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Colaboration Strategy on Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence on Adolescents between Indonesian Family Planning Association



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Abstract

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The increase in adolescent sexual activity puts adolescents at risk of experiencing sexual violence, including on campus. Several universities have made efforts to prevent and address sexual violence on campus. This study aimed to compile a Collaboration Strategy of college with Indonesian Family Planning Association with College in East Java in the prevention and handling of Sexual Violence among adolescents. The design qualitative method with a Focus Group Discussion approach. This focus group discussion was attended by prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescents' experts from Indonesian family planning association, and lecturers from 4 universities in East Java, namely from Jember University, Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto University, Institute of Health Science Ar-Rahmah Gempol Pasuruan and health sciences Surya Mitra Husada Kediri Kediri. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with 4 informants. Triangulation was carried out on 3 informants from Indonesian family planning association. The research instrument was the researcher himself and the Focus Group Discussion guidelines. The data analysis used data reduction, data presentation, data verification, and data validity testing. The informant's university of origin stated that it had implemented efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence against adolescents and had reported the implementation to Belmawa Information System. The obstacles faced were the limited number of expert human resources, partners, and information media. The recommendation from the Focus Group Discussion was a collaborative strategy between Universities and Indonesian family planning association in efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence against adolescents on campus.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional age from childhood to adulthood which is marked by changes and formation of identity, exploration, and initiation of sexual activity. Sexual activity increases along with the hormonal changes experienced ([Kartika & Najemi, 2021](#)). This increase in sexual activity needs to be supported by education about reproductive health, including boundaries between the opposite sexes ([Aprilia et al., 2025](#)). Increased sexual activity among adolescents that is not balanced with proper education can increase the risk of adolescents becoming perpetrators of sexual harassment or becoming victims of sexual harassment ([Aini, 2016](#)). Education about sexual and reproductive health can be effective in increasing the level of knowledge and adolescent attitudes in preventing sexual harassment ([Nurbaya, 2023](#)). Sex and reproductive education programs can delay the emergence of sexual activity in adolescents and reduce sexual behaviour risk ([Bahri & Fajriani, 2015](#)).

In the year 2017, the amount of cases reported improved as big as 74% from 2016 ([Choirunnisa et al., 2020](#)). The number of cases of violence against women in 2017 was 348,446, the number, this is a significant increase compared to 2016 which was 259,150 ([Noer et al., 2021](#)). In 2018, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in a national survey of experiences in the life of children and adolescents which includes violence, emotional, and sexual violence shows that 1 in 17 boys and 1 in 11 girls have experienced sexual abuse ([Exner-Cortens et al., 2013](#)). Meanwhile, in 2022, there were 27,589 cases recorded with male victims as many as 4,634 and 25,050 female victims ([Herawati et al., 2025](#)). In general, victims of sexual violence are women, and the perpetrator's sexual violence part is male ([AL-Asadi, 2021](#)). Perception of the resulting sexual violence only occurs to women, even though men can also be victims experiencing sexual harassment ([De Jesus et al., 2022](#)). The phenomenon of sexual violence often occurs in schools and campuses, even schools and campuses

can become the main place of occurrence Sexual Violence ([Giroux et al., 2018](#)). Perception of campus community towards sexual violence on campus still shows less than satisfactory results ([Lumban Gaol & Stevanus, 2019](#)). Cases of sexual violence can occur anywhere, including in public areas, from shops, streets, or transportation generally by perpetrators that are not known ([Ceccato et al., 2021](#)). Besides that, Sexual Violence also can happen via media such as the internet or telephone (online), considering current technological developments ([Ståhl & Denhag, 2021](#)). The biggest forms of violence include offensive or threatening comments (32%); treatment in a way direct (29%); as well as sexual abuse in the world virtual (14%) ([Rugulies et al., 2020](#)).

The problem of Sexual Violence is not quite enough to answer the government and element public. Element society, one of which is the non government organization is Indonesian Family Planning Association. Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java is cares about adolescent reproductive health. One of the program activities is the prevention and handling of sexual violence against adolescents ([Rizqi et al., 2021](#)). Adolescents on campus are also at risk of sexual violence. It is necessary efforts are made for prevention and handling ([Moylan et al., 2024](#)). Therefore, collaboration is needed to plan and implement strategies to prevent and reduce sexual violence against adolescents in campus with non Government organization ([Riwanto et al., 2023](#)).

