

Evaluation of the disability-friendly sexual violence prevention and response program in Sragen Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of disability-friendly sexual violence prevention and handling programs in the Sragen Regency, focusing on Gender Focal Point training and Women and Children Protection Service Posts (P4A). This program not only focuses on the implementation of training but also on the overall implementation of the program aimed at increasing the capacity of inclusive services for people with disabilities. The evaluation was conducted using pre-tests and post-tests to assess changes in participants' understanding of sexual violence and the importance of inclusive services. The results showed a significant increase in participants' knowledge after the training, but challenges in implementing disability-friendly services remained, especially related to infrastructure and resource support. This study highlights the importance of a sustainable training approach and provides theoretical insight into how protection services can be more inclusive based on intersectionality theory. Although the study sample is limited, these results provide important insights for developing more responsive protection policies.

Keywords: *campaign, people with disabilities, prevention, sexual violence.*

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is facing an increasingly worrisome sexual violence emergency. The increasing number of cases of sexual violence without han-

dling that favors victims is a significant highlight. According to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA), 29 883 violence cases were reported in 2023. Of these,

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368 cases were types of exploitation violence, 458 cases of trafficking violence, 2,763 cases of neglect, 3,801 cases of others, 10,500 cases of physical violence, 9,050 cases of psychological violence, and 13,156 cases of sexual violence. This figure of sexual violence is the highest among other types of violence, reflecting the severity of this problem in Indonesia.

Women with disabilities often face multiple forms of discrimination based on their gender and disability. Thus, they are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence. Data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women in 2023 and research by Azhar et al. in 2023 show that although the number of cases of sexual violence against women with disabilities decreased from 87 cases in 2020 to 77 cases in 2021 and 44 cases in 2022, this decrease could mean two things. First, the management of sexual violence against people with disabilities has improved. Second, people with disabilities who experience sexual violence may be reluctant to report it for various reasons, such as shame, fear, or lack of trust in the legal system.

Studies on the problem of discrimination in handling disabilities have been widely conducted by several researchers, such as Demartoto (2013), Irwanto (2010), Nunik (2016), and Rikin (2013). The studies mentioned above give evidence that persons with disabilities often face discrimination, too, in sexual violence. Sexual violence against people with disabilities is poorly handled; it is seen from the low number of reports received and high rates of violence without adequate follow-up.

People with disabilities are tied to physical, mental, intellectual, and sensory limitations that might influence their daily activities (Huda, 2020; Azhar et al., 2023). People with targeted victim disabilities usually have physical disabilities, such as vision and hearing loss. This mirrors the importance of special attention and proper support being given to people with disabilities so that they can lead better lives and protect themselves from violence.

Cases of sexual violence in Sragen Regency have increased significantly over the years. In 2016, cases of violence against children reached 23, and in 2020, that became 2026 cases. These numbers describe just how dangerous the problem of sexual violence has been in Sragen Regency, which requires special vigilance and sterner handling.

Table 1. Child Violence Case Data in Sragen Regency 2016-2023

No	Years	Number of Cases of Violence
1	2016	32
2	2017	20
3	2018	34
4	2019	20
5	2020	14
6	2021	24
7	2022	22
8	2023	46

Irawan and Puspitasari (2022) have mentioned that violence cases in Sragen Regency are varied, such as ABH, KDRT, rape, sexual harassment, intercourse, neglect, abuse, bullying, discrimination, and the struggle for the fulfillment of child rights. Such diversity has shown how complex the violence problem is in this area. It underlines the importance of special attention from local governments to deal seriously and comprehensively with the problems, at least regarding violence against women. Sragen Regency has an excellent legal foundation for tackling such issues, namely Sragen Regent Regulation Number 12 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Integrated Services for Victims of Gender-Based Violence, Children, and Trafficking. Article 21 of the regulation explains the working relationship between the PPKBPPPA Service and the Women and Children Protection Service Post (P4A) by synchronizing the implementation of services and protection given to victims of violence for effectiveness and efficiency. This working relationship is coordinative, consultative, and informative but not instructive, indicating the need for cooperation and communication between the various parties involved in achieving the de-

sired goals. According to the same regency regulation, P4A has several tasks listed in Article 17.

