

## STRATEGY FOR HANDLING CHILDREN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY DP5A CITY OF SURABAYA

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### ABSTRACT

Cases of sexual violence against children are currently still in the spotlight. Many factors cause this to happen, such as the social environment, advances in information and communication technology, and opportunities. Children who are victims of sexual violence will experience physical, psychological and psychological suffering, as well as social suffering. In dealing with child victims of sexual violence, DP5A has a strategy for children who are victims of sexual violence, namely collaborating with institutions related to handling, picking up the ball with the Puspaga, and being the manager of PPTP2A. The program of the strategy is to provide social rehabilitation, legal assistance, and health identification. This research uses descriptive qualitative method, using SWOT analysis technique. This research results that the strategy for handling child victims of sexual violence by DP5A has been running by utilizing strengths and opportunities, but it is still not optimal enough due to weaknesses and threats in handling.

**Keywords:** *Strategy, Children, Sexual Violence.*

### A. INTRODUCTION

A child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including a child who is still in the womb, this definition is explained in the *Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014* concerning Child Protection. As a resource, citizen and hope of the nation, a child has rights as stated in the *Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014* concerning Child Protection *Pasal 9 Ayat (1)*, namely "Every child has the right to receive education and teaching in the context of personal development and intelligence level. According to interests and talents. Article 15 also states that "Every child has the right to obtain protection from abuse in political activities, involvement in armed conflicts, involvement in social unrest, involvement in events that contain elements of violence, involvement in war and sexual crimes".

The existence of equality of position, rights and obligations for the Indonesian people to provide equality as explained in the *Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, Pasal 28I Ayat (2)* which reads, "Everyone is

free from discriminatory treatment, then both men and women have the right to participate in every aspect of social and state life". However, there are gaps in the implementation of the law in social life, such as gender gaps in opportunities and control over resources, the economy of power and political participation quoted from (KemenPPPA, 2017)

Violence against children is still a problem that often occurs and we often find today. The definition of violence against children is as explained in the *Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014 Pasal 13* concerning Child Protection *Pasal 1 Ayat (15a)*, namely "Violence is any act against children that results in physical, psychological, sexual misery or suffering, and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion, or unlawful deprivation of liberty." Based on this explanation, the violence committed can be in the form of physical violence, sexual violence, emotional or psychological violence.

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) received 3,928 cases of violence against children. Nahar, SH. MSi as the Deputy for Child Protection of the Ministry of PPPA said that the report was obtained from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simphoni PPA) which was collected from January 1 to July 31, 2020. As of August 18, 2020, the number of cases of sexual violence against children had increased to 4,833 cases. Most of these reports were submitted from the provinces of East Java, East Kalimantan, Southeast Sulawesi and North Maluku. In detail, Nahar explained that the reports received by the PPPA Symphony consisted of 68 victims of exploitation, 73 victims of TIP, 346 victims of neglect, 979 victims of psychological violence, 1,111 victims of physical violence and 2. 556 victims of sexual violence quoted from (Suara.com, 2020). Sexual violence occupies the first position as the largest contributor to cases of violence against children in Indonesia.

The Indonesian government has an obligation to provide protection for children who are victims of sexual violence by applying the *Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014* concerning Amendments to the *Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2002* concerning Child Protection explicitly. The application and implementation of the law is to ensure the welfare of every citizen, including the protection of a child's right to survival, growth and development. In addition, the state provides protection from violence and discrimination in order to improve the protection of children. With the existence of the *Undang-Undang No. 35 Tahun 2014* concerning Child Protection, the hope is to strengthen the rights of a child, protect children from all forms of violence, emphasize the weighting of criminal sanctions for perpetrators of violence to provide a deterrent effect, as one of the largest cities in Indonesia with a population of 3,158,943 million in 2019, compiled from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency, Surabaya has a high potential for sexual violence against children. Sexual violence against children is a planned crime by a person or group, generally carried out by parties who are older than the victim. This is in the spotlight of the Surabaya City Government because it has a bad impact on a child who has survived sexual violence.

The core problem in this research is the number of cases of sexual violence against children that occur in the city of Surabaya. As reported on

Radarsurabaya.com, a food guard sexually assaulted four minors. There are allegations that the suspect also molested another child with an age range of 5-10 years. The report explains that every act of sexual violence against children can be carried out for various reasons, modes, and can be done by anyone.