METHODS

The research design used the qualitative method with a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) approach to explore the results and design a proposed strategy for preventing and handling sexual violence on campus. To overcome the problems of sexual violence, prevention and handling agency in adolescents on campus so far and the obstacles encountered during handling, appropriate strategies were needed. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted on August 21, 2024 This Focus Group Discussion was attended by the prevention and handling of sexual violence

on adolescent experts from Indonesian Family Planning Association, lecturers from 4 universities in East Java, namely from Jember University, Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto University, Institute of Health Science Ar-Rahmah Gempol Pasuruan and institute of health sciences Surya Mitra Husada Kediri. The social situation in this study was university lecturers who were members of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling team. The community was assigned to a campus that collaborated with Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java as a non-government organization that cares about adolescent sexual violence. The lecturers conveyed the programs that had been carried out in preventing and handling sexual violence on campus, obstacles and solutions provided to resolve in running the prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent program, so that each can know each other's material delivered so that they can get the right strategies to run the sexual violence prevention and handling agency program. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique with 4 informants. The informant selection criteria were administrators and members of the sexual violence prevention team on campus. Triangulation system was carried out on 3 informants. The research instrument was the researcher himself and the Focus Group Discussion guidelines. The data analysis used data reduction, data presentation, data verification and data validity testing. This research was granted ethical clearance from institute of health sciences Maluku Husada, Number Ethics: RK.168/KEPK/STIK/VII/2024 on 3 July 2024.

RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics

The main respondents in this study were university lecturers who were members of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling team. The community members were assigned to campuses that had collaborated with Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java, totalling 4 people. Respondents came from institute of health sciences Surya Mitra Husada 1 person, Institute of Health Science Ar Rahmah 1 person, Jember University 1

person and 1 person from Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto University. The key informant was the director of Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java 1 person. Respondents in this study had different characteristics which were explained as follows:

1. Characteristics according to age

In this study, respondents have different age characteristics. Respondent 1 is 42 years old. respondent 1 is 32 years old while the third respondent is 53 years old. Respondents the fourth is 67 years old.

2. Gender Characteristics

Respondents 1 to 3 are female while respondent 4 is male.

3. Characteristics of education level.

Respondent 1 has a Master degree in management, respondent 2 has a Doctorate in Health, while third respondent and fourth S3 public health.

4. Characteristics of Length of Work

Respondent 1 has worked for 20 years, respondent 2 has worked for 5 years, while the third respondent has worked for 25 years. The fourth respondent has worked for 40 years.

Results of Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

The results of the Focused Group Discussion (FGD) show the problem of increasing incidents of sexual violence against adolescents on campus. The increase in incidents of violence against adolescents on campus is caused by several factors, both from within the adolescents themselves and from external factors. Meanwhile, incidents of sexual violence on campus are rarely reported due to the lack of regulation and minimal education for all members of the community. From the problems that arise, a new strategy is needed in preventing and handling sexual violence.

Lecturers who receive additional tasks in the prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent team carry out their duties by referring to the Ministry of Education and Culture's policy No. 30 of 2021 concerning prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent and the academic guidebook. The Academic Guidebook is used as a

guideline for lecturers in compiling Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) on prevention and handling of Sexual Violence which are socialized to each lecturer, education staff, and students. This socialization is carried out through orientation materials for new students, integration of materials in courses, separate topics in reproductive health courses, banners on campus, and messages via WhatsApp groups and workshops. The readiness of human resources from lecturers, education staff, and students as peer groups plays a very important role in prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent activities. Likewise, access to information and materials about prevention and handling of Sexual Violence for adolescents is a source of socialization. Facilities for sexual violence prevention and handling agency activities for adolescents on campus have also been facilitated by the Ministry of Education and Culture through policies on sexual violence prevention and handling agency which are supervised by Higher Education Service Institution region VII through the formation of the task force and an activity reporting system, namely Belmawa Information System.

The culture of innovative, varied, and student-oriented performance motivates lecturers who are trusted to carry out sexual violence prevention and handling agency tasks to improve the performance of the task force. In general, innovative and varied are as follows: 1) lecturers are involved in various activities that develop their understanding and abilities about sexual violence against adolescents 2) Lecturers use various tools and various methods in raising awareness and the campus community to prevent sexual violence against adolescents. 3) The lecturer carries out prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent duties more cooperatively and is interactive in delivering socialization materials to adolescents. 4) Lecturers apply more cooperative and interactive teaching methods. 5) Lecturers encourage students as peer groups to find their ways of solving problems and to express their ideas about prevention and handling of Sexual Violence to adolescents on campus.

DISCUSSION

The results of the Focus group discussions found that the tasks of lecturers who collaborate internally with education personnel and students are included in preventing and handling sexual violence. The Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence for adolescents at 4 universities consists of 5 members consisting of 2 lecturers, 2 education personnel, and 1 student. The guidelines for implementing prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent are based on regulations of the Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia number 30 of 2021 and academic books. Various forms of activities are reported in Belmawa Information System, Belmawa is the Directorate of Learning and Student Affairs, which is part of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology an application provided by Higher Education Service Institution region VII.