These tasks include conducting socialization and advocacy activities, coordinating programs to protect and improve women's and children's welfare, and accommodating the aspirations, ideas, and demands of women's and children's needs. However, although Sragen already has an institution that handles sexual violence, the limited budget and competent human resources are significant obstacles in optimally handling cases of sexual violence, especially if the victim is a person with a disability.

The PPKBPPPA Service, as the coordinator at the district level, continues to encourage and assist subdistricts and villages that have not yet formed P4A to open this service immediately. One of the efforts made by the PPKBPPPA Service to optimize the function of P4A is to provide training and capacity building for P4A personnel to have adequate competence in handling victims of violence. The existence of Women and Children Protection Service Posts (P4A) at the sub-district and village levels is significant because the location of this post is closest to the community environment. This makes it easier for the community to report the sexual violence that occurs and accelerates the handling of victims of violence.

In addition, P4A, which performs the task of socialization, is also a spearhead in implementing the prevention of child violence in the community. However, the socialization of prevention and handling of sexual violence carried out by Sebelas Maret University (UNS) and the PPKBPPPA Service of Sragen Regency is considered not optimal, especially for people with disabilities. Neither institution has campaign media that can be accepted by all forms of people with disabilities, which include various physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory limitations.

Although there are many cases of sexual violence in Indonesia, the number of cases involving people with disabilities in Sragen remains challenging to detect. Based on internal data from the PPKBPPPA Service of Sragen Regency, sev-

eral cases involving victims with disabilities are rarely reported because of obstacles in understanding the reporting process and social stigma. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate a training program designed to improve officers' understanding of inclusive and disability-friendly sexual violence prevention services.

In addition, with the implementation of various sexual violence prevention programs, in-depth studies on the effectiveness of inclusive programs for people with disabilities are still limited, especially at the district level. This study fills this gap by evaluating the implementation of existing programs and their impact on groups of people with disabilities in Sragen Regency.

To solve this problem, research conducted by the Research Group Human Governance-based Public Service took the initiative to provide a solution by collaborating with the PPKBPPPA Office of Sragen Regency as the research object. The benefit of this study is the development of inclusive anti-sexual violence campaign media for people with disabilities. Inclusive campaign media are critical because people with disabilities often experience obstacles accessing information delivered through conventional media. The development of campaign media that all forms of people with disabilities can access will ensure that essential messages regarding the prevention and handling of sexual violence can reach all levels of society.

2. Literature Review

Sexual Violence Against Persons with Disabilities

People with disabilities are at a higher risk of experiencing sexual violence than those without disabilities. Women with disabilities experienced higher proportions of physical and sexual violence compared to men with disabilities, with higher estimates among non-partners (Basile et al., 2016; Fomba et al., 2022; Ledingham et al., 2022; Mailhot Amborski et al., 2022). For example, in Burkina Faso, the prevalence of sexual violence

against persons with disabilities is 7.4%, and a more significant proportion of women than men reported lifetime sexual violence (Fomba et al., 2022). It is also more prevalent in adults than in children and is associated with sensory disorders.

Apart from the physical impact, survivors of sexual violence with disabilities suffer a great deal psychologically and are often socially isolated. Many victims do not seek assistance, mainly because many barriers may be instilled by fear or lack of access to these services. This calls for better support in the complaint mechanisms (Opoku et al., 2016; Yau, 2023). Gender tends to enhance women with disabilities' vulnerability to sexual violence (Johnson, 2023). Because of this, evidence-based and inclusive intervention programs for girls and women with disability are highly needed; they form an essential component of inter-agency relationships across sectors in supporting the realization of their rights (Fraser-Barbour et al., 2018; Ledingham et al., 2022).

The barriers to reporting sexual violence among people with intellectual disabilities include fear, communication barriers, lack of coordination between service providers, stereotypes, and myths (McGilloway et al., 2020). Other professionals who are not serving in the disability sector are generally unaware of how to support a person with an intellectual disability through the sexual violence reporting process and further accessing services (Fraser-Barbour et al., 2018). Lack of awareness and social stigma also create a high barrier for victims to receive the help they need (Smith et al., 2020; Steuperaert & Michielsen, 2022).

