several cases reported to P2TP2A show that parents or the environment cannot be parties who must be able to participate in child protection efforts.

Details of the P2TP2A case, Serambi Indonesia Daily 03/12/19 reported, "Police arrest mother who dragged biological child." This incident happened to NU in Banda Aceh (30), a Pidie woman whose video went viral because she abused her child by dragging him in an inhumane manner. According to witness testimony, the perpetrator did this because he was angry with his son, who damaged his neighbor's plants. Then, this mother had the heart to drag her child away in anger. According to neighbors and local residents, they rented a house in Pie Village, Meuraxa District, and often saw NU carrying out violence, such as "dragging" their young children. NU is currently under police protection, and her two children, namely the victim and her younger brother, are in the custody of relatives in Banda Aceh.

In the context of human rights protection, children also have the same rights as other human beings on this earth, namely rights that are naturally inherent since they are born, namely inherent rights, and without these rights, children cannot live and develop as humans naturally (Pasalbessy, 2010). If the child's rights are not fulfilled, it shows that there is discrimination taking place. This form of discrimination can also take the form of child violence.

By treating the child's growth and development well, the attitude pattern that is instilled by the environment will result in a healthy mentality and psychology for the child's life. However, the results of temporary observations in the environment show that there are still many children who do not receive fair treatment, so children do not get their rights as children. This situation can result in the child not being able to develop into a healthy child. This treatment can originate from within the family, school, or community environment, which leads to abuse of children.

The recent phenomenon of cases of violence and abuse against children continues to occur in various regions with various motives ranging from the real world to the virtual world. This happens because it is easy to force abuse or rape on children because the child's physical strength does not allow them to fight back. Domestic violence can cause trauma (Kholiq, 2018). Victims of sexual violence against children can experience physical, psychological (mental), and psychosocial trauma, including physical injuries, nerve damage, fainting, permanent disability, miscarriage, pregnancy, reproductive organ disorders (infection), venereal disease, and death. Psychological (mental) in the form of loss of appetite, sleep disorders (insomnia, nightmares), anxiety, fear, lack of self-confidence, loss of initiative/helplessness, not believing what is happening, easily suspicious/paranoid, loss of common sense, severe depression. Often, the consequences of acts of child sexual violence not only affect the victim directly but also other members of the household indirectly.

In this case, the role of the government, parents, and society is to protect, monitor, provide information, report, and provide sanctions for perpetrators, as well as treat and rehabilitate victims of sexual violence. In order to fulfill the rights of victims, as well as handle cases of sexual abuse against children, the government established Integrated Service Centers for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (P2TP2A) in every Province and District in Indonesia, including the City of Banda Aceh. Based on the Mayor's Decree, P2TP2A is an integrated center that has the role of carrying out various efforts to prevent and handle various problems of violence experienced by women and children. As has been reported in the media, P2TP2A Aceh Province released data showing that cases of violence against children are increasing in the community of Aceh Province, especially in Banda City, Aceh State.

According to (Rahmi & Rasanjani, 2023), Child sexual abuse is an act of forcing sexual relations against a child with a specific aim. The act of forcing sexual relations is carried out by one party unreasonably and is not liked by the other party. Sexual harassment is usually accompanied by psychological or physical stress. Child sexual abuse usually occurs because the perpetrator persuades and forces the child to take part in sexual activities (Ligina et al., 2018).

In the context of protection, every individual, whether women, men, or children, has the same rights as every other individual on earth, namely rights that are understood as basic rights that are inherent from birth or better known as "rights." human rights." (HAM). Human rights include the right to a decent living, legal human rights to justice and protection, the right to education, the right to freedom of opinion without which humans (children) cannot live as they should as humans, and other basic rights. From this statement, violence against children is a severe public problem that is the responsibility of the government (John, 2010).

P2TP2A carries out activities in the form of reporting, providing health services, carrying out social recovery or rehabilitation, providing assistance and law enforcement, repatriating victims and preparing for their return to society, as well as providing referrals and consultations for various problems faced by women and children. P2TP2A has a psychologist and several counselors who are responsible for implementing each activity, which is centered on fulfilling the psychological needs of clients as victims who need services from this institution. Even though this agency has focused on handling various cases of violence against women and children, they will not be able to work alone without community participation. Therefore, the wider community needs to know what P2TP2A activities are in handling these cases so that they can help this institution further as a form of community involvement and support in resolving cases of sexual violence against children.

