

Special Protection for Children with Disabilities as Victims of Sexual Offenses: A Study of the Parepare Police Women and Children's Service Unit

Imam Fatri^{1*}, Ardiyanti Aris², Phireri³, Sunardi Purwanda⁴, Muhammad Darwis⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} Institut Ilmu Sosial dan Bisnis Andi Sapada, Indonesia

*Correspondence: imamfatri40@gmail.com

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Abstrak

Anak penyandang disabilitas yang menjadi korban tindak pidana seksual dapat menghadapi hambatan komunikasi, pembuktian, dan akses layanan selama penyidikan. Artikel ini mengkaji langkah perlindungan yang dilaporkan oleh Unit Pelayanan Perempuan dan Anak Polres Parepare serta kendala pelaksanaannya. Penelitian menggabungkan bahan wawancara kepolisian dan ringkasan perkara dengan analisis peraturan perlindungan anak, disabilitas, dan kekerasan seksual. Ringkasan administratif mencatat delapan perkara yang melibatkan anak dengan disabilitas intelektual: dua pada 2024, lima pada 2025, dan satu dalam catatan parsial 2026. Langkah yang dilaporkan mencakup pendampingan keluarga atau wali, dukungan psikologis dan pekerja sosial, perlindungan identitas, serta koordinasi antarlembaga. Analisis membedakan keberadaan pendamping dari tersedianya akomodasi yang sesuai kebutuhan, dan kemajuan perkara dari pemenuhan hak korban. Jumlah perkara tidak menunjukkan prevalensi kekerasan atau tingkat efektivitas layanan; catatan 2026 juga tidak mewakili satu tahun penuh. Kendala utama yang dilaporkan berkaitan dengan tenaga ahli, fasilitas, dan koordinasi. Artikel merumuskan alur penilaian kebutuhan, komunikasi yang aksesibel, rujukan terverifikasi, perlindungan informasi, dan pemantauan layanan. Kesimpulannya, langkah perlindungan telah dilaporkan, tetapi konsistensi dan kecukupannya memerlukan bukti pada tingkat perkara tentang partisipasi, akses layanan, dan pemulihan.

Kata Kunci: anak korban; disabilitas intelektual; kekerasan seksual; akomodasi yang layak; Unit Pelayanan Perempuan dan Anak; perlindungan korban

Abstract

Children with disabilities who become victims of sexual offenses may face communication, evidentiary and service-access barriers during police investigation. This article examines protective measures reported by the Women and Children's Service Unit at Parepare Police and obstacles to their implementation. The study combines police interview material and an aggregate case summary with analysis of child-protection, disability and sexual-violence legislation. The administrative summary records eight cases involving children with intellectual disabilities: two in 2024, five in 2025 and one in a partial 2026 record. Reported measures include family or guardian accompaniment, psychological and social-work support, identity protection and interagency coordination. The analysis distinguishes the presence of an accompanying person from provision of individualized accommodation, and

procedural progress from fulfillment of victim rights. Case counts do not establish prevalence or service effectiveness, and the 2026 record does not represent a complete year. The principal reported obstacles concern specialists, facilities and coordination. The article develops a sequence for needs assessment, accessible communication, verified referrals, information protection and service monitoring. It concludes that protective activity is reported, while consistency and adequacy require case-level evidence of participation, access and recovery.

Keywords: Child victims; intellectual disability; sexual violence; reasonable accommodation; Women and Children's Service Unit; victim protection.

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence against children can inflict substantial physical, psychological and social harm. Children with disabilities may face further obstacles when seeking protection, especially where their disability affects communication, comprehension, memory, mobility or access to specialist services. These obstacles call for individualized accommodations, not a presumption that every disabled child has the same needs or lacks capacity to participate in the legal process. The central legal problem is how law-enforcement agencies ensure that reporting and investigation are accessible, non-discriminatory and protective of child victims.¹

Wissink and colleagues' narrative review identifies difficulties in recognition, disclosure and support for children with intellectual disabilities.² Jojo and colleagues examine knowledge of abuse and resistance ability in a selected population.³ These findings support accessible information and individualized protection. They do not establish abuse prevalence in Parepare or justify a presumption that every child with the same disability label has the same communication needs.