The problem of sexual violence against children is something that can be said to be very urgent and dangerous, if every week or even every second, sexual violence against children occurs every second it will threaten the security, safety, and comfort of a child. A child who is a victim of sexual violence will tend to shut down. This tendency is due to the deep trauma caused by the violence he experienced and the powerlessness to fight against those who commit violence against him are also tendencies in the thoughts of the child victims of sexual violence.

The commitment of the Surabaya City Government in providing such handling is carried out by the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection (DP5A) referring to the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Surabaya Nomor 6 Tahun 2011* concerning the Implementation of Child Protection. In addition, the implementation of handling child victims of sexual violence which is the task of DP5A is written in the *Peraturan Walikota Nomor 55 Tahun 2016* concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Description of Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Surabaya City Population Control, Women Empowerment and Child Protection Service. In particular, the handling is carried out by the Mainstreaming Division of Children's Rights, The protection of women and children is in accordance with the main tasks and functions as stated in the *Peraturan Walikota Nomor 55 Tahun 2016* which includes the preparation of materials for protection efforts, the implementation of outreach to problems and the implementation of assistance for women and child victims who experience problems. This step was taken as an effort to support the prevention and handling of acts of violence against women and children in the Surabaya City area.

The Department of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP5A) of Surabaya City handles child victims of sexual violence by providing identification services, health rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, repatriation, legal assistance, social reintegration which refers to standard operational procedures for handling child victims of violence. listed in the *Peraturan Menteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2011* concerning Guidelines for Handling Children Victims of Violence. In addition, the efforts of the Surabaya City Government. This step is one of the strategies carried out by the Surabaya City Government through the Surabaya City Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service. However, the strategy that has been carried out by the Population Control Agency, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Surabaya City is still not optimal. This is evidenced by the number of cases of sexual violence against children that occur in the city of Surabaya in accordance with the explanation above.

This research is closely related to the role and responsibility of the government in providing protection and handling of child victims of sexual

violence, according to the expectations contained in each article of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2015* concerning Child Protection. Based on the explanation that has been given, the researcher is interested in conducting research related to the Strategy for Handling Children Victims of Sexual Violence by the Surabaya City Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection.

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Strategy**

The definition of strategy according to Prof. Dr. J.Salusu, MA Quoted from (Salusu, 2006:101) is an art of using the skills and resources of an organization to achieve its goals through an effective relationship with the environment in the most favorable conditions.

Another opinion was expressed by Kuncoro quoted from (Kuncoro, 2005:1) that strategy is related to major decisions faced by organizations in doing business, namely a decision that determines the failure and success of the organization. The emphasis on goal patterns and frameworks suggests that strategy is concerned with consistent behavior. Meanwhile, Chandler (2003:38) formulates strategy as a long-term determination of a company and the implementation of a series of actions and the allocation of resources needed to achieve goals.

Based on several opinions expressed by experts, it can be concluded that strategy has a variety of descriptions, broadly speaking, strategy is a step taken in a work group or organization that will have a long-term impact and is future-oriented in order to be able to achieve organizational goals that.

### **2. Handling**

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) as the highest language book of the State, it defines handling as "Process, Method, Action, Handling, Cultivation" of a problem. So it can be concluded that handling is a method or process used to solve a problem that occurs. Handling also has a meaning that can state an action taken to get something done. Handling is very important to do to a problem, especially the problem of sexual violence that afflicts children. This treatment is very much needed because it is to restore the child's condition to the way it was before the sexual violence happened to him. The handling is needed because the child to restore the way it was while before his sexual violence .The handling of the violence have guidelines as articulated in the state minister for women empowerment and child protection number 2 year 2011 on guidelines for handling of a victim of violence

### **3. Child**

According to the *Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014* concerning Child Protection, it is explained that a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. The definition of a child according to the law is in line with the definition of a child according to UNICEF, namely a child as a resident aged 0 to 18 years.

According to RA Koesnan quoted from (Koesnan, 2005:113) a child is a human being in a young age group in his soul and journey of life because it is

easy to be influenced by the surrounding circumstances or environment. A child needs to be taken seriously because a child is the weakest human being and is at risk of becoming a victim of violence and violations of their rights.