Poor sex education further makes them more vulnerable because individuals with intellectual disabilities lack the understanding of what constitutes sexual consent, thus finding it difficult to identify sexual violence (Svae et al., 2023). Moreover, the lack of support from practitioners has made the situation worse since those outside the disability sector make it harder and discourage persons with disability from reporting sexual violence (Fraser-Barbour et al., 2018). Further, persons with disability are facing social and legal

obstacles that hinder the reporting of sexual violence. These problems of communication and understanding of the legal procedures, which too often are unresponsive to their needs, are expected of people with intellectual disabilities within criminal justice (Svae et al., 2023).

Among these are the major institutional hurdles of legal barriers to people with disabilities pursuing support and justice, lack of communication and coordination by the agencies, and specialized training that may be needed by legal professionals (McGilloway et al., 2020). Therefore, there is an emerging imperative need for health institutions, law, and service providers to collaborate towards establishing a secure and non-threatening environment for these people (Lund, 2021).

Capacity Building for Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence

According to Kouta et al. (2015), training programs for marginalized groups of women at risk, including those with disabilities, are still limited. Community-based and workplace training is carried out in order to enable them to build more knowledge about sexual violence, gender, and human rights issues in addition to prevention strategies. The community-based training programs can enhance the empowerment of women with disabilities through the provision of the required protective skills and measures when sexual violence occurs.

Safety programs should be tailored to meet the needs of disabled persons according to their type of disability and particular needs; training materials should also be modified (Goh & Andrew, 2021). In addition to that, professional capacity for support of persons with disabilities in reporting and management of sexual violence is significant. For instance, the training on knowledge enhancement in sexual violence prevention and response can allow the discussion of service gaps for people with disabilities whom professionals outside the disability sector are considerably underserving (Fraser-Barbour et al., 2018).

Capacity-building training should, therefore, be fully integrated with technology. Apps and wearables may support the reporting of incidents of sexual violence by people with disabilities, access services, and extend the coverage of safety programs (McMillan & White, 2023). However, a significant challenge in providing disability-friendly services is the lack of education and guidance for professionals outside the disability sector regarding how to support people with disabilities in dealing with sexual violence (Fraser-Barbour et al., 2018).

The provision of inclusive services requires coordination across sectors. Women with disabilities who experience intimate partner sexual violence need support from the health, legal, and social sectors for recovery and protection (Namatovu et al., 2024). Effective training programs should be the result of process and outcome evaluation. Few studies have been conducted on disability awareness training (Kouta et al., 2015; Mujal et al., 2021). Facilitating persons with disabilities through their organizations and health service providers in several evaluation processes would facilitate further program development based on emerging insights (Vaughan et al., 2015).

Sexual violence requires such a multi-agency, interdisciplinary, trauma-based response for persons with disabilities. Social workers will need to confront ethical issues regarding the well-being and self-determination of persons with disability around sexual and reproductive health (Linton et al., 2016). According to the literature, a “train-the-trainer” model could enhance teachers’ confidence in the teaching of sexual topics to students with disabilities, which will further develop their knowledge regarding puberty and healthy relationships (Botfield et al., 2021). It may also further prevent secondary traumatic stress among social workers (Choi, 2017).

Here, the training in empowerment for persons with disabilities should, therefore, be tailored to their physical and intellectual needs. Mobile apps and e-learning technologies will help in better dissemination of information and facilitate reporting incidents of sexual violence. These

would be further supported by multi-sectorial collaboration and professional capacity building for better implementation of such programs (McMillan & White, 2023).

3. Method

This study used a type of qualitative descriptive study to describe how far the given training could enhance the participants’ knowledge of disability-friendly sexual violence. This research used the Gender Focal Point capacity training tool and the Women and Children Protection Service Post-P4A, a partner of the PPKB PPPA Office of Sragen Regency. The whole program was divided into five significant steps: analysis of training needs through a pre-test, designing the training program, development of materials, implementation of training, and evaluation of effectiveness. The needs analysis included understanding sexual violence and anti-violence media campaigns, the participants’ educational background, and communication skills. The training definitions consisted of definitions, causal factors, prevention, handling of disability-friendly sexual violence, and the creation of inclusive media campaigns. The training was attended by 26 participants from P4A and Focal Points in each Sragen Regency sub-district under the support of the Human Governance-Based Public Service Research Group. This program adopted the post-test, questionnaire, observation, and final discussion as post-effective evaluation tests. The expected impact of the program is to enhance the participants’ capacity to address sexual violence while strengthening the system for the protection of women and children in Sragen Regency, especially persons with disabilities.

