



Unveiling Sex Addiction Among Child Victims Of Sexual Crimes In Indonesia

Syarifah Ema Rahmaniah¹, Elyta², Hasan Almutahar³, Nikodemus Niko⁴, Nurul Amira Fitriani⁵, Muhammad Musa Hasni⁶, Desita Sari⁷

¹²³⁵⁶ Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

⁴ Raja Ali Haji Maritime University, Indonesia

⁵ Sociology Student, Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

*Email Corresponding Author: syf.ema@fisip.untan.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to unveil sex addiction behavior among child victims of sexual crimes by conducting a critical analysis of the government's management of preventing child sexual crimes. The location of this research was West Kalimantan Province Indonesia. The primary data collection technique involved in-depth interviews with 5 child victims of sexual violence as well as focus group discussions with the child protection commission, Rumah AMAN managers, literacy activist, and the parents of the child victims. Subsequently, the research results indicated an increase in cases of sexual violence against children in various forms, such as pornography, prostitution, and sex addiction. The second finding concerned efforts to prevent sexual violence by the West Kalimantan provincial government. This involved the issuance of policies and the provision of education and sensitization through social media via the Indonesian Anti-Defamation Society (MAFINDO). In order to deal with child victims of violence, the government established the Regional Child Protection Commission (KPAD) in collaboration with Rumah AMAN. The third finding discussed the impact of sex crimes on children, namely sex addiction, sexually transmitted infections, an increase in the number of abortions, and damage to mental health. The fourth finding was conducting media literacy education, fostering the blocking of pornographic sites, and providing shelter through the Penta helix strategy by the draft government, society, and





community (MAFINDO). Consequently, this research can provide knowledge about the handling tactic and strategy that can be used to deal with cases of child sex crimes.

Keywords: Rumah AMAN, Sexual Violence, Sex Addiction, Child Pornography, Penta Helix.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a case that until now still occupies a high number and even increases every year, it was conveyed on the National Commission on Violence against Women (KOMNAS Perempuan) website, starting in January to November 2022, there were 860 cases of public sexual violence occurred and 899 private cases (National Commission for Women, 2022). Even worse, Perpetrators of sexual violence against children are people who are close in everyday life, such as social environments at home, at school, in educational institutions, and other places where the child is. It does not rule out the possibility that in every place there are hidden child predators. Violence against children is a social problem in Indonesia. Recently, Cases of child sexual violence are not just talk, they have even entered the mass media as a social problem of great concern (Ayre, 2021).

Violence against children (CSA) can be defined as events of physical, mental, or sexual harm committed by individuals responsible for the welfare of children, indicated by losses and threats to the health and welfare of children (Suyanto, 2016). Child sexual violence is still very taboo to talk about, it is a disgrace for most people, so it needs a strong influence to reveal cases of sexual violence to be things that need to be discussed and investigated thoroughly. The weak economic factor is the most frequently used reason, this makes children more vulnerable to sexual violence.

Based on the data of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI), in 2020 there were reports of 419 cases of children facing the law, children who faced the law could not be made perpetrators, but as victims of sexual violence (Jayanti, 2014). Jayanti also documented 20 cases of sodomy/pedophilia and kidnapping, respectively, against children. Furthermore, 12 cases each of children as victims of murder and possession of sharp weapons were recorded (Jayanti, 2014). A total of 249 cases of physical violence, 119 cases of psychological violence, and 21 cases of traffic accidents against children were also reported in 2020. This is in line with the statement by Eka, the Chairman of the West





Kalimantan Child Protection Commission, that 500 children were caught in prostitution cases (Kompas Tv, 2020).

Therefore, research was conducted to identify the impact of child online prostitution and strategy to prevent and handle child prostitution. The rise of sexual crimes illustrates an increase in the insecurity of children, as the period that should be filled with joy and excitement is transformed into a frightening reality. The public is rarely aware of cases of prostitution within the family due to the secrecy of victims or coercion into silence because these acts are considered disgraceful. Generally, adults or individuals with authority have the power to suppress those below them.

From the description of cases of sexual violence against children, the same thing was also conveyed by (Payne et al, 2009). Where children are very more at risk of getting violence not only sexual violence. Pinheiro described other forms of violence against children besides sexual violence, including infanticide and neglect. Meanwhile, physical violence was the most common form of violence against children aged 0-4 years (Pinheiro, & Paulo Sérgio, 2006). As victims of violence, children are powerless to defend themselves because they are still completely dependent on adults who provide care (Pinheiro, & Paulo Sérgio, 2006).

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study This research is the result of qualitative by exploring on sex addiction behavior among child victims of sexual crimes by deconstructing the governance role on preventing and handling child sexual crimes in West Kalimantan. The technique for determining informants is purposive sampling. The author used interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and documentation studies to collect data.