From the above opinion, it can be concluded that a child is a human being or individual who is in the womb and an individual under 18 years of age with the right to live a life.

#### **4. Sexual Violence**

Sexual violence based on the Academic text of the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence by KOMNAS Perempuan is defined as any act of humiliating, insulting, attacking and/or other actions against the body related to sexual desire, a person's sexual desire and/or reproductive function by force. In the academic text of the Draft Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence by Komnas Perempuan, it also explains that sexual violence can cause a person to be unable to give consent freely due to unequal power relations, gender and/or other reasons, resulting in psychological, physical, sexual suffering and misery, losses. economic, social, cultural and/or political.

According to Ella Yulaelawati quoted from (Yulaelawati, 2015) sexual violence is all forms of indecent touch and social actions. Another opinion was expressed by Bagong Suyanto and quoted from (Suyanto, 2010) that sexual violence is all acts that appear in the form of coercion or threatening to have sexual intercourse (sexual intercourse), torture or act sadistically and leave someone, including those who are still old. children, after sexual intercourse.

#### **5. Forms of Sexual Violence**

The forms of sexual violence as a result of 15 years of monitoring conducted by Komnas Perempuan are described in detail up to 15 types, namely: Rape, Sexual Intimidation including threats or attempted rape, Sexual harassment, Sexual exploitation, Trafficking of women for sexual purposes, Forced prostitution, Sexual slavery, Forced marriage including hanging divorce, Forced pregnancy, Forced abortion, Forced contraception and sterilization, Sexual torture, Punishment inhumane and sexually nuanced, Traditional practices of sexual nuance that harm or discriminate against women, Sexual control, including through discriminatory rules based on morality and religion

#### **6. Impact of Sexual Violence**

Abdul Wahid and Muhammad Irfan also revealed that the consequences of sexual suffering as quoted from (Wahid & Irfan, 2011), are:

- a. Psychological suffering, such as feeling no longer valuable due to loss of virginity, anxiety, loss of self-confidence, no longer cheerful, often closes or stays away from busy life, grows hatred towards the opposite sex and is suspicious of others
- b. Pregnancy that is possible can occur, this can be even more fatal if the existing fetus grows to be large
- c. Physical suffering, meaning that the result of rape will cause injury to the victim

#### **7. SWOT analysis**

SWOT analysis is an analytical technique that is used as a way to systematically identify various factors to formulate a company strategy, this was

revealed by Freddy Rangkuti as quoted from (Rangkuti, 2008:18). This analysis technique is based on a logic that can maximize strengths and opportunities, but at the same time minimize weaknesses and threats. It is also always related to the vision, goals, strategies and policies. Thus, strategic planning must analyze the strategic factors of the company or agency.

### **C. METHOD**

This study uses a descriptive analytical method with a qualitative approach with the aim of obtaining an in-depth picture, understanding, and explaining the strategy for handling child victims of sexual violence by DP5A. The location of this research is the Department of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Surabaya City. The focus in this research is determined by using SWOT analysis according to Freddy Rangkuti (2008). Data collection techniques used are interviews, observation, literature study, and documentation.

### **D. EXPLANATION**

Every government agency in Indonesia that handles sexual violence must have its own strategy to handle it, the goal is to provide the best service and provide maximum results for the victim, especially a child who is a victim of sexual violence. Therefore, a strategy in handling child victims of sexual violence is very much needed for the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. The Surabaya City Administration of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is one of the agencies in the Surabaya City government structure, and is a government agency that is engaged in population control, women's empowerment, and child protection in the City of Surabaya.

The strategies of the Surabaya City Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP5A) to provide treatment for children who are victims of sexual violence are:

1. Cooperating with agencies related to the needs of handling child victims of sexual violence
2. Become the manager of the Surabaya City Women and Children Protection Center for Integrated Service Centers (Work groups and task forces)
3. Pick up the ball with the Community-Based Crisis Center (PKBM) and Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA)

To find out the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of DP5A regarding strategies for handling child victims of sexual violence, the researchers used a SWOT analysis according to Freddy Rangkuti (2008) as follows:

#### **1. Strength (Power)**

To maximize the strategy implemented in handling child victims of sexual violence, the Mainstreaming Division of Children's Rights, Protection of Women and Children has strengths that can be seen from various aspects as follows:

##### **a. Authority to Perform Handling**

The source of DP5A's strength in providing treatment to children who are victims of sexual violence is its authority to exercise authority. This authority is stated in the Peraturan Walikota Surabaya Nomor 55 Tahun 2016 concerning

Position, Organizational Structure, Description of Duties and Functions, as well as the Work Procedure of the Surabaya City Population Control, Women Empowerment, and Child Protection Service. The job descriptions listed in the Perwali are detailed, and operationalized again to form activities based on service needs for child victims of sexual violence.