The scope of this article is deliberately victim-centered. A child who is a victim or witness of a sexual offense is legally different from a child suspected or accused of committing an offense.⁴ The Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law contains specific arrangements for children in conflict with the law, including diversion in eligible circumstances.⁵ Those mechanisms cannot simply be transferred to sexual-violence victims as if they were accused persons. Victim protection instead concerns informed participation, legal assistance, reasonable accommodation, safeguarding from repeated trauma, access to support services, confidentiality, restitution where legally available and secure handling of evidence.⁶

The relevant statutory framework includes the Child Protection Law, Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, the Witness and Victim Protection Law, and Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2020 provides for reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in judicial proceedings, including personal assessment

¹ United Nations, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, December 13, 2006.

² Inge B. Wissink et al., "Sexual abuse involving children with an intellectual disability (ID): A narrative review," *Research in Developmental Disabilities* 36 (2015): 20–35, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ridd.2014.09.007>.

³ N. Jojo et al., "Knowledge of sexual abuse and resistance ability among children with intellectual disability," *Child Abuse & Neglect* 136 (2023): 105985, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2022.105985>.

⁴ Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to the Child Protection Law.

⁵ Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

⁶ United Nations, Convention on the Rights of the Child, November 20, 1989.

and suitable assistance. Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025 adds guidance for judicial treatment of persons with disabilities when cases reach court. These instruments operate at different procedural stages and cannot be assumed to establish identical obligations for every police practice.⁷

Arianto connects disabled children's protection with the legal response to sexual violence.⁸ Sari and colleagues likewise address the interaction of child-protection and disability guarantees.⁹ Tarigan and Rosmalinda examine sexual violence against children with disabilities in more recent scholarship.¹⁰ Bagusti addresses disabled victims through criminal-law protection.¹¹ These studies provide a doctrinal basis for reading the applicable instruments together, while leaving the actual provision of local services as a separate evidentiary question.

At the institutional level, the Women and Children's Service Unit is addressed in the Chief of Police Regulation No. Pol. 10 of 2007 on the organization and working procedure of Unit PPA. The unit's protection role is relevant to cases in which children with disabilities report sexual offenses. The specific local question explored here is what the available Parepare materials report about accompaniment, communication support and referral, and what remains unverified concerning quality and outcomes.¹²

The implementation problem lies between formal entitlement and actual participation. An investigator may record the presence of a parent or psychologist without establishing whether the child understood the questions, could communicate in the required form or needed additional breaks and assistance. Conversely, a child may communicate effectively through an individualized adjustment that cannot be captured by a generic disability label. The analysis therefore asks what obstacle was identified and what the protective measure enabled the child to do.

Three distinctions structure that inquiry. Accompaniment is different from an accommodation matched to the child. Progress of a prosecution is different from access to care and remedies. Suppression of a name is different from secure handling of all information that can identify the victim. These distinctions make it possible to examine legal effectiveness without treating the existence of a police procedure as sufficient proof that every right has been realized.

⁷ Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Regulation No. 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities in Court, <https://jdih.mahkamahagung.go.id/satker/badan-urusan-administrasi/document/perma-nomor-2-tahun-2025>.

⁸ Iqbal Bimo Nur Arianto, "Perlindungan anak penyandang disabilitas terhadap kekerasan seksual," *Jurnal Res Justitia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2022): 198–203, <https://doi.org/10.46306/rj.v2i1.122>.

⁹ Nadila Purnama Sari, Anak Agung Sagung Laksmi Dewi, and Luh Putu Suryani, "Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Anak Penyandang Disabilitas sebagai Korban Kekerasan Seksual," *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2021): 359–364, <https://doi.org/10.22225/jph.2.2.3338.359-364>.

¹⁰ Tesa Lonika Br. Tarigan and Rosmalinda, "Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Penyandang Disabilitas," *Adagium: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2025): 1–14, <https://doi.org/10.70308/adagium.v3i1.55>.

¹¹ Tiara Anisa Bagusti, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual pada Penyandang Disabilitas," *Jurnal Justitia : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Humaniora* 8, no. 1 (2025): 131–139, <https://doi.org/10.31604/justitia.v8i1.131-139>.

¹² Chief of Indonesian National Police, Regulation No. Pol. 10 of 2007 concerning the Organization and Working Procedure of Women and Children's Service Units, <https://kalsel.polri.go.id/perkap/2007/Perkap%2010%20Th%202007.pdf>.