According to a report, the vulnerability of children to domestic violence (including sexual violence) increased during the one-year COVID-19 pandemic period (National Commission Against Violence, 2020). Therefore, this deduction was explored using West Kalimantan Province as the research location. Interviews were the primary data collection technique, while secondary data comprised relevant documents. The informants were selected using purposive sampling based on several criteria, namely a) Members of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service, b) Community leaders who assisted cases of sexual violence in West Kalimantan Province, and c) members of the West Kalimantan Child Protection Commission.





At the request of the informants, the names of all reporters were disguised. Technical interviews were conducted according to strict health protocols, and the interview time was estimated at 45 minutes for each informant. We conducted interviews with several victims of sexual violence, whose initials were IR (17 Years) and SS (15 Years), then R (14 Years), where R was a teenager who lived on the street, and she was sold by his own biological father to men with striped noses. We also got a pimp with the initials S who was secured by the Regional Child Protection Commission of West Kalimantan Province. The child victims of prostitution were interviewed to obtain a chronological picture of their experiences, including the impacts on their health and social lives and the likelihood of developing sex addiction after engaging in intercourse with their guests.

Furthermore, in-depth interviews and observations were conducted at Rumah AMAN (shelter) in Pontianak city to obtain data on the roles and efforts of the government and the community. Victims of sexual violence also receive education about the dangers of sex that is carried out continuously, then they get assistance that is carried out for approximately a week and even more extended. Data on state rules and policies in handling child prostitution cases were collected through interviews with the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the Child Protection Commission in West Kalimantan. Rumah AMAN is one of the programs implemented by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. This Rumah AMAN was established to become a shelter and coaching house for child victims of sexual crimes.

3. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1. Sexual Violence and its Impact on Children

4.1.1. Forms of Child Sexual Violence

Children are vulnerable to sexual violence due to their weakness and high dependence on adults. Therefore, this group is also susceptible to sexual violence. Table 1 below presents data on sexual.



Table 1 : Data on cases of sexual violence against children in Sukadana District, North Kayong Regency in 2018-2020

No	Year	Cases of Sexual Violence (rape)	Total
1	2018	5	5
2	2019	4	4
3	2020	7	7
4	2021	4	4
Total			20

Source: Regional Child Protection Commission of North Kayong Regency (2021)

Table 1 illustrates the cases of sexual violence against children in Sukadana Sub-district, Kayong Utara Regency, before and after the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 11 cases were recorded during the COVID-19 pandemic from 2020-2021, where 4 cases of rape occurred between January and April 2021.

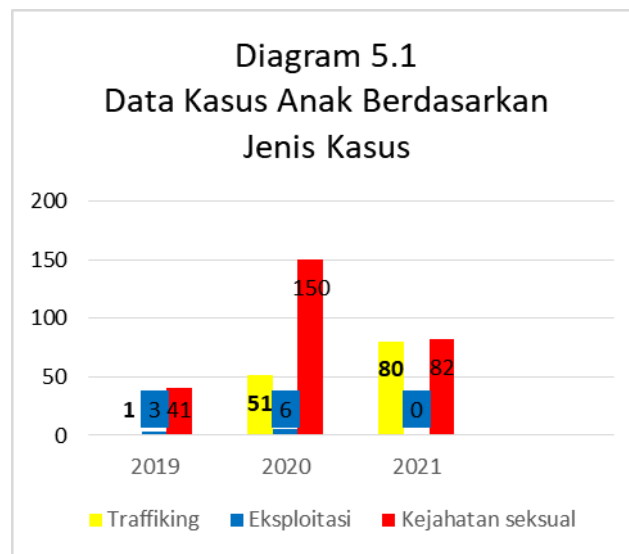
Based on the data provided, only 9 cases of sexual violence against children occurred in Sukadana Sub-district, Kayong Utara Regency, in 2018-2019 before the COVID-19 pandemic. This indicates an increase in the cases of sexual violence against children after the pandemic. From 2020 to 2021, there were 9 cases of sexual violence committed by the closest people, such as class teachers, even the most committed by biological parents, playmates, and neighbors in the neighborhood, (Child Protection Commission, North Kayong Regency, 2021). A visualization of the trend of increasing cases can be seen in the following graph:

Besides the increase in the number of sexual violence cases against children, the COVID-19 pandemic also affected the handling of the victims of these crimes in the Sukadana Sub-district, Kayong Utara Regency. It has impacted reporting, administrative processes, investigations, assistance, and assessments, and also hindered the course of trials. This refers to the migration of various processes in handling cases of violence during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely reporting, administration, investigation, interviews with perpetrators or victims, mentoring, and assessment to online media, such as video conferencing platforms.