The results of training activities were assessed as part of a holistic assessment to verify whether such objectives were attained. The evaluation itself is internally divided into two stages, pre-socialization and post-socialization, within the framework of creating anti-sexual violence campaign media that is friendly for people with disabilities. Therefore, the pre-socialization stage, in

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Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni*, Asal Wahyudi Erlin Mulyadi, Sajida, Rina Herlina Haryanti, Desiderius Priyo Sudiby, Sri Yuliani

this case, can be identified as that particular period in which members of the Gender Focal Point and P4A Sragen Regency had to undergo a pre-test to know how much they initially knew about sexual violence, its causative agents, and ways to prevent and handle it in a disability-friendly manner. This stage also included the post-socialization stage, a post-test to gauge any increase in knowledge due to the training. An analysis of variance in pre-test and post-test scores will indicate whether or not training was practical since an increase in scores would mean that the training has contributed positively toward relevant change. Discussions, participant feedback, and researcher direct observation were used to obtain an all-round picture of effectiveness. It is expected that this review could raise awareness and knowledge about sexual violence among respondents while constituting a real contribution towards the improvement of inclusive protection and prevention against sexual violence directed against people with disabilities.

4. Results and Discussion

Evaluation of Training Effectiveness

This study compares the pre- and post-training abilities of P4A officers in Sragen Regency to assess their training's success in improving their understanding of disability-friendly prevention and handling of sexual violence. The survey collected responses from 26 respondents who showed significant involvement and dedication in the training process.

They were first related to the Awareness of the Emergency Situation of Sexual Violence in Indonesia. Initially, 88.5% of respondents were aware that Indonesia was in an emergency related to sexual violence; this figure increased to 94.4% after training, as shown in Figure 1. This increase indicates the success of the training in emphasizing the urgency of this issue and increasing the awareness of local and national realities. The decreased incorrect answers from 11.5% to 5.6% indicates training-corrected officer misunderstandings. This shows that the training pro-

gram provided was effective in increasing officers' awareness and knowledge of sexual violence, particularly in a disability-friendly context (Simpson et al., 2006)

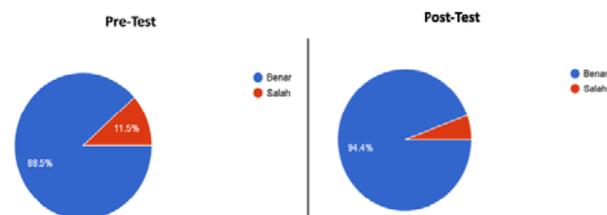


Figure 1. Results of a comparative survey of pre-test and post-test on sexual violence emergencies

Regarding the perception of the Risk of Sexual Violence in Students (See Figure 2). The understanding that students are at high risk of experiencing sexual violence increased from 68% to 94.4%. The decrease in the percentage of incorrect answers from 32% to 5.6% indicates that the training successfully addressed and corrected previous misunderstandings. The psychological impact of sexual violence causes radical changes in self-perception and relationships, resulting in long-lasting adverse effects on mental health (Josse, 2010).

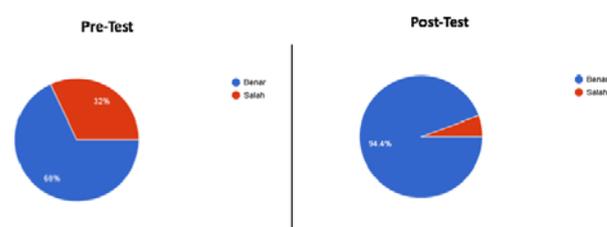


Figure 2. The results of the comparative survey of pre-test and post-test on the statement "2 out of 3 students have the potential to experience sexual violence."

On the other hand, the survey results also show that all respondents in both surveys, 100% of respondents agreed that coercion is a primary indicator of sexual violence, with no disagreement (See: Figure 3). This result shows a uniform understanding among respondents of the concept of coercion as a critical element in identifying sexual violence and in the understanding of Sexual Violence Beyond Gender.