The change in the number of cases of violence against children in Banda Aceh City every year cannot be separated from the government's efforts through the Child Protection Women's Empowerment Service (P2TP2A) to make various efforts to control cases of sexual

violence against children. Based on the description above, it is important to carry out this research to see what efforts are being made by P2TP2A Banda Aceh to foster sexual violence against children. The interesting side is that the number of sexual violence against children in the city of Banda Aceh has not subsided but is increasing every year. Then, what efforts have been made by the government, including P2TP2A Banda Aceh, in the process of controlling child protection?

METHOD

Types Of Research

This research is classified as qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is a type of research where the results are not obtained through statistical or calculation methods. Qualitative research aims to reveal something that exists by collecting existing data using the researcher himself as the key instrument (Sugiono, 2010). Kirk and Miller then define qualitative research as a special tradition of social science that is principally based on the observations of people in their respective fields and relating them to their own language and expressions. However, qualitative research is a qualitative modeling data processing technique that is generally the same as data creation. It involves at least three steps, namely data collection, data processing, and drawing conclusions (Moleong, 2013)

The research location was P2TP2A Banda Aceh City. The reason researchers chose Banda Aceh City for P2TP2A was because Banda Aceh City is an area where the rate of violence against children is higher every year than other areas in Aceh Province. Then, there is the P2TP2A service, which has the authority to resolve cases of violence against children.

This research aims to describe the coaching efforts carried out by P2TP2A Banda Aceh for children who have experienced sexual violence. The information collected in this research is data in the form of information, images, and behavior in more detail, specific and in-depth (Abu Huraerah, 2012). The data collection was done through interviews and literature studies, which were collected from research, articles, news, or relevant sources. Next, the data were analyzed through the stages of reduction, presentation, and drawing conclusions.

A. Research Informant

Informants are people who have the possibility to provide information regarding the research carried out. Scientific informants are providers of information, and people who are qualified for the material needed in research materials are people who are directly related to the research problem. Informants were taken using a purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono, purposive sampling is sampling based on certain aspects so that the obtained information is accountable (Bakar, 2017).

The selection of informants was carried out in accordance with the needs and strengths

of researchers in collecting information, as well as field information and facts. Therefore, in this qualitative research, the number of samples was adjusted to research needs. Accordingly, researchers selected informants using a purposive sampling technique by interviewing the Chair of P2TP2A Banda Aceh City, Psychologist, and Safe House Staff.

B. Data source

Primary Data

Primary data is another alternative to secondary data. The word primary is the opposite of secondary, which means primary, original, or coming directly from a source. Meanwhile, the definition of raw data is raw data collected by researchers to solve certain research problems. In applying this technique, the author collects data through direct contact with informants and uses research tools, including writing tools and equipment. Documentation and storage devices (Soekanto, 2010). To obtain accurate and precise information, informants are those who meet the requirements, suit the needs, and know the correct information for the investigation, namely by purposive sampling (Haloho & Yuliani, 2015)

Secondary Data

Secondary data can be defined as data collected by other parties for certain purposes. According to Sugiyono, secondary data is information obtained indirectly from other third parties or so on to data collectors. In this research, secondary data was obtained from several pieces of information, namely:

- a. Literature Review is a data collection technique that examines reference books, reports, journals, and other media related to the role of P2TP2A.
- b. Documentation and records of events that have passed can be in the form of writing or images that can provide information for researchers. Documentation in this research is in the form of photos and community reports to P2TP2A.

C. Data Collection Techniques

Observation

Observations are carried out in the field as conscious and systematic observations of psychological symptoms and actions of social phenomena for later recording (P. Joko Subagyo, 1997). When using this observation technique, the most important thing to obtain the necessary information is to rely on the researcher's observations and memory. In this study, researchers investigated the occurrence of violence and the role of P2TP2A in resolving cases of violence against children.