4.1.2. Sex/Pornography Addiction

Child prostitution is included in a form of sexual crime, namely all forms of action committed by adults to minors with the aim of satisfying their sexual desires. In addition, child prostitution is also included in the crime of child trafficking or child trafficking with the aim of sexual exploitation of children.

Figure 1 Case Diagrams



Source : Child Protection Commission of Kalimantan Barat 2022

Based on the number of cases in the diagram above, the commissioner of Child Protection Commission of Kalimantan Barat said the children who were involved in prostitution cases, either in the form of trafficking or sexual crimes, mostly used the Mi Chat social media as their main access. This was also expressed by the Pontianak City Safe House officers (Rumah Aman) regarding the use of Mi Chat social media as access to children's involvement in child prostitution cases.

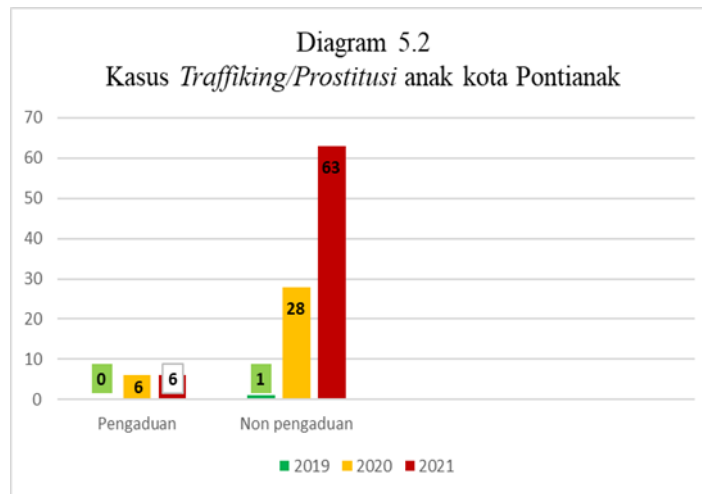


Figure 2 Child Sexual Crime

Source: Child Protection Commission of Kalimantan Barat 2022

From the data diagram above, the commissioner of Child Protection Commission of Kalimantan Barat explained that there was an increase in cases of non-complaint child prostitution, which in this case it turns out that from the data above these children are involved in online child prostitution networks that use social media either using Mi-chat or other social media.

Thus, a conclusion can be drawn that social media is able to become an access of communication which is currently most widely used by various groups, both young people and the older generation can adapt to using social media as an effective communication medium. Furthermore, when viewed from the function of social media as a medium of communication with a high level of security, it can be used as easy access to carry out prostitution transactions in a "modern/electronic" manner. Meaning that it no longer has to be carried out in localization places. In addition, several social media applications such as Mi Chat, We Chat, and so on have become common knowledge and are familiar to millennial children today as social media used by CSWs. This is the reason why social media can be accessed so that children under age has the opportunity to be involved in prostitution cases.

The use of online media as an intermediary to handle cases of sexual violence is considered less effective because it may hinder victims' access to justice. This is due to

inadequate networks in regions and the limited economic capacity to buy quotas. As a result, victims may be unable to access online services for handling cases of violence. These platforms also fail to transmit feelings that may reveal the truth when conducting an assessment of sexual violence victims. Therefore, the online process of handling cases becomes ineffective and even raises the potential for aggravation on the victim.

According to local authorities, cases of sexual violence occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic due to restrictions on activities outside the home so that people feel pressured and trigger negative thoughts to commit acts of violence where children become victims who are very easy to target. Also, the economic problems faced by families during the pandemic caused stress and triggered sexual violence against children. The lack of parental supervision in controlling children's activities on mobile phones caused the mass media to become one of the causes of sexual violence in the Sukadana Sub-district, Kayong Utara Regency.

From an interview with a child with the initials R (14 years old) she said she was sold by her own biological father, then she began to feel addicted to sex when she saw men, she thought were attractive, even she was willing to have sex without getting paid. Then there are other cases, namely IR and SS, they are two sisters who until now are trapped in prostitution. IR, the 16-year-old younger sister of SS, stated her interest in a guest who was polite and attractive. "If that person comes as a guest, I do not mind if I do not get paid because the person is nice and does not play rough. In fact, the two sisters have served guests at once in one room, believing they were working to earn enough income for kids their age.

4.1.3. Rising Rates of Abortion and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

From the results of the interview above, then we also got additional information from Rumah AMAN, the head of the women and children protection unit, children who experience sexual violence experience very influential social impacts, including:

1. Damage to the child's reproductive organs (lost virgins)
2. Contracting Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs)
3. Threatened termination of education
4. Unwillingness to seek alternative jobs because of the remuneration received from engaging in prostitution.
5. Increased number of abortions



4.2. Child Prostitution During a Pandemic

4.2.1. Social Media and Child Prostitution

Interviews were conducted with the Information Data Division and Inter-Agency Relations, which handles cases of child exploitation and trafficking, the *Regional Child Protection and Supervision Commission*, the Head of Women's Protection and Children, and shelter officers. This was aimed at assessing the social impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on child prostitution in Pontianak City.