The local summary offers a limited but useful basis for this analysis: it reports a caseload, forms of support and procedural statuses. Its contribution is strongest when those observations are read against specific legal duties rather than converted into prevalence or success rates. The article develops that comparison through the victim's legal position, the meaning of the reported practices, and a sequence for accommodation, confidentiality and referrals. Each recommendation is distinguished from a service actually verified in the local material.

The study addresses two questions: which protective steps were reported by Unit PPA Parepare in handling child victims with disabilities, and what legal, resource and coordination obstacles might prevent full realization of those protections? It avoids attributing institutional failure or success to individual officers without reliable data, and it does not reproduce identifying information about any child victim.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study combines empirical legal material with statutory and conceptual analysis of victim protection. The local material comprises an interview attributed to Aiptu Dewi Natalia Noya, S.H., head of Unit PPA, and an aggregate police case summary.¹³ Documentary review addresses the legal position of child victims and their access to assistance, using child-protection scholarship as contextual material.¹⁴ The available record does not establish a complete interview register or case-level service history. The findings are therefore confined to the practices and aggregate observations reported in these materials, rather than a representative assessment of all victims or officers.

The analysis distinguishes legal requirements, interview accounts and administrative counts. A reported referral is not treated as proof of completed service, and a case status is not treated as a measure of protection quality. The 2026 record is a partial observation whose exact extraction date is not established in the available material; it is not used as a complete-year total. Individual diagnoses, identifying narratives and underlying clinical records are outside the material analyzed and are not reproduced.

Legal norms, personnel capacity, facilities, public participation and sociocultural context organize the discussion of implementation. These dimensions are analytical lenses, not a quantitative effectiveness index. Gultom's account of child protection supplies the broader institutional context.¹⁵ Statements about community attitudes are treated as interviewee perceptions, since the study does not include a community survey. Comparison with specialist assessments, referral records and anonymized service histories is identified as further research rather than a completed stage of the present inquiry.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Victim Rights and Individualized Reasonable Accommodation

The legal starting point is the child's status as a victim, with rights to safety, dignity, participation and effective assistance. Under the disability framework, reasonable accommodation is the adaptation of services and facilities to remove

¹³ Parepare Police, interview with Aiptu Dewi Natalia Noya, S.H., head of the Women and Children's Service Unit, undated research material.

¹⁴ Ratri Novita Erdianti, *Hukum Perlindungan Anak di Indonesia* (Malang: UMM Press, 2020).

¹⁵ Maidin Gultom, *Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Anak dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia* (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2014).

actual barriers, assessed for the individual concerned. A child with an intellectual disability may require simplified language, breaks, a communication facilitator, adapted questioning, trained support persons or another response recommended through a personal assessment. Sign-language interpretation may be essential for some deaf or hard-of-hearing children but should not be described as a service actually used in the eight cases, since the source table classifies the identified disabilities as intellectual.¹⁶

Ramadhan and colleagues examine accessibility in legal protection against sexual violence.¹⁷ Iqbal and Indriani address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities.¹⁸ Rizky and Mahyani examine victims with visual disabilities.¹⁹ Their different focuses show why assistance must respond to the barrier concerned. An accommodation useful for visual disability cannot simply be presumed sufficient for a child with an intellectual disability, and the label 'accompanied' does not identify the communication adjustment actually provided.

The Sexual Violence Crime Law strengthens the importance of victim-centered handling, protection from discrimination, coordinated service delivery, and appropriate remedies. These duties should be analyzed alongside the Child Protection, Disability and Witness and Victim Protection legislation. A right to seek restitution is not equivalent to proof that an application was submitted or compensation granted; obtaining restitution depends on the legally prescribed application, assessment and decision-making mechanism.²⁰ The source material does not document restitution applications or awards in the eight individual cases, and none is claimed here.²¹

A recent case-based study of disabled sexual-violence victims also distinguishes punishment of the offender from adequate victim protection. It supports examining accommodation and remedies separately, without supplying evidence of restitution awards in the eight local cases.²²

Audio-visual examination records may be relevant to evidentiary practice, but their use requires attention to lawful authorization, access, retention and confidentiality. The local materials do not establish a recording protocol or confirm that every child interview was recorded. The appropriate conclusion is therefore a proposal for a legally grounded and secure procedure where recording is authorized, rather than a finding that a particular method was used. Information protection

¹⁶ Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation No. 39 of 2020 concerning Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities in Judicial Proceedings, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/142170/pp-no-39-tahun-2020>.