**b. Budget**

In carrying out the strategy for handling children who are victims of sexual violence, it requires operational costs or a budget that is used to support the implementation of activities. The budget is allocated according to the service needs needed by child victims of sexual violence, with the aim of maximizing budget absorption. Budgets can be a source of strength because they support handling activities, become a means of coordinating various activities, and paddle the wheels of official travel.

**c. Facilities and infrastructure**

As a way to maximize and assist the success of the existing strategy, DP5A has facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of the treatment. The infrastructure facilities owned by DP5A are in the form of motorbikes and operational cars for handling at the location of the victim's residence, a consultation room located in the DP5A area to conduct consultations for relatives of the victim or the victim himself, and a shelter or safe house for victims who do not have a place to live or in a threatened and abandoned condition.

**2. Weakness (Weakness)**

Weaknesses are dynamic, and become an inhibiting factor within the organization itself. In an effort to implement the strategy for handling child victims of sexual violence by DP5A, there are weaknesses that become obstacles which are described as follows:

**a. Number of Human Resources**

Human resources are a key success factor for strategy implementation and to achieve the strategic objectives that have been planned. In this case, there is a competent and adequate apparatus with an even and thorough division of tasks, it will be a strength, but the opposite applies if the apparatus resources are inadequate and competent. DP5A still does not have adequate personnel resources in terms of number and competence. Overall, DP5A only has 174 employees, each of which has been divided according to field and based on responsibilities. From the number of employees, the impact on the services provided is less than optimal because at the time of implementing the strategy, suddenly the apparatus that carries out the handling simultaneously must carry out official duties. As a result,

**b. Condition of Facilities and Infrastructure**

The existence of adequate infrastructure, as well as other supporting equipment is needed to provide treatment to child victims of sexual violence. The existence of adequate and sufficient facilities and infrastructure will facilitate all activities related to handling. Based on observations, the condition of the facilities and infrastructure used by DP5A is still inadequate, such as the consultation room for handling handling is in the front and open room. The

place is easily accessible by anyone who is passing by. The facilities and infrastructure owned by DP5A should be able to provide a sense of security and comfort, and be able to maintain privacy and confidentiality, so as to provide assurance to victims that DP5A is able to handle it properly.

### **3. Opportunities (Opportunity)**

It is a condition of opportunity for future development. The conditions that occur are opportunities from within and outside the organization. To see the opportunities possessed by the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the City of Surabaya in handling child victims of sexual violence, it can be seen from the observations of researchers as follows:

#### **a. Legislation and Government Policy**

In carrying out the authority, main tasks, functions, and strategies that have been prepared, the Office of Population Control of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Surabaya has a high chance of success. Based on the observations of researchers, it is due to the policies of the government and legislation that supports the handling of victims of violence. The city of Surabaya has regulations governing the implementation of child protection, namely the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Surabaya Nomor 6 Tahun 2011*, on the Implementation of Child Protection. The hope of the regulation is to guarantee and protect children and only in order to live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity, as well as get protection from violence, discrimination and other violations of children's rights. The existence of such regulations in other words to ensure the safety and human rights of the child in order to avoid violations of human rights. In addition, the Surabaya City Government provides policies on the management of PPTP2A by DP5A under the auspices of the Field of Mainstreaming of Children's Rights, Protection of Women and Children. The policy is optimally utilized by the Office of Population Control of Women Empowerment and Child Protection so as to provide a great opportunity to provide treatment. With the policy issued by the Surabaya City Government, it is hoped that children who are victims of sexual violence are not traumatized and recover quickly