A similar case was also described on the YouTube channel for Kompas TV on December 31, 2020 (Kompas TV 2020), According to the news, children caught in prostitution cases use their social media accounts as a means of transaction and communication with pimps and guests.

Based on information obtained from the Commissioner for Data, Information, And Inter-Agency Relations, which deals with child exploitation and trafficking cases, the rate of child prostitution in Pontianak City increased due to the pandemic.

An additional suggestion from Mr. Alik was the consideration of this condition in the future to ensure children are sensitized and avoid prostitution. Seeing the statement from Pak Alik, children involved in prostitution claimed to know the MiChat application to make transactions and find customers. As a result, the *Regional Child Protection Commission* of West Kalimantan strongly recommended the erasure of the MiChat application due to its negative effect.



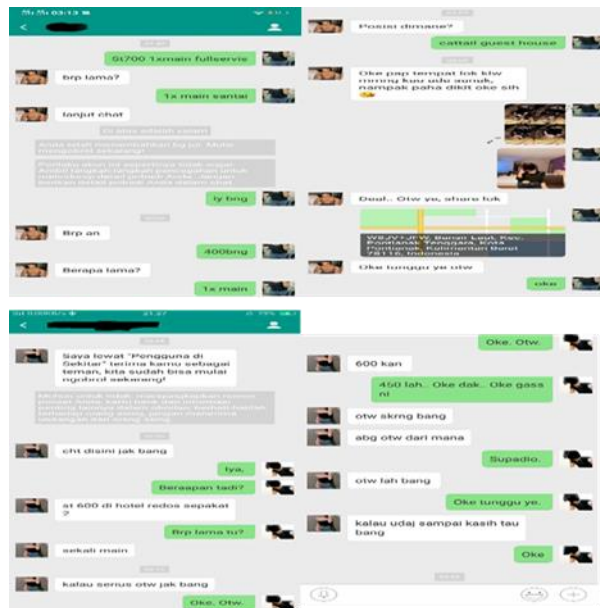


Figure 3 Online Prostitution Transactions

Source: personal documentation of researchers

Moreover, the head of *Regional Child Protection Commission of Pontianak City* disclosed that the high number of child abortions was a social impact of the pandemic in Pontianak City, as well as the migration of school activities to online media. The constant use of cell phones by children led to their involvement in prostitution.

The caretaker of the Pontianak City shelter, Sister Raudha, also appraised the social impact of the pandemic on child prostitution in the city. Several children who had entered the shelter were stated to have sustained bruises, which were examined at the Public Health Center. Some children were found to have contracted sexually transmitted infections due to prostitution. The COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent transfer of learning processes to online media led to the threatened expulsion of many children due to their lack of cell phones to complete school assignments.

Based on the answers given by the Head of the Women and Children Protection Unit, Information Data Division and Inter-Institutional Relations, shelter officers (*Rumah AMAN*), there are several social impacts experienced by children as victims of prostitution, including the following:

1. Damage experienced by young women with loss of virginity (hymen)
2. Contracting infectious diseases from casual sex

3. Threatened in education due to involvement in prostitution
4. Unwillingness to seek alternative jobs because of the remuneration received from engaging in prostitution.
5. Increasing number of abortions
- 6.

4.2.2. Low digital literacy of children

The social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on child prostitution in Pontianak City were widely assessed through interviews with the Information Data Division and Inter-Agency Relations, which handle cases of child exploitation and trafficking, the *Regional Child Protection Commission*, the head of women's protection and children, and shelter workers.

Based on these interviews, the rate of child prostitution in Pontianak City increased due to the pandemic. An additional suggestion from Mr. Alik was the use of this information to ensure children avoid engaging in prostitution. Based on this advice, the MiChat application was determined to be used by children to sell or find customers. Therefore, the *Regional Child Protection Commission* of West Kalimantan Province strongly emphasized the removal of the MiChat application due to its negative impacts.

4.2.4. Social and Health Impacts of Child Victims of Prostitution

The head of *Regional Child Protection Commission* of Pontianak City reported a high number of child abortions, which was considered a social impact of the pandemic in the city, as well as an effect of the movement of school activities to online platforms. This led to the constant use of cell phones by children, resulting in their involvement in prostitution.

The shelter (*Rumah AMAN*) officer DH also discussed the social impact of the pandemic on child prostitution in Pontianak City. Several children who had entered the shelter had bruises on their bodies which were examined at the public health center. The change of learning systems to online platforms due to COVID-19 also affected some children, who risked being dismissed because of their lack of cell phones to complete school assignments.