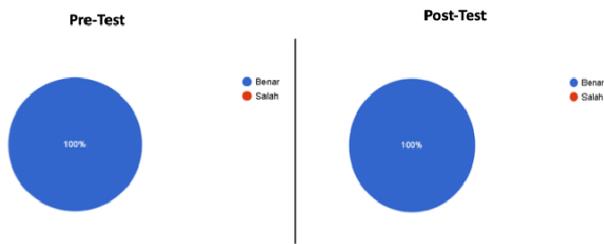


Figure 3. Results of a comparative survey of pre-test and post-test on the statement “the basic indicator of sexual violence is coercion.”

The training also helped me overcome the existing misconceptions. Before the training, only 30.8% of the respondents were aware that sexual violence is not always based on gender (See Figure 4), but this figure increased sharply to 88.9% after the training. This change in understanding shows the positive impact of training on eliminating gender stereotypes related to violence. Eliminating gender stereotypes is very important because they often degrade women and place them in lower roles, which violates their human rights and fundamental freedoms (Cook & Cusack, 2011).

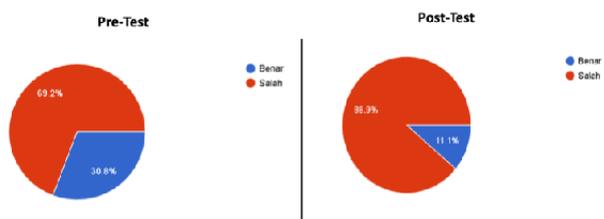


Figure 4. The results of the pre-test and post-test comparison survey on the statement “Sexual violence only happens to women.”

Next, in the pre-test stage, 57.7% of respondents had the correct view that the way women dress does not invite sexual violence, as shown in Figure 5. However, 42.3% still wrongly thought that the way they dress could be a cause of sexual violence. There was no factual relationship between clothing style and the actual occurrence of sexual violence. The idea that revealing clothing triggers sexual violence is a misunderstanding rooted in societal objectification and gender bias (Moor, 2010).

After the training, there was a significant increase in understanding, where 94.4% of respondents in the post-test answered correctly, and only 5.6% still thought incorrectly. The increase from 57.7% in the pre-test to 94.4% in the post-test showed that the training was practical in changing misconceptions about the causes of sexual violence. This is important because the assumption that victims are responsible for the violence they experience because of the way they dress is a detrimental myth. The training successfully emphasized that sexual violence is a criminal act that is entirely the responsibility of the perpetrator and not caused by the way the victim dresses or behaves. Sexism, supportive honor norms, and fragile masculinity beliefs predicted more victim blaming in male intimate partner violence scenarios against women (Öztemür & Toplu-Demirta^o, 2024).

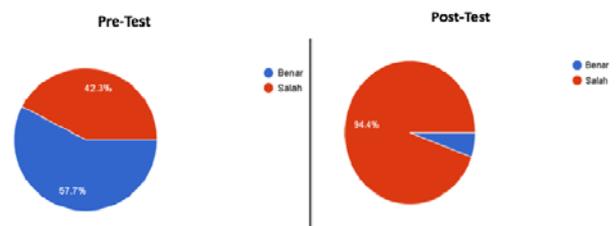


Figure 5. The results of the pre-test and post-test comparison survey on the statement “Sexual violence occurs because the way women dress invites sexual violence.”

This transformation of understanding reflects that officers now have a more objective and fair view of handling cases of sexual violence, ensuring that they no longer blame the victim. This is an essential step in efforts to prevent and manage sexual violence, where officers can provide better support, create a safe environment, and avoid blaming the victim.

Furthermore, the results of the pre-test and post-test surveys on the sixth question regarding the statement “If someone only gets a message through technology and information media without touching a woman, then it is not sexual violence” showed a significant increase in the un-

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Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni, Asal Wahyudi Erlin Mulyadi, Sajida, Rina Herlina Haryanti, Desiderius Priyo Sudibyo, Sri Yuliani*

derstanding of officers after the training (See: Figure 6). The increase from 15.4% to 94.4% in the percentage of correct answers indicates that the training was successful in significantly correcting misunderstandings and broadening officers' insight into the definition of sexual violence, which includes non-physical acts, such as harassing electronic messages. These include sending unsolicited or unwanted sex-based materials, which include threats of rape and defamation (Henry & Powell, 2015), and harassing electronic messages. The decrease in the number of respondents who believed that sexual violence only involves physical contact from 84.6% to 5.6% confirms the effectiveness of the training in educating and correcting misconceptions.