Interview

In this research, researchers used in-depth interviews, which are in-depth conversations directed at specific problems with specific objectives and by asking a number of respondents/informants directly. Researchers conducted in-depth interviews at the P2TP2A institution in Banda Aceh City regarding the handling of cases of violence against children. In this research, there were 3 (three) informants, namely the Chair of P2TP2A Banda Aceh City, Psychologist, and Safe House Staff, who had qualifications as informants

regarding the role of P2TP2A in handling cases of violence against children in Banda Aceh City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Concept of Sexual Violence

According to the law, violence is all actions that involve physical activity, whether intentional or not, illegally or against the law, which can cause and cause physical and mental harm to other people (Abdul Wahid & Muhammad Irfan, 2001). Child abuse can also include neglect and violence against children. Sexual violence refers to abuse of power involving the genitals. Child sexual abuse, on the other hand, refers to adults forcing children under the age of 18 to sexually arouse them in the form of coercive behavior, exposing children to genitals or pornography, touching children's genitals, looking at children's genitals, and producing child pornography (Teguh, 2018).

Meanwhile, sexual attacks, which are classified as serious sexual violence, end in forced sexual intercourse, thus making the victim disappointed with the actions of the perpetrator of the intimidation (Abdullah, 2010). According to (Darwan Prinst, 2003), the occurrence of sexual violence or harassment cannot be separated from the factors surrounding the perpetrator of the sexual crime. These factors include hormonal changes that can increase the perpetrator's sexual desire and applicable religious norms. Mass media and information have led to an increase in sexual abuse, the elderly, and a desire for greater freedom among men and women in society. Meanwhile, according to Indanahi (2016), parental models and parental knowledge, children's knowledge about reproductive health, and information technology are factors that influence the risk of sexual abuse in children. The majority of perpetrators of sexual violence against children are people the child trusts (Sanderson, 2004) and people closest to the child, such as teachers, biological fathers, stepfathers, uncles, and neighbors (Haloho & Yuliani, 2015).

People who sexually abuse children also have no specific personality traits that can be labeled or tracked. The perpetrator certainly has the ability to deceive children in such a way that it is difficult to avoid it (Bakar, 2017). Sexual violence experienced by minors can cause great trauma, and children also have the potential to experience personality and mental disorders and become perpetrators of sexual violence in the future. The feeling of helplessness experienced when a child is exposed to sexual violence gives rise to a subconscious perception that sexual violence can be inflicted on parties who are weak or do not have resistance (Weber and Smith, 2010). At the same time, the trauma of being a victim of sexual abuse can cause children to lose autonomy, self-confidence, and positive self-identity, so they become increasingly dependent on others (Suradi, 2013).

Concept of Treatment Efforts

Children must be protected, especially if they are victims of violence. Strategies are needed to overcome sexual violence against children (Teguh, 2018) and synergy between family, government, and society in a comprehensive and integrated manner (Hasanah and Raharjo, 2016; Noviana, 2015). Government efforts can be divided into two parts, namely preventive efforts and suppression efforts (Abu Huraerah, 2012). Rumtaning (2016) reported that one of the preventive efforts is the development of child-friendly cities (KFA). Noviana explained that preventive efforts also include establishing an institution to handle cases of violence against children that coordinates with the police and has experts to handle child violence.