¹⁷ Dylan Aldianza Ramadhan, Alfia Septiani Solekhah, and Fitrah Marinda, "Revisi Undang-Undang Perlindungan Disabilitas: Aksesibilitas Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual," *Ikatan Penulis Mahasiswa Hukum Indonesia Law Journal* 1, no. 2 (2021): 206–224, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ipmhi.v1i2.53331>.

¹⁸ Muhamad Iqbal and Iin Indriani, "Hukum Dalam Tantangan Perlindungan Penyandang Disabilitas Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual," *Pamulang Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2024): 112–119, <https://doi.org/10.32493/palrev.v7i1.43288>.

¹⁹ Rama Yanuar Rizky and Ahmad Mahyani, "Perlindungan hukum atas kekerasan seksual bagi kaum penyandang disabilitas tuna netra," *Bureaucracy Journal : Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance* 2, no. 3 (2022): 745–759, <https://doi.org/10.53363/bureau.v2i3.60>.

²⁰ Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning amendments to the Witness and Victim Protection Law.

²¹ Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes.

²² Vinna Clarissa Huring and Boedi Prasetyo, "Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Penyandang Disabilitas Korban Kekerasan Seksual," *Al-Sulthaniyah* 14, no. 2 (2025): 787–796, <https://doi.org/10.37567/al-sulthaniyah.v14i2.4511>.

extends to the recording and its transfers, not merely the child's name in a written file.

The first operational question concerns the barrier, rather than the disability label alone. A child may need questions expressed through familiar words, a different communication pace or assistance interpreting the process. An assessment should identify the actual difficulty and the support relevant to participation. Government Regulation No. 39 of 2020 places reasonable accommodation within a framework of individual assessment and appropriate assistance.²³ The local table does not establish that the same adjustment was needed or supplied in every case.

The procedural stage matters. Supreme Court Regulation No. 2 of 2025 guides adjudication in court.²⁴ Its existence should not be used as proof that a police interview complied with every court-stage arrangement. Police practice must be assessed through the instruments applicable to investigation, child protection and disability access. Coordination can carry forward an identified need, but competence and the responsible institution should be stated for each step.

Victim status also determines the purpose of assistance. A child witness's need for accessible communication serves participation and protection, while investigation still requires proper examination of the alleged offense. Rules concerning diversion for a child accused of an offense address a different legal position. Treating a victim's support as if it were a diversion mechanism would confuse whose responsibility is being resolved and whose rights require protection.

A hypothetical interview illustrates the practical distinction. If a child understands short questions but becomes confused by several propositions asked together, dividing the question and checking comprehension addresses the communication barrier. An accompanying adult supplying an answer on the child's behalf addresses a different issue and may obscure whose account is being recorded. This example explains the proposed need to document the adjustment and the child's participation; it is not a report of questioning in a particular Parepare case.

Access to remedies requires another separate record. The right to information, assistance or restitution does not establish that a referral was accepted or compensation awarded. The relevant inquiry asks what was explained, what request was made, which institution acted and what result followed. The local materials do not document restitution applications or awards. The article therefore evaluates the legal route and proposed monitoring without attributing an unrecorded remedy to any child.

²³ Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation No. 39 of 2020 concerning Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities in Judicial Proceedings, <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/142170/pp-no-39-tahun-2020>.

²⁴ Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Regulation No. 2 of 2025 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities in Court, <https://jdih.mahkamahagung.go.id/satker/badan-urusan-administrasi/document/perma-nomor-2-tahun-2025>.

Reported Local Practices, Case Statuses and Implementation Obstacles

Table 1. Cases and Protective Measures Reported by the Parepare Police, 2024–2026

Year	Cases	Reported offense pattern	Disability and protective support	Reported procedural status
2024	2	Sexual intercourse involving children	Intellectual; guardian/psychologist/social worker; identity protection	One inquiry stopped; one file completed/transferred
2025	5	Four sexual-intercourse cases; one child-violence case	Intellectual; reported accompaniment and confidentiality measures	One inquiry stopped; four files completed/transferred
2026*	1	Sexual intercourse involving a child	Intellectual; reported accompaniment and identity protection	Investigation ongoing
Source	8 total	Source: Unit V PPA Satreskrim Polres Parepare; aggregate case summary	*2026 is incomplete; reporting cut-off not documented	Dispositions not independently verified

The aggregate police summary records two cases in 2024, five in 2025 and one in the partial 2026 record, totaling eight reported cases.²⁵ The last figure is an incomplete-period administrative observation, not an annual incidence rate. The material does not establish that the extract contains every eligible case at the unit. The table is accordingly used to describe the reported caseload and measures, while comparisons of prevalence or annual change remain outside what the data support.