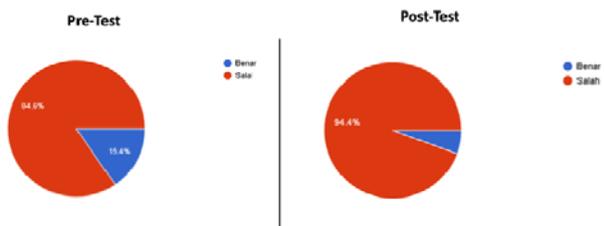


Figure 6. The results of the pre-test and post-test comparison survey on the statement, "If someone only gets a message through technology and information media without touching women, then it is not sexual violence."

A significant increase in understanding among officers was also experienced after the training on the statement "Public policy can also potentially lead to sexual violence" in Figure 7. The increase from 88.5% to 100% in the percentage of correct answers indicates that the training successfully eliminated existing misunderstandings and strengthened officers' knowledge of the impact of public policy on sexual violence. The decrease in the percentage of incorrect answers from 11.5% to 0% confirmed the effectiveness of training in educating and correcting misunderstandings. This indicates that the training was efficient in educating officers on the potential impact of public policy on sexual violence.

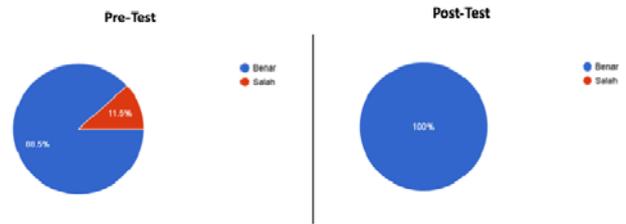


Figure 7. Results of the pre-test and post-test comparison survey on the statement "Public policies can also potentially lead to sexual violence."

The effectiveness of Mediation in Sexual Violence Cases increased from 60% to 61.1% in the percentage of correct answers, indicating that the training helped slightly improve officers' understanding of the effectiveness of mediation in sexual violence cases (See: Figure 8). Although this increase is not as significant as expected, it still shows a shift towards a more accurate understanding that mediation is not always the ideal solution in handling sexual violence because it can add trauma to the victim. This indicates the need for a more in-depth training approach for victim-centered case-handling methods.

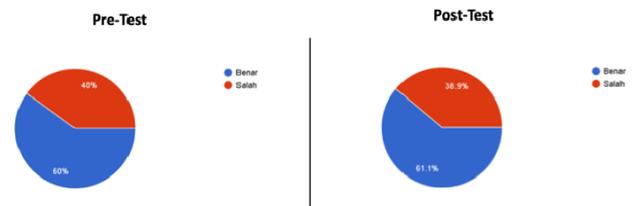


Figure 8. The results of the pre-test and post-test comparison survey on the statement, "Bringing together victims and perpetrators in mediation held by the district government is not the best solution in the process of handling sexual violence cases."

The survey also explored agreement with the statement, "Disability-friendly services means that all facilities are specifically designed for people with disabilities only," showing a relatively stable understanding among officers after the training. A slight increase from 53.8% to 55.6% in the percentage of correct answers indicates that the training helped slightly improve officers' understanding of disability-friendly services (See Figure 9). The decrease in the number of respondents who had an incorrect understanding from

46.2% to 44.4% indicates that, despite the slight improvement, there is still a need to explain further how disability-friendly facilities are designed.

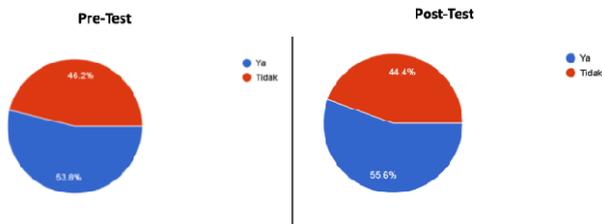


Figure 9. The pre-test and post-test comparison survey results on the statement “Disability-friendly services mean that all facilities are specifically designed for people with disabilities only.”