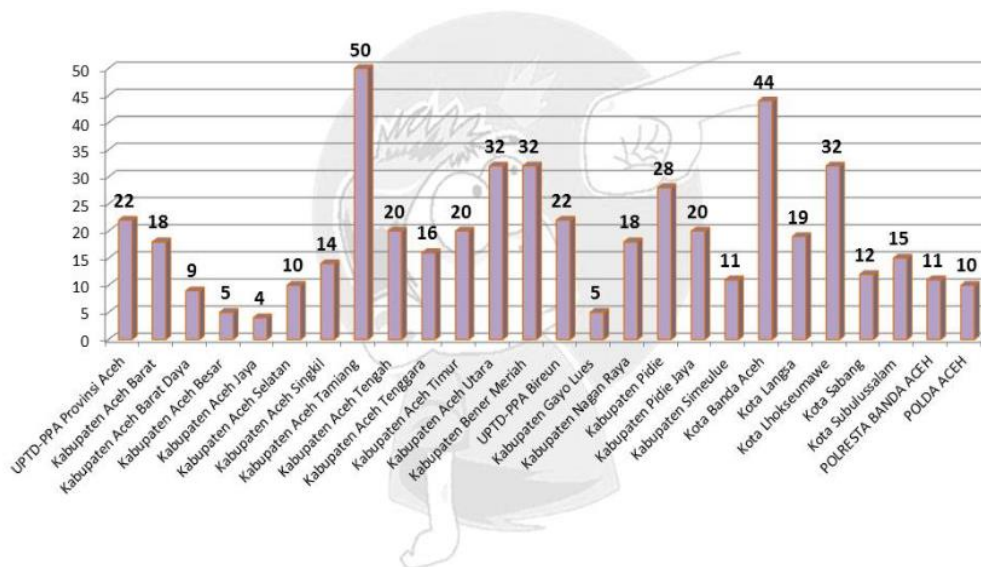
At the same time, repressive measures include providing legal aid, counseling, and medical care. One of the institutions established by the government to protect children is the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) (Kholiq, 2018). P2TP2A provides preventive, health, and social rehabilitation services, as well as social integration for victims of violence, by providing legal assistance, monitoring, and evaluation (Suradi, 2013). However, counseling services include legal, psychological, and religious counseling services that can be provided to victims, victims' families, and communities who need services (Soekanto, 2010).

Table 1. Data on cases of violence against women and children at P2TP2A Banda Aceh

Year	case
2020	905 case
2021	924 case
2022	1029 case
2023	849 case

Source: Aceh Journal National Network

Head of the Technical Implementation Unit for the Women's and Children's Protection Service (UPTD PPA) of the Aceh Women's and Children's Protection Empowerment Service (DP3A), Irmayani Ibrahim, said that throughout January-October cases of violence against women and children reached 849 cases. He said in detail that the violence that occurred in Aceh against women and children consisted of 351 cases of women and 498 cases of children. The area with the highest incidence of violence against women and children is Banda Aceh, with 111 cases, followed by Aceh Besar with 97 cases, Bener Meriah with 67 cases, Aceh Tamiang with 57 cases, and North Aceh with 56 cases (Aceh Journal National Network, 2023).



Picture 1.
Victims of violence against children by district/city in Aceh
Source: Aceh Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service

P2TP2A Efforts in Guiding Child Sexual Violence in Aceh

Legal protection efforts for victims must be comprehensive and integrated, namely providing reproductive health and education on religious and moral values to victims who receive social rehabilitation in their environment, including psychosocial services for the treatment and recovery of victims of sexual crimes. Legal practice is applied at all levels of investigation, starting from the police and prosecutor's office and ending with the courts. This security needs to be implemented as well as possible so that the state does not lose security for victims of sex crimes. This protection is not only established by the state but also implemented by state officials, and the role of the community is well understood.

P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children) Banda Aceh has an important role in handling cases of sexual violence against women and children in the region. Although Aceh Qanun Number 9 of 2014 concerning Jinayat focuses on the implementation of Islamic criminal law in Aceh, including in cases of sexual violence, P2TP2A Banda Aceh can play a different but still important role in efforts to prevent and deal with these cases. Here are some ways in which the Qanun and P2TP2A can relate:

- 1) Legal Awareness: The Qanun provides a legal basis for law enforcement efforts against perpetrators of sexual violence. P2TP2A can provide information to the public about applicable legal provisions, including penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence, according to the Qanun.

- 2) Victim Assistance: P2TP2A Banda Aceh can provide assistance and protection to victims of sexual violence, both legally and psychologically. They can help victims access health services, counseling, legal aid, and social protection.
- 3) Advocacy and Education: P2TP2A can carry out advocacy activities to increase public awareness about sexual violence and victims' rights. They can work together with legal institutions and local governments to strengthen law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual violence.
- 4) Prevention: Apart from handling cases that have already occurred, P2TP2A can also carry out sexual violence prevention activities through education and outreach programs in schools, communities, and other crowded places. They can educate the public about the importance of respecting the rights of women and children and preventing acts of sexual violence.