The table classifies the recorded disabilities as intellectual and describes accompaniment by a parent or guardian, a psychologist and a social worker, together with efforts to conceal identity. The interview account attributes some support to coordination with other agencies.²⁶ These are descriptions of practice, not case-level verification that each service was timely, continuous or adapted to the individual child. Disability assessment, communication assistance and therapeutic support have different purposes and should be distinguished when evaluating the reported measures.

The summary describes one inquiry-stage closure and one transfer after file completion in 2024, one closure and four transfers in 2025, and investigation of the available 2026 case. These status categories do not establish the grounds for closure or the quality of accommodation. A closure is not an acquittal, and transfer of a file is not proof that every victim service was delivered. The appropriate legal analysis requires the decision's grounds and the relevant service record before attributing a procedural result to a communication barrier or an officer's conduct.

The comparative study of abuse reports involving children in Dutch state care demonstrates that administrative reports arise within a particular institutional

²⁵ Parepare Police, Women and Children's Service Unit, aggregate case summary for 2024–2026, including a partial 2026 record, undated research material.

²⁶ Parepare Police, interview with Aiptu Dewi Natalia Noya, S.H., head of the Women and Children's Service Unit, undated research material.

reporting system. Its results are contextual background, and cannot turn the Parepare case summary into a population-level measure of incidence or protection quality.²⁷

The police interview account identifies limited specialists, uneven facilities and interagency coordination as obstacles.²⁸ The material is less complete concerning training, equipment, waiting times, service availability and wider community attitudes. A shortage of resources and deliberate non-compliance are different propositions, each requiring a defined benchmark and evidence. The five analytical dimensions help locate the reported obstacle, but do not convert an interview perception into a measured level of institutional effectiveness.

Azhar and colleagues discuss intersecting vulnerability through a social-work perspective.²⁹ Bretherton and colleagues examine abuse and intellectual disability in a mental-health context.³⁰ Marzuki and Heryansyah examine access to justice in the Padang and Wonosari courts.³¹ These different populations and institutions support examining barriers individually. They cannot establish the frequency, cause or outcome of barriers in the eight Parepare cases.

Effectiveness requires observable service indicators: a documented assessment of needs, actual communication adjustments, avoidance of unnecessary repetition, explanation of protective rights, verified referral outcomes, secure information handling and appropriate access to remedies. The aggregate table does not provide these indicators for every case. It supports a finding of reported protective activity while leaving consistency, accessibility and outcomes unresolved. The distinction identifies what fuller evidence must establish rather than declaring protection wholly effective or wholly absent.

The change from two recorded cases in 2024 to five in 2025 describes the summary, but does not identify its cause. It could reflect changes in reporting, identification, record coverage or underlying events, and the study does not distinguish those explanations. The partial 2026 observation is additionally a different time exposure. A numerical trend across these entries would therefore imply comparability that the available material does not establish.

The status entries and support entries should be evaluated on different axes. A transferred case may still leave an unresolved need for care, communication or information about remedies. An inquiry-stage closure may have lawful evidentiary grounds while the child continues to need protection and services. Neither proposition is established for an individual case here; they demonstrate why completion of a procedural step cannot serve as the sole effectiveness indicator.

²⁷ Inge B. Wissink et al., "Reports of sexual abuse of children in state care: A comparison between children with and without intellectual disability," *Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability* 43, no. 2 (2018): 152–163, <https://doi.org/10.3109/13668250.2016.1269881>.

²⁸ Parepare Police, interview with Aiptu Dewi Natalia Noya, S.H., head of the Women and Children's Service Unit, undated research material.

²⁹ Jihan Kamilla Azhar, Eva Nuriyah Hidayat, and Santoso Tri Raharjo, "Kekerasan seksual: perempuan disabilitas rentan menjadi korban," *Share : Social Work Journal* 13, no. 1 (2023): 82–91, <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v13i1.46543>.