4.3. Efforts to Handle Child Sexual Violence

There have been many treatments carried out to deal with child victims of sexual violence. The models of understanding sexual violations can be referred to as the cycles of sexual violations.

4.3.1. The Government's role

The efforts made by the government to overcome sexual violence cases among children include issuing policies, namely Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. This stipulates a minimum sanction of 5 years in prison and a maximum of 15 years as well as a fine of IDR. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs). The Regional Child Protection Commission (KPAD) was also formed in accordance with Kayong Utara Regent Regulation No. 40 of 2015.

This commission is tasked with overseeing and assisting child protection in the North Kayong Regency as well as forming the Child Protection Commission in Pontianak City. Also, child rape or pedophilia cases are mentioned in the rules of positive law. Article 293 of the Criminal Code mentions sexual immorality, namely:

Whoever, with a gift, an agreement, money, or goods, wrongly uses power arising from association, or by deceiving, deliberately invites a minor, whose behavior is not flawed, or whom he knows or reasonably suspects to be a minor, to commit or allow obscene acts with him.

There is an article regulating sexual violence, perpetrators of sexual violence will be entangled in article 82 of a government regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016. then the article was amended by Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which reads:

1. Anyone who violates the provisions referred to in Article 76E shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 15 years, and a maximum fine of IDR. 5 billion.
2. In the event that the crime referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by parents, guardians, family relations, caregivers, educators, educational staff, officials who handle child protection, or by more than one person together, one-third of the penalty referred to in paragraph (1) will be added.
3. In addition to the perpetrators mentioned in paragraph (2), an additional one-third of the criminal penalty will be imposed on perpetrators who had formerly been sentenced for a crime, as referred to in Article 76E.
4. In the event that the crime referred to in Article 76E produces more than 1 victim, results in serious injury, mental disorder, infectious disease, disruption or loss of reproductive function, and/or the victim dies, one-third of the penalty shall be added from criminal threats referred to in paragraph (1).
5. Besides being subject to the punishment referred to in paragraphs (1) to (4), the perpetrator may receive additional punishment involving the disclosure of his identity.



Following Kompas TV news broadcasts, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission in West Kalimantan will be expected to monitor and protect children from becoming trapped in criminal cases, particularly prostitution offenses, on social media (Kompas Tv, 2020). Based on information from the Head of the Pontianak City Child Protection and Supervision Unit, the background or factors that influence the practice of child prostitution are the parents (family), the lack of religious values, and associations.

4.3.2. Role of *Rumah AMAN*

Both women and men experience difficulties reporting incident of rape or sexual violence. Women tend to get more threats when they want to report harassment, so they get psychological pressure.

In addition, boys may experience psychological shock from their parents. The myth that boys who experience sexual harassment become perpetrators in the future is very dangerous, as it unfairly stigmatizes and labels the child as a perpetrator.

Meanwhile, the police teamed up with the Child Protection Task Force to assist in the arrest of the individuals involved in a child prostitution case covered by a Youtube channel on January 13, 2022. The operation led to the arrest of 9 pimps.

Interviews with one of the shelter officers (*Rumah AMAN*) revealed several significant factors that cause prostitution among children. These include family, peer pressure from friends, and influence from the current reality, such as sophisticated cell phones and fashion trends. Children tend to participate in activities that may lead to the instant fulfillment of these desires.

There were various similarities in the statements of the Head of Data Information & Inter-Agency Relations, the Women and Children Protection Unit, and Pontianak City shelter (*Rumah AMAN*) guard officers. According to the interviews, factors that cause children to engage in prostitution are lack of attention from parents or persons closest to them, and influence from peers. A consumptive and hedonistic lifestyle also motivates children to engage in prostitution in order to earn money quickly.

Therefore, the establishment of a child protection commission in Pontianak and other cities with high crime rates against children is considered very important. This was iterated on Youtube PontTV on November 25, 2021, by Mr. Zulfydar Zaidar Mochtar from the Pontianak City Regional Representative Council. The cooperation between institutions



should be strengthened through the formation of a child protection commission to ensure Pontianak becomes a child-friendly city (NewsPONTV, 2021).

4.3.3 The Role of the Digital Literacy Community

According to Kompas TV news on April 29, 2021 (KOMPAS TV, 2021), the practice of child prostitution occurs through social media accounts. This was conveyed by the spokesperson for the Ministry of Information, Dedi Permadi. Additionally, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics between 2018 and 2021 handled more than 2 million 371 thousand negative content. This includes the removal of 1 million 82 thousand content from certain sites and media platforms for containing pornographic content including child prostitution.