Although the Aceh Qanun concerning Jinayat provides a legal framework for handling cases of sexual violence in Aceh, P2TP2A Banda Aceh has a very important role in implementing more holistic and in-depth protection and prevention programs for victims and society as a whole. In this way, the two can work together to provide better protection for women and children in Aceh.

The Importance of Handling Sexual Violence Against Children. Perpetrators of sexual violence are dangerous if they receive punishment that does not provide a deterrent effect. According to Weber and Smith in Ivo (2015: 18), the long-term impact of sexual violence against children is that children who are victims of sexual violence have the potential to become perpetrators of violence in the future. This impact may be caused by the perception that victims do not receive proper care and are taught violence against weak and helpless characters during their growing years. This trauma occurs when the victim and perpetrator gather in the same environment. It is likely that the perpetrator will repeat his actions one day when he returns to society.

From the results of interviews with informant 1 as P2TP2A Banda Aceh staff, there are several treatments for child victims of sexual violence, namely in the form:

- a) Medical services. P2TP2A Banda Aceh provides health referral/rehabilitation services cooperating with the Banda Aceh Regional Hospital (RSUD) when victims need medical services. P2TP2A Banda Aceh will continue to monitor the victim's rehabilitation until the victim has completed rehabilitation. This recovery also includes the collection of evidence and the post-mortem at the *reperturn* stage, which is then handed over to the police to confirm the statement in court.
- b) Legal Services. If the conclusion of the complaint service stage states that the victim needs legal services, P2TP2A Banda Aceh will report the violence they experienced to the authorities, or if the case was already registered with Banda Aceh police and needs legal assistance or consultation. The legal services provided by P2TP2A Banda Aceh are divided into four parts, namely the District Court, Prosecutor's Office, Police PPA Unit, and Legal Institution (LBH). P2TP2A Banda Aceh's role in legal services is limited to

assisting social workers, such as trials at the district court or investigations by the police. P2TP2A Banda Aceh does not yet have its own experts to act as full legal consultants in legal negotiations. P2TP2A Banda Aceh collaborates with LBH in Banda Aceh for legal negotiations when victims need legal advice in addition to victim referrals. Apart from assisting with legal consultations, P2TP2A Banda Aceh also acts as a mediator in resolving cases.

Counseling for children is certainly different from the counseling usually given to adults. Meeting the needs for security and trust is very important for a child's entry into the world. Fulfilling security needs in the counseling process can be done by inviting children to play and talk calmly, and controlling emotions can be the best way in child counseling. The suggestions given can also be adapted to identify problems. In certain cases, counseling for children must be carried out comprehensively. This is usually done when dealing with children who have physical or psychological disorders or children who have experienced trauma. In some cases, parental involvement is also necessary, such as in cases involving parents, namely child neglect or emotional abuse. In this case, the director only directs. However, counseling can be carried out several times, depending on the child's level of difficulty.

Likewise, with P2TP2A counselors in Banda Aceh, the counselor's first meeting is a collaborative relationship with the child's parents. It aims to provide parents with an opportunity to voice their concerns and information about how they interact with their children. The initial counseling process can make it easier for counselors to identify several relationship disorders between parents and children. Understanding children and their self-esteem, as well as the role of parents, is also important in guiding children.

In the counseling process for violence against children, counselors need strategies for handling cases of violence against children. Children, as victims of violence, certainly need protection from various parties. Handling cases of violence against children requires special treatment or special strategies. The results of the interview with Informant 1 revealed several strategies for handling cases of violence against children, that is:

1. The support of parents, guardians, or family is, of course, very important in guiding children. This approach also functions as an effort to prevent violence in the family environment by reducing the causal factors that make families vulnerable to violent behavior by strengthening parenting skills. Home visits carried out by counselors or social workers can also be an effort to improve and provide information to parents or guardians and families regarding positive interactions between parents and children, including in terms of implementing anti-violent discipline in raising children. This strategy makes full efforts to support parents, caregivers, and families by providing information, training, and knowledge about parenting skills. The aim is to reduce or prevent potential violent behavior against children.