³⁰ Karen Bretherton et al., "Child sexual, physical and emotional abuse and intellectual disability," *International Journal of Culture and Mental Health* 9, no. 4 (2016): 438–441, <https://doi.org/10.1080/17542863.2016.1260196>.

³¹ Suparman Marzuki and Despan Heryansyah, "Akses Keadilan bagi Hak Penyandang Disabilitas Berhadapan dengan Hukum (Studi pada Pengadilan Negeri Padang dan Wonosari)," *Journal Equitable* 9, no. 3 (2024): 80–111, <https://doi.org/10.37859/jeq.v9i3.7399>.

Reported specialist shortages become analytically concrete when linked to a service step. An unavailable professional may delay assessment, leave a communication need unresolved or interrupt a referral. Each proposed explanation requires dates, the service requested and the action taken before it becomes a local finding. Recording those variables would permit a later study to distinguish lack of capacity from a coordination failure or an unsuitable referral.

The same applies to facilities and public participation. A physical barrier concerns access to the interview space; an unsuitable room may affect privacy or communication. A statement about community reluctance concerns a different mechanism and requires evidence beyond the officer's perception before generalization. Grouping all obstacles under 'ineffectiveness' would lose the connection between the problem, responsible institution and appropriate response.

The defensible finding is consequently specific: protective measures and implementation concerns are reported, while case-level consistency remains unestablished. The legal analysis does not require a categorical success or failure judgment to be useful. It identifies how future monitoring can test whether each reported measure actually removed a barrier or secured a service relevant to the child's rights.

Accessible Participation, Confidentiality and Verified Referrals

Identity protection should encompass case notes, copies of interview transcripts, digital recordings, referrals, communication with other offices, contact with media and academic publication. File numbers, combinations of dates and personal circumstances, medical details and distinctive family relationships can indirectly identify a victim even where the name is suppressed. Accordingly, this article reports only aggregated counts and does not reproduce identifiers or sensitive narratives. Administrative cooperation should use role-based access, a clear legitimate purpose, minimum necessary information and secure transfer methods.³²

Accompaniment can support communication, identify distress and help a child understand the process. Its quality depends on the accompanying person's role and suitability, including any conflict of interest with the child. Saraswati's account places assistance within the wider child-protection framework.³³ Diagnostic assessment, communication accommodation and rehabilitation are separate functions: one professional consultation cannot be assumed to fulfill all three. The record should identify the need addressed and the assistance actually provided.

Van Nijnatten and Heestermans examine interviewing in a Dutch single case study.³⁴ Phasha examines responses to abuse involving teenagers with intellectual disabilities.³⁵ These sources distinguish eliciting the person's own account from responding to distress. Balogh and colleagues study abuse in children and adolescents with intellectual disabilities.³⁶ Koçtürk and Yüksel examine individual

³² Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities.

³³ Rika Saraswati, *Hukum Perlindungan Anak di Indonesia* (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2015).

³⁴ Carolus van Nijnatten and Marianne Heestermans, "Interviewing victims of sexual abuse with an intellectual disability: a dutch single case study," *Journal of Social Work Practice* 24, no. 4 (2010): 391-407, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02650531003593509>.

³⁵ Nareadi Phasha, "Responses to Situations of Sexual Abuse Involving Teenagers with Intellectual Disability," *Sexuality and Disability* 27, no. 4 (2009): 187-203, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11195-009-9134-z>.

³⁶ R. Balogh et al., "Sexual abuse in children and adolescents with intellectual disability," *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research* 45, no. 3 (2001): 194-201, <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2788.2001.00293.x>.

and familial characteristics in a selected victim sample.³⁷ Their contextual findings support attention to individual relationships and needs, without proving that a particular Parepare caregiver was safe or unsafe.

Practical protection requires an operational referral network: the police unit, child-protection service, social-service agency, trained psychologist or other disability specialist, legal aid and the victim-support authority may have different functions. Referrals should be documented with date, need, receiving institution and action taken without exposing the child's identity. Entitlements to support or restitution should be explained to the guardian and, in age-appropriate form, to the child; whether the services were actually received must be evaluated separately.³⁸

Ramadhani and colleagues examine inclusive police protection for children with disabilities.³⁹ Yuliana and colleagues examine an ideal protection model for women and children with disabilities.⁴⁰ Their analyses identify coordination, personnel and accessible assistance as implementation concerns. Findings from those settings inform the proposed referral process but cannot verify the service received by a child in this local case summary.