#### **b. Private Support**

In order to be successful in dealing with children who are victims of sexual violence, all forms of support are needed. Such support can be obtained through the apparatus of the institution concerned, or from external parties from the institution. Usually, external support is obtained from the private sector. The private sector in collaboration with the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP5A) is the Surabaya Children Crisis Center (SCCC), Surya Gemilang Foundation which is specialized in legal services for children in conflict with the law. In addition, private parties that provide support in the form of cooperation in the fields of social rehabilitation, social integration, and empowerment are the Neema Foundation, the Foundation, the Embun Surabaya Foundation, the Plato Foundation, ISCO Foundation, Couple Community Surabaya, Genta Foundation, Savy Amira Non-Governmental Organization, and Cosmic Non-

Governmental Organization. There are many services provided, such as trauma recovery, resocialization and reintegration processes, as well as comprehensive treatment.

**c. PPTP2A**

PPTP2A is managed by the Department of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Surabaya City, under the auspices of the Mainstreaming of Children's Rights, Women's and Children's Protection. PPTP2A is a great opportunity for DP5A to provide treatment for children who are victims of sexual violence because in PPTP2A there are task forces and work groups. From the composition of the task force and working group, DP5A is also included in this section. This creates an opportunity for DP5A, to become a big enough opportunity because it is able to cooperate with all agencies that are members of the task force and working group. With the presence of this opportunity, the hope is for the successful handling of children who are victims of sexual violence with the aim of handling them that have been planned.

**4. Threats (Threat)**

Is a condition that threatens or even becomes a challenge from within or from outside the organization. Regarding the challenges or threats that exist in the strategy for handling children who are victims of sexual violence by the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP5A) Surabaya City, it can be known as follows:

**a. Community Mentality**

In carrying out the strategy that has been designed by the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, it cannot be separated from the role and intervention of the community. Intervention from the community can be obtained through support in the implementation of handling children who are victims of violence. With this, will create and create a higher chance of success. However, the community still has a fairly indifferent attitude towards cases of violence, especially sexual violence that afflicts a child. It was explained by a relative of a child who was a victim of violence, that no one dared to take action, in this case to report the case of violence. Thus, it becomes a problem in the behavior or mentality of people who are still reluctant to care about these problems. people who are indifferent to the incident because they think that the case is an intimate matter for the victim's family, and there are those who want to report but are afraid of being considered too interfering with the problems that occur. The incident is also related to the behavior of people around the victim, especially the community, to act. If the victim's surroundings remain silent and do not move to report, then the surrounding community will also follow the behavior of those around the victim. and there are those who want to report but are afraid of being considered too meddling with the problems that occur. The incident is also related to the behavior of people around the victim, especially the community, to act. If the victim's surroundings remain silent and do not move to report, then the surrounding community will also follow the behavior of those around the victim. and there are those who want to report but are afraid of being

considered too interfering with the problems that occur. The incident is also related to the behavior of people around the victim, especially the community, to act. If the victim's surroundings remain silent and do not move to report, then the surrounding community will also follow the behavior of those around the victim.

**b. Inter-Agency Coordination**

Coordination will occur if there is willingness and awareness, as well as voluntarily from all members of the organization, to between institutions, or leaders between organizations or institutions to cooperate between organizations/institutions. Coordination demands certain attitudes or behaviors from people, unit heads, or from certain agency heads involved in cooperative relationships. To pave the way in accordance with the objectives of the planned strategy, communication is needed, which means that communication or coordination is an inseparable part of government administration activities. coordination carried out by the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Surabaya City with other agencies or institutions, regarding the services provided to children who are victims of sexual violence are less than optimal.

Based on the SWOT Analysis matrix according to Freddy Rangkuti (2008), it can be seen that the strategies that have been carried out by the Surabaya City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Population Control Service are as follows:

**1. SO Strategy (Strengths and Opportunities)**

This SO strategy is a strategy made by utilizing the strengths (Strengths) to obtain the greatest opportunities (Opportunities) that exist in DP5A Surabaya City. This SO strategy is carried out in 3 ways by DP5A, namely, firstly using laws and regulations to carry out the handling. Second, maximize the budget to establish cooperation with institutions and private parties in providing services according to needs. Third, by utilizing infrastructure to handle children who are victims of sexual violence. The SO strategy has been carried out to the maximum extent by the Department of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Surabaya City

**2. ST Strategy (Strength and Threats)**

This ST strategy is a strategy that brings together strengths from within the organization to soften and minimize threats from outside the organization. The ST strategy carried out by DP5A has 2 ways, the first by establishing a Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) with the aim of building family resilience, preventing violence against women and children, so that they can carry out family functions well. Second, there is a stipulation regarding the delegation of authority to handle child victims of sexual violence. this relates to the services provided by each department according to their needs.