Meanwhile, the statement “Disability-friendly services aim to ensure that people with disabilities can fully participate in everyday life without experiencing significant obstacles” shows an excellent and consistent understanding among officers before and after the training. Awareness of the importance of services that enable the full participation of people with disabilities in society is well maintained, with 100% of respondents acknowledging this before and after training (See Figure 10). This consistency shows that officers already had a solid and accurate understanding of the purpose of disability-friendly services before the training began, and the training succeeded in maintaining this understanding. None of the respondents had a wrong understanding either before or after the training, confirming the effectiveness of the training in strengthening existing knowledge.

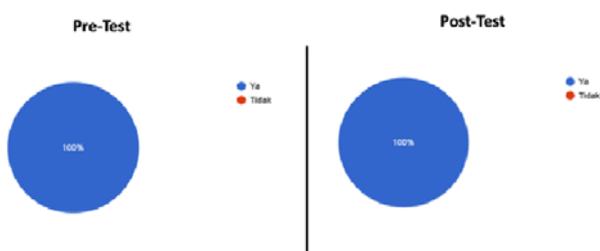


Figure 10. The results of the pre-test and post-test comparison survey on the statement, “Disability-friendly services aim to ensure that people with disabilities can participate fully in everyday life without experiencing significant barriers.”

Accessibility of Public Information and Services. Participants were asked to agree with the statement, “All forms of public services and information must be accessible to anyone,” indicating consistent and perfect understanding among officers before and after training. Awareness of the importance of accessibility of public information and services for all, including people with disabilities, remained high, with a slight decrease from 96.2% to 94.4%, as shown in Figure 11. This shows that the training succeeded in instilling the importance of accessibility in service design and information dissemination.

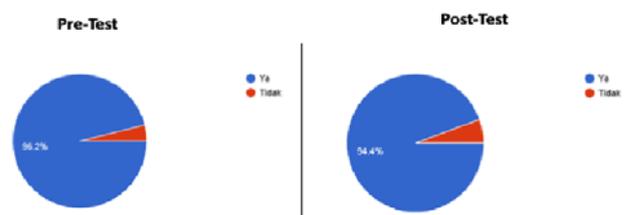


Figure 11. The pre-test and post-test comparison survey results were based on the statement, “All public services and information must be accessible to anyone.”

About the focus on the needs of people with disabilities, officers were also asked to agree with the statement, “Handling sexual violence in a disability-friendly manner also means that it is necessary to involve an approach in all aspects related to the needs of people with disabilities, whether physical, emotional, or psychological.” In the pre-test stage, all respondents 100% answered correctly that handling sexual violence in a disability-friendly manner requires a holistic approach that includes physical, emotional, and psychological aspects. The post-test results were consistent, with respondents still providing correct answers, as shown in Figure 12.

This consistency supports the fact that the officers were already keenly and correctly aware of the importance of a holistic approach in the handling of sexual violence in a disability-friendly manner before the commencement of training, and their awareness was well-maintained through training. No respondent had an incorrect understanding either prior to or after the training, which further confirms the effectiveness of the

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Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni*, Asal Wahyudi Erlin Mulyadi, Sajida, Rina Herlina Haryanti, Desiderius Priyo Sudibyo, Sri Yuliani

training in strengthening existing knowledge. Also, "Violence against persons with disabilities is a violation of human rights" showed an excellent and consistent understanding from officers before and after training.

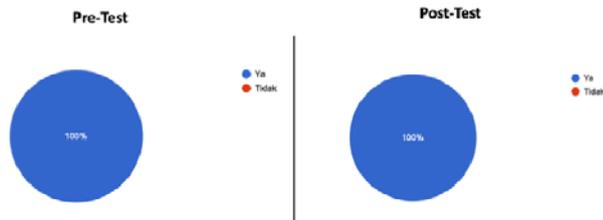


Figure 12. The results of the pre-test and post-test comparison survey on the statement "Handling of sexual violence in a disability-friendly manner also means that it is necessary to involve an approach in all aspects related to the needs of people with disabilities, whether physical, emotional or psychological."