Therefore, the Indonesian Anti-Defamation Society (MAFINDO), as a volunteer organization, aims to increase community digital literacy by conducting educational activities and forums for children in Pontianak City and Kubu Raya. This includes providing education in schools and correctional institutions for perpetrators of crimes. In addition, society conducts education on the smart and wise use of the internet to avoid crime in cyberspace. It also works with volunteers at *Rumah AMAN* to advocate for and educate sexual crime victims who are placed in *Rumah AMAN*. The material and classes provided discuss media literacy, social media ethics, hoax immunity, fact-checking, cyber crime recognition, common reason, digital skills enhancement, and Stop Hoax Indonesia.

These activities have been performed since 2019. Research by the MAFINDO research and development agency in 2019 also shows that participants who attended the digital and media literacy classes displayed a good level of understanding regarding the potential for crime in cyberspace. This means they became more alert to preventing potential crimes in cyberspace and were wiser and more critical in using social media (Rahmaniah et al, 2022 ; Rahmaniah et al, 2020 ; Rahmaniah et al, 2020 ; Astuti et al, 2021).

5.1. Children as victims of prostitution

Child violence or child abuse that occurs in Indonesia is a social problem that occurs until now, the problem is a problem that has a very extraordinary impact, caused can damage mental health, harmful to physical directly or indirectly, perpetrators of sexuality use threats, causing harm to the health and welfare of the child. The causes of violence against children include economic, family, social, religious, and other problems. Presently, the existence of a

legal umbrella that protects victims of sexual violence does not create fear or deter perpetrators of rape (Niko et al, 2020).

Other opinions emphasize the inclusion of acts of sexual violence through coercion, threats, bribes, deception, and even pressure (Noviana, 2015). Many cases of sexual abuse against children are devoid of violence but involve psychological manipulation. In line with research by Noviana and Lyness (Maslihah, 2006). Sexual violence against children may involve threats, touching, or the phenomenon of sex and pornography addiction among child victims of sexual crimes illustrates psychological and health impacts that can damage the individual's future. This shows that victims of child sexual violence face complex layered problems and victimization due to their ignorance. Generally, children in rural areas are more vulnerable to exploitation, which doubled during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Emphasized that the form of positive sexual activity is the level of awareness in using contraceptives such as condoms to prevent the transmission of venereal diseases (Ryckman, 2008). However, adolescents who are addicted to pornography have a maladaptive attitude, low sense of empathy, are permissive towards contraceptive and condom use, have minimal achievement, and lack enthusiasm for school (Best et al, 2013). From the understanding previously described, pornography tends to lead to negative attitudes. It pushes teenage boys to exert control through physical and verbal threats of their partners, sisters, or even strangers to satisfy their sexual appetites.

5.3. *Rumah AMAN Collaborative Governance Model and Family Resilience*

Collaboration needs to be continuously strengthened between relevant stakeholders in order to accelerate program achievements and targets. As emphasized by Sudarmo, eight important items are needed to measure the success of collaboration in governance. They are a. Type of network structure, b. Commitment to a common purpose, c. Trust among the participants, d. Governance (there must be mutual trust between actors, with limits on who may be involved, clear rules that are mutually agreed upon, and freedom to determine the collaboration mechanism), e. Access to authority, f. Distributive accountability/responsibility, g. Information sharing, h. Access to resource (Sudarmo, 2011).

This collaborative model is the Penta helix model, which is an innovation of the Quadruple helix model. It connects academics, practitioners, community, government, and the media to create an ecosystem based on the level of creativity and knowledge. This conceptual model is expected to be a solution for development, creativity, innovation, and



technology in the creative industries (Muhy et al, 2017). The Penta helix model developed from the triple helix concept introduced by Rangga (Purnama, 2015). This triple helix system is an analytical construct with an innovative approach that includes three main aspects, namely the system components, the relationships between components, and system functions.

The pentahelix method is a branch of the triplehelix method. The method involves more than one element, the elements involved are from the community, government, and non-profit organizations, with the aim of developing innovation, an innovation supported by various resources that interact synergistically with each other is expected.

The collaboration of several actors involved in achieving agreed goals is not easy, as there are obstacles to its implementation. Various factors can cause the failure of a collaboration (Gravella, 2008). including a. Cultural factors, due to the tendency to depend on procedures and avoid risks This is due to co-optation and divisive strategies. Pro-government policy interests are accommodated, while policy interests that are counter-government are rejected. b. Institutional factors, as institutions involved in cooperation (particularly from the government side) tend to apply a hierarchical system. c. Political factors, failure in collaboration can occur due to the lack of innovative policies from a leader, while the political goals to be achieved are very complex and contradictory. Innovative and forward-looking leadership can become the core of collaborative governance by introducing a wide range of values and political goals.