2. Provision of services to children, such as complaints about children experiencing violence. Providing information and assistance is, of course, very important so that children can recover and receive appropriate intervention. Information about this service can be provided through conservation institutions to schools or the community so that they can find out.
3. Political decision-makers or security forces may also be involved in the protection of children. The government's role in making child protection policies is also very necessary. Having a strong legal framework can also be an important aspect of protecting children from violence.

P2TP2A Banda Aceh staff are tasked with accompanying victims until the case-handling process is complete. The psychologist's job is to provide psychological or spiritual counseling to the victim and their loved ones, which aims to restore the victim's condition and enable him to live his daily life. The task of social workers is to carry out psychosocial counseling, which is mostly aimed at the victim's family or those closest to them, where the purpose of counseling is to provide methods and suggestions on how to care for and treat victims who are suffering, mentally unstable/in an unstable situation. The victims are also given psychosocial counseling, which aims to enable the victims to face their environment after an act of violence and get them used to returning to normal activities.

P2TP2A Banda Aceh provides psychological counseling not only to victims but also to the parties involved. In the case of children, both the victim and the child must receive psychological counseling. This is because the guilty child is still considered a victim in this case, and it is important to carry out psychological counseling so that children who commit violence do not become predators who often repeat their actions. P2TP2A staff also carry out social reintegration, namely preparing children, child victims, and child witnesses to return to their families and communities.

This stage aims to introduce children to the return and reunification of conflicting parties to achieve peace. This step is very important because it is not uncommon for the parties in conflict to be their own family. For example, there are reports of parents who often use verbal violence against their children so that their children's psychological conditions are disturbed. This social integration phase is very important to restore good relations between the child victim and his parents, who then admit their mistakes. This movement is expected to strengthen relations between the parties and make peace.

Informant 3, as a social worker at the Banda Aceh Social Service, said that, "P2TP2A Banda Aceh collaborates with the Social Service, and together we handle child victims of violence. Assistance for child victims handled by P2TP2A Banda Aceh is carried out by social workers who are subordinates of the Banda Aceh Social Service and who have become volunteers or experts at P2TP2A Banda Aceh. The victims handled by P2TP2A Banda Aceh do not only come from reports submitted directly by victims, reporters who witnessed violence, or anyone who needs treatment as a result of these acts of violence. Handling and assistance

to victims carried out by P2TP2A Banda Aceh and Social Workers can also be carried out with reports from the Banda Aceh Police.”

The Banda Aceh Police receive reports from victims who experienced and witnessed violence or journalists who reported it to the Banda Aceh Police, then investigate the case based on the reports received. If the victim is still a child, the Regional Police/Polres will contact a social worker who will assist the witness investigation process from the Women and Child Protection Unit of the Banda Aceh Police/Polres to prepare an Investigation Report (BAP). Social workers help not only in assisting in the investigation process to solving cases but also in psychological counseling. Children involved in acts of violence, both victims and perpetrators, are referred to the Banda Aceh Police/Polres to receive psychological counseling at P2TP2A Banda Aceh City.

Informant 2, one of the staff psychologists at P2TP2A Banda Aceh, explained that "In conducting counseling to recover from the trauma of child victims, before determining the methods that will be given to child victims, I first look at what the child's psychological condition is like. As a psychologist, I first carry out an assessment of the victim's psychological condition and then carry out treatment. The assessment was carried out during the first meeting session with the victim so that in subsequent counseling sessions, I had found the right treatment steps for the victim.”

Informant 2 also added that, "There is one victim of violence who is undergoing psychological rehabilitation at P2TP2A Banda Aceh City. The counseling he has provided for approximately two months has really helped his client to accept what has happened and stop regretting it. Now, the client also feels braver about returning to doing their usual activities, such as going to school and meeting and playing with their friends." Informant 3, as a social worker who also accompanied the victim, explained that "One week before the psychological counseling was carried out, the victim at P2TP2A Banda Aceh City, the Social Worker first went to the victim's house to carry out introductions and familiarization between the victim and the Social Worker who accompanied him. during counseling”.