A proposed sequence starts with identifying the child's immediate safety and communication needs, obtaining an appropriate assessment, and allocating assistance for the examination. It then connects the child to the relevant protection and recovery services, verifies the referral outcome, and records unresolved needs. Each step identifies a responsible actor and a result that can be checked. This sequence is an analytical proposal, not a claim that a uniform local protocol has already been documented.

Support roles should be explicit. A parent or guardian may provide trusted accompaniment, a qualified professional may assess needs or assist communication, and another service may provide rehabilitation or legal advice. The child's interests govern the choice of accompaniment where a potential conflict arises. The presence of one actor cannot be used to infer the performance of another actor's function, and a referral letter cannot substitute for confirmation that the receiving service responded.

Confidentiality must follow the information across that sequence. A referral needs enough information for the receiving institution to act, but should avoid unnecessary disclosure of identifying and clinical detail. A research or monitoring record can use a controlled case code while separating the identifying register. Proposed safeguards include access according to function, secure transfers, a defined purpose and retention rules consistent with applicable law. These recommendations address the practical risk that multiple institutions hold overlapping sensitive information.

A monitoring record should connect need, action and result: the accommodation requested, assistance provided, referral destination, response

³⁷ Nilüfer Koçtürk and Fadime Yüksel, "Individual and familial characteristics of sexual abuse victims with intellectual disability," *Current Psychology* 42, no. 3 (2023): 2006–2013, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-021-01604-y>.

³⁸ Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 12 of 2022.

³⁹ Anggia Nur Ramadhani. D et al., "Pendekatan Inklusif Oleh Kepolisian Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Disabilitas Korban Kekerasan Seksual," *Justicia Sains: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 10, no. 1 (2025): 349–366, <https://doi.org/10.24967/jcs.v10i1.4246>.

⁴⁰ Yuliana et al., "Konsep Ideal Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Perempuan dan Anak Disabilitas Korban Kekerasan Seksual," *Al-Sulthaniyah* 14, no. 2 (2025): 592–609, <https://doi.org/10.37567/al-sulthaniyah.v14i2.4307>.

received and remaining barrier. It should also distinguish a service declined, unavailable, delayed or completed. These categories permit evaluation without reproducing the child's narrative. They help identify whether an apparent coordination problem was resolved and whether the child could participate in the next procedural stage.

The process must remain sensitive to evidentiary integrity. Assistance should help the child communicate an account, while the record identifies who spoke and what adjustment was used. Support for distress and referral for care can coexist with proper investigation, but a therapeutic response should not be represented as verification of every alleged event. Separating these purposes protects the child's dignity and makes the evidentiary reasoning more transparent.

A stronger future study should specify fieldwork dates, interview roles and numbers, written research permission, consent and child-protection safeguards, criteria for sampling police files, recording protocols and triangulation against referrals or anonymized administrative records. Because sexual-violence cases involving minors are highly sensitive, direct interviewing of child victims should never be introduced merely to satisfy methodological completeness without an appropriate ethical and legal framework.

Further research can test the proposed sequence through authorized anonymized records, specialist accounts and documented referral outcomes. The design should establish the observation period and source coverage before comparing annual numbers. It should also distinguish the legal availability of a remedy from its actual pursuit and outcome. These steps would strengthen the empirical assessment without introducing identifying case narratives or treating additional interviews with children as a routine requirement.

CONCLUSION

The Parepare materials report accompaniment, specialist coordination and identity protection in an aggregate summary of eight cases involving children with intellectual disabilities. The partial 2026 record is not an annual total, and procedural status does not establish the quality of protection. Reported measures show protective activity, while adequacy depends on whether assistance addressed each child's needs and led to accessible participation and services. The child remains a victim with specific rights; mechanisms for an accused child do not replace those rights.

The main reported obstacles concern specialists, facilities and interagency coordination. The proposed response links individualized assessment to accessible questioning, safe accompaniment, confidential records, verified referrals and service monitoring. Each step identifies a need, responsible actor and observable result. More complete anonymized records are needed to assess consistency, the grounds for inquiry-stage closures and actual access to remedies. This limits the empirical conclusion while providing a concrete legal and institutional framework for improving protection.

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