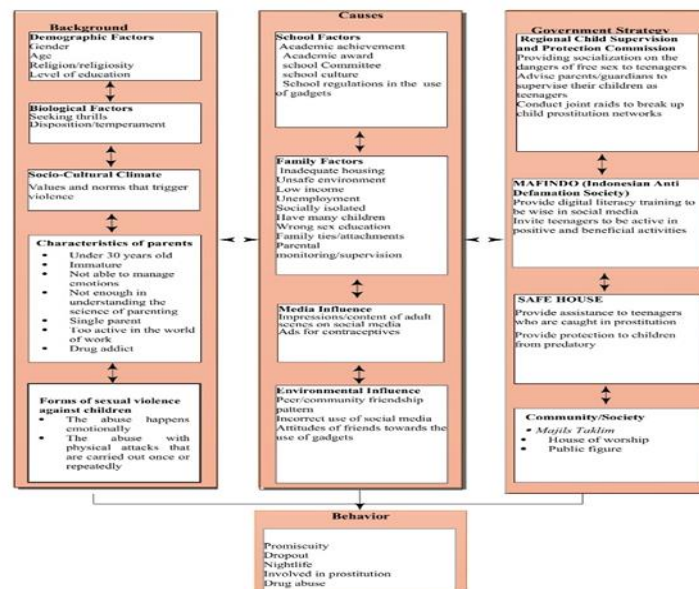
Therefore, the all government agencies have an obligation to provide a sense of security and protection for all children without exception. This includes children in emergencies, conflict with the law, from minority and isolated groups, those exploited economically or sexually, victims of abuse of Narcotics, Alcohol, Psychotropics, and other Addictive Substances (NAPZA), victims of kidnapping, sale, trafficking, and physical or mental violence, children with disabilities, and victims of abuse and neglect (Law of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Chapter IX, Article 59).

However, these groups may be treated as potential perpetrators of sexual abuse rather than as victims who need assistance (National Association of Adult Survivors of Child Abuse, 2014). Children are very vulnerable to sexual violence due to their weakness or helplessness and high dependence on adults (Noviana, 2015). In order to ensnare perpetrators of child rape, criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment were included in the positive law of the Criminal Code and the Child Protection Act (Wahyuni, 2016).



Meanwhile, family resilience may be the best way to prevent child sexual violence. As stated by Rudolph, parents are responsible for supervising children, but can also foster friendship and provide a comfortable environment for children to relay their problems (Rudolph et al, 2018). Parents should trust and ensure children take responsibility for their choices. They should also pay attention to their children's environment and associates, as well as limit their social interactions where signs of sexual abuse or allegations of sexual violence are conveyed (Kenny et al, 2012). This shows that the role of parents is very crucial in protecting and preventing sexual violence against children. Although general and physical education helps children develop basic skills, sexual knowledge is usually not taught. Its inclusion would likely have an impact on deterrence. The following is a diagram of the pentahelix model of collaborative coaching and handling. For more details, the analytical framework for the pentahelix prevention and development strategy is illustrated in Diagram 1 below (Jayanti, 2014):

Diagram 1: prevention and coaching the pentahelix strategy



4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

An increase in the cases of sexual violence through social media, including forms of rape violence, sex/pornography addiction, increased abortions and venereal diseases, and prostitution was observed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The issue sexual crimes that occur to children are not sole responsibility of one or two institutions, such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission. All parties, particularly the government and society, should participate in combatting cases of child sexual violence and crimes. This requires the synergy of five elements, commonly called the Pentahelix, which aims to optimize the role of existing elements. In this collaboration model, various efforts can be made by the government to handle cases of sexual crimes. These include affirming rules relevant to sexual crimes and violence and collaborating with parties and multi-stakeholders, such as Rumah AMAN, to create spaces for fostering children who are victims of sexual and other forms of violence. Due to the negative impact of sexual violence and crimes on the psychology of victims, MAFINDO plays a role in increasing literacy, alongside organizing smart and wise education about the internet to prevent crimes in cyberspace. The prevention and handling of child sexual violence cases and crimes should be the main agenda of the government and stakeholders to reduce the number of child victims. The concept of a Rumah AMAN requires foster parents who can guide child victims of sexual crimes and ensure their rights in education and development are achieved. Preventive efforts can also be made to reduce cases of sexual violence against children and enhance their safety. Finally, parents should supervise children as well as their social environments.

REFERENCES

- Astuti, Santi Indra, Giri Lumakto, and Heni Mulyati. 2021 "Constructing TULAR NALAR: A Digital Literacy Curriculum for Specific Themes in Indonesia." *SEARCH Journal of Media and Communication Research*.
- Ayre, P. 2001 "Perlindungan Anak Dan Media: Pelajaran Dari Tiga Dekade Terakhir." *Pekerjaan Sosial Inggris*.
- Best, Candac, and J Dennis Fortenberry. 2013 "Adolescent Sexuality and Sexual Behavior." In *Handbook of Adolescent Health Psychology*, 271–91. New York: Springer New York, NY.
- Gravelle, Mstthew. 2008 "Collaborative Governance and Changing Federal Roles,".