The efforts made are combined in the prevention and handle task force as stated in regulations of the Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia number 30 of 2021 concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence. The role of lecturers, education staff, and students as part of the the prevention and handle task force team at Udayana University has carried out their duties in implementing the prevention and handle task force on campus, they consist of 2 lecturers, 2 education staff, and a student for program preparation, socialization, and coordination have been carried out by regulations of the Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia number 30 of 2021 ([Prabawati, 2023](#)). Activities to prevent sexual violence against adolescents on campus are activities that are worthy of being carried out to create zero tolerance on campus so that a comfortable and conducive learning space is created to achieve achievements during lectures and become a strong generation in the future ([Apell et al., 2019](#)).

The presence of the prevention and handle task force task force members in several campuses where informants come from has implemented programs according to the mandate of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation ([Halim, 2025](#)). Various innovations have been implemented by the

task force in conducting socialization and various actions so that the policies of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation can be implemented and students can study in a conducive situation free from sexual violence on campus. The first preventive step that must be taken is provide understanding to the entire campus community regarding information forms of sexual harassment that can lead to Sexual Violence relations on campus ([Wartoyo & Ginting, 2023](#)). Socialization and even internalization is important for everyone campus community, especially students, so that they can do it self-prevention. This type of preventive effort category is part of behavioural counselling. The goal is to create a conducive campus atmosphere for efforts to prevent incidents of sexual violence independence through implosive, assertive and aversion conditioning techniques ([Cénat et al., 2023](#)).

In the implementation of prevention and handling of violence against adolescents on campus, lecturers experience obstacles. The obstacles include 1) Although the task force has been fulfilled, namely a minimum of 5 people, in its implementation there is gender inequality because it is dominated by women. Other obstacles are lecturers and education staff who hold structural positions and the tri-dharma tasks of higher education. Furthermore, students also need to divide their time between lectures, assignments, and being involved in campus and off-campus organizational activities. especially if the student is an organizational activist. This obstacle has an impact on the rescheduling of several the prevention and handle task force activities on campus. 2) Readiness of internal resources both in terms of time, skills, and attitudes in dealing with complaints and handling sexual violence cases on campus 3) Lack of partners for handling complaints 4) Lack of adequate information technology. Strategy comprehensively by first building a supported system ecological model, starting from individuals, relationships, communities, the campus community as a whole overall. Indicators that must be important points in efforts preventing and dealing with sexual violence on campus ([Susandi et al., 2024](#)).

Several obstacles faced from the results of the focus discussion group and input and opinions from Indonesian Family Planning Association personnel who are experts in handling and preventing sexual violence, then several opinions were produced, namely 1) increasing the number of task force members from male lecturers and re-recruiting members from students who have a track record of organizing related to violence against adolescents since high school so that skills in time management are more conducive 2) Increasing the resources of lecturers, education personnel and students through workshops, case studies and comparative studies in organizations that focus on preventing sexual violence against adolescents 3) increasing cooperation with partners who focus on handling sexual violence 4) optimizing campus information media and creating content on social media about prevention and handling of sexual violence in adolescents. Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java is an Non Government Organization that focuses on reproductive health and sexual violence. Indonesian Family Planning Association carries out a campaign program on the prevention and handling of sexual violence against adolescents. 15 In addition to research from the results of these recommendations, focus discussion group participants agreed to develop a collaborative strategy between universities and Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java in the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence against adolescents on campus ([Ardiansyah et al., 2023](#)). Indonesian Family Planning Association has a strategy program for anticipating risky adolescent behavior so that it is experienced in identifying campus life behavior that has the potential to lead to sexual violence ([Wulandari et al., 2025](#)). Directors of Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java in the focus discussion group also stated that they have trained personnel in the Safety Guarding program to reduce acts of sexual violence ([KEMENDAGRI, 2024](#)). Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java runs a program to prevent and handle sexual violence through screening Gender Basic Violence to detect the potential and risk of experiencing sexual violence,

and Indonesian Family Planning Association has an OKY an application as a menstrual tracker used application program that aims to prevent sexual violence and education ([Mustafainah et al., 2020](#)). The form of service provided by Indonesian Family Planning Association to the community in East Java is providing complaint services, psychological consultations, and hotlines that can be accessed by anyone who needs these services ([Khusnaeny et al., 2018](#)).

CONCLUSION

The collaboration strategy of Higher Education and Indonesian Family Planning Association is important in efforts to Prevent and Handle Sexual Violence against adolescents on Campus. Collaboration strategy includes increasing human resource capacity, access to information, and strategic and systematic partners in preventing and handling sexual violence.

SUGGESTION

Universities should collaborate with external parties, namely the Indonesian Family Planning Association, which has a representative and systematic track record in realizing a zero-tolerance campus towards sexual violence against adolescents on campus.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This research is free from conflicts of interest in manuscripts, finances, consultants, institutions, and relationships with other institutions.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The contribution of each main author is to prepare the proposal and conduct the research. The contribution of member authors is to act as informants, sources and write journal articles.

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