**3. WO Strategy (Weaknesses and Opportunities)**

WO strategy is a strategy that is carried out by minimizing weaknesses to take advantage of existing opportunities. This strategy is carried out in 3 ways by DP5A, the first is the existence of a network of institutions and agency cooperation to deal with victims according to service needs. This cooperation is

closely related to the fulfillment of needs and rights with the main objective of restoring the child's condition to return to normal. Second, socialization of policies for handling violence problems. The strategy is carried out by discussing all the authorities possessed by each agency, and institutions from the private sector in fulfilling the rights and needs of the child, so that the handling is carried out in accordance with the expertise of each institution in the network.

#### **4. WT Strategy (Weaknesses and Threats)**

WT strategy is a strategy that is carried out based on activities that are designed to minimize weaknesses to avoid an existing threat. This strategy was carried out in 2 ways by DP5A, namely the first to use existing human data sources to provide education to the community about the importance of caring for cases of sexual violence and empathy for victims. Second, there is communication between institutions regarding the facilities and infrastructure used in handling, such as the use of social houses or shelters.

### **E. CONCLUSION**

After conducting and analyzing the findings at the Surabaya City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Population Control Service regarding strategies for handling child victims of sexual violence based on the research focus using SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) according to Freddy Rangkuti (2008), it can be concluded as follows:

#### **1. Strengths (Power)**

The Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the City of Surabaya, is by maximizing its strengths, namely the authority to handle child victims of sexual violence, maximizing the available budget to provide handling services, and utilizing available facilities and infrastructure, for the smooth handling of children who are victims of sexual violence. From these strengths, it can be concluded that the Department of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Surabaya City.

#### **2. Weaknesses (Weakness)**

The weakness in the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Surabaya City is the limited number of human resources. In addition, the weakness is that the condition of facilities and infrastructure is inadequate, so that it is still not able to create a safe, comfortable, and safe atmosphere for children who are victims of sexual violence during the implementation of the handling. In addition, the limited number of human resources makes the handling of children who are victims of violence also less than optimal because often the planned treatment plans are canceled suddenly because of official duties.

#### **3. Opportunities (opportunity)**

Opportunities owned by the Surabaya City Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service in handling child victims of sexual violence are the existence of laws and regulations that serve as a legal umbrella in the process of handling the handling, besides that the support from the

private sector is also an opportunity because it can measure the level of participation and the concern of the private sector for cases of sexual violence that befell a child. The last opportunity that is owned is the existence of PPTP2A which is the full responsibility of the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the City of Surabaya, is the existence of PPTP2A under the field of Mainstreaming Child Rights, Protection of Women and Children.

#### **4. Threats (Threat)**

The threat that exists in the handling of child victims of sexual violence by the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in Surabaya City is the mentality of the people who still do not care about and are still unfamiliar with cases of sexual violence, because people think that cases of sexual violence can be solved by families and relatives of the victims themselves. In addition, coordination between institutions is not well established, so that it has an impact on the handling of children who are victims of sexual violence that is not optimal.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Strategy for Handling Children Victims of Sexual Violence by the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the City of Surabaya has been implemented, but is still not optimal enough. This is because DP5A has strengths in the form of facilities and infrastructure, but it can also be a weakness because the condition of the infrastructure used in handling is not adequate. The facilities provided by DP5A are still not able to build a sense of security, comfort, and confidentiality, so that it will affect the level of trust of the victim with the handling implementer.

In addition, DP5A is part of a network of teams handling women and children who are victims of violence and becomes a big opportunity, but the same thing can be a threat because coordination between institutions is still not well established, related to the planning, implementation, and reporting of the handling programs carried out. Another threat that is quite difficult for the Surabaya City Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is the public mentality regarding the case of sexual violence itself. So that it will affect the handling process, and also the success of the handling.

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