- Jayanti, L.D. 2014 "Implementasi Metode Weighted Product Pada Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Pemberian Kredit Pada BPR BKK KARANGANYAR Kab. Pekalongan." Jurnal Teknik Informatika Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, 2014.
- Kenny, Maureen C, and Sandy K Wurtele. 2012 "Preventing Childhood Sexual Abuse: An Ecological Approach." Journal of Child Sexual Abuse,.
- Kompas TV. "500 Anak Terlibat Prostitusi Online." <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Op3Ru9Z4VM>, December 2020.
- . "Kasus Mulai Marak, KPPAD Ajak Masyarakat Perangi Prostitusi Online." Kompas TV. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=slyOLrjjT4c>, December 2020.
- Maslihah, Sri. 2006 "Kekerasan Terhadap Anak: Model Transisional Dan Dampak Jangka Panjang." Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini,.
- Muhy, Herwan Abdul, Arianis Chan, Iwan Sukoco, and Tetty Herawaty. 2017 "The Penta Helix Collaboration Model in Developing Centers of Flagship Industry in Bandung City." Review of Integrative Business and Economics Research,.
- National Association of Adult Survivors of Child Abuse. Retrieved from [naasca: http://www.nasca.org/](http://www.nasca.org/). "National Association of Adult Survivors of Child Abuse," 2014.
- National Commission Against Violence. Catatan Tahunan Perempuan Dalam Himpitan Pandemi: Lonjakan Kekerasan Seksual, Kekerasan Siber, Perkawinan Anak Dan Keterbatasan Penanganan Di Tengah Covid-19. Jakarta, 2020.
- National Commission for Women 2022. "Siaran Pers Komnas Perempuan Tentang Peringatan Kampanye Internasional Hari 16 Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan (25 November - 10 Desember 2022)." <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/siaran-pers-detail/siaran-pers-komnas-perempuan-tentang-peringatan-kampanye-internasional-hari-16-anti-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-25-november-10-desember-2022#:~:text=Komnas%20Perempuan%20pada%20Januari%20s.d,899%20kasus%20,November%202022>.
- News PONTV. 2020 "Bangun KPAID Kota Pontianak Solusi Pencegahan Prostitusi Online." News PONTV. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Z4jXt_8WNQ , November 2020.





- Niko, Nikodemus, Atem Atem, Alif Alfi Syahrin, Alfin Dwi Rahmawan, and Anggi Mardiana. 2020 "Perjuangan Kelas Pengesahan Ruu Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual." Jurnal Ilmiah Dinamika Sosial.
- Noviana, Ivo. 2015 "Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak: Dampak Dan Penanganannya." Jurnal Sosio Informa,.,
- Payne, B, and R Gainey. , 2009 Family Violence and Criminal Justice: A Life-Course Approach. New York.,
- Pinheiro, and Paulo Sérgio. 2006. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN. the United Nations.,
- Purnama, Reza Rangga. 2015 Rancang Bangun Sistem Pendukung Keputusan Pengelolaan Dana BOS Dengan Menggunakan Metode Analytical Hierarkhi Process (AHP),.,
- Rahmaniah, Syarifah Ema, Septiaji Eko Nugroho, Rupita, and Nikodemus Niko. 2022 "The Disinfectomic Mitigation Strategy Of Mafindo In Indonesia." International Journal of Sosial Science,.,
- Rahmaniah, Syarifah Ema, Rupita, and Hayat. 2020 ."Stop Hoaks Indonesia: Digital Literacy And Education To Prevent Hoax And Hate Speech In The Regional Head Election Of West Kalimantan Pontianak." International Research Association For Talent Development and Excellence (IRATDE) Saudi Arabia.
- Rahmaniah, Syarifah Ema, Syarmiati, and Rizqi Ratna Paramita. 2021. "Community Resilience and Digital Literacy Model during the COVID-19 Outbreak in Indonesia." Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal).
- Rudolph, Julia, Melanie J. J Zimmer-Gembeck, Dianne C Shanley, and Russell Hawkins. 2018 "Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Opportunities: Parenting, Programs, and the Reduction of Risk." Sage Journals,.,
- Ryckman, Richard M. 2008 Theories of Personality. USA: USA University Press,.,
- Sudarmo. 2011Isu-Isu Administrasi Publik Dalam Perspektif Governance. Solo: Smart Media,.,
- Suyanto, Bagong. 2016. Masalah Sosial Anak. Jakarta: Prenada media Group,
- Wahyuni, Fitri. 2016 "Sanksi Pidana Pemerkosaan Terhadap Anak Menurut Hukum Pidana Positif Dan Hukum Pidana Islam." Jurnal Media Hukum,.,