Counseling was carried out behind closed doors. Only the psychologist and the victim were present at the P2TP2A Banda Aceh office. In the next session, the victim's family was asked to come for counseling. The aim of this applied counseling session is also to restore the child's lost rights. For example, in the case of informant 2's client, "In my client's case, since the victim experienced an act of violence, the victim has not gone to school because he feels embarrassed and does not want to meet other people besides his family." Restoration of lost rights during Informant 2's client counseling occurred as an invitation and motivation to return to school and play with peers. This counseling helps victims to accept themselves again and face their fears so that they can open themselves up to the outside world again.

In certain cases, the victim is evacuated to a safe house, and services are provided immediately. The counselor is initially responsible for the psychological care of the victims,

who, if necessary, transfers the problem to a psychologist. P2TP2A also has lawyers who can refer victims if they need legal assistance. The resolution of P2TP2A cases is tailored to the wishes of the victim and his family, including therapy and the legal system. This is also said to be an obstacle in processing cases. Another obstacle is the discovery of cases that cannot be resolved because the victims close themselves off, avoid them, and experience pressure, including pressure from other parties. When victims are under pressure from perpetrators, cases are often withdrawn, unreported, lost, and never resolved.

Based on research results from the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) in Banda Aceh City, it appears that legal protection for the realization of children's rights in the implementation of trauma rehabilitation for child victims is considered to be implemented optimally. The relevant parties pay sufficient attention to the protection of children's rights in relation to the recovery of children who are victims of psychological trauma so that the child victims, their families, and parties related to the violence feel the benefits of the psychological trauma recovery carried out.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, coaching in cases of sexual violence is of the utmost importance due to the rampant crimes against children. Perpetrators of sexual violence are dangerous if they receive punishment that does not have a deterrent effect. The efforts provided by P2TP2A Banda Aceh in providing services through three stages, namely recording and identifying interventions carried out by case managers and providing services which include:

- a. Medical Services. P2TP2A Banda Aceh provides health referral/rehabilitation services to the Banda Aceh Regional General Hospital (RSUD) if the victim requires medical services. P2TP2A Banda Aceh will continue to monitor the victim's rehabilitation until the victim has completed rehabilitation.
- b. Legal services. The legal services provided by P2TP2A Banda Aceh are divided into four, namely the District Court, Prosecutor's Office, Police PPA Unit, and Legal Institute (LBH). P2TP2A Banda Aceh's role in legal services is limited to providing assistance together with social workers, such as during trials at the District Court or examinations at the Police.
- c. Counseling. In certain cases, counseling for children needs to be done in depth. This is usually done when dealing with children who experience physical or psychological disorders or children who have experienced trauma. In some cases, parental involvement is also required, such as in cases related to parents, namely cases of child neglect or emotional abuse. In this case, the counselor is only directing. Counseling sessions in each case can also be carried out several times depending on the level of severity experienced by the child. In counseling services, it is initially carried out by a counselor and continued by a psychologist if necessary. The first meeting the counselor has is a

collaborative relationship with the child's parents. This aims to provide an opportunity for parents to express their problems and provide information on how they interact with their children.

P2TP2A Banda Aceh does not only provide psychological counseling to victims but also to related parties. In the case of children, both children as victims and children as perpetrators must receive psychological counseling. The child who is the perpetrator is still considered a victim in a case, and it is important to carry out psychological counseling so that the child who is the perpetrator does not become a predator who often repeats his actions.

- d. Provision of safe housing and social rehabilitation in accordance with the needs and desires of victims.

The service process by P2TP2A Banda Aceh City, based on observations, can be said to be in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures owned by P2TP2A. However, several obstacles were encountered. To overcome this obstacle, it is recommended that P2TP2A reorganize the development stages to be more independent and free from interference from outside parties and to focus more on child victims of sexual violence and other victims psychologically for reasons of the importance of psychological recovery for victims. Based on the research results obtained by the Banda Aceh City Women's and Children's Empowerment Integrated Service Center (P2TP2A), it appears that legal protection for the fulfillment of children's rights in the implementation of trauma recovery for child victims is felt to have been implemented quite optimally. The parties involved have paid sufficient attention to the protection of children's rights in terms of recovering from the psychological trauma of child victims so that in the recovery process, both the child victims and their families and/or parties related to the acts of violence feel the benefits of recovering from psychological trauma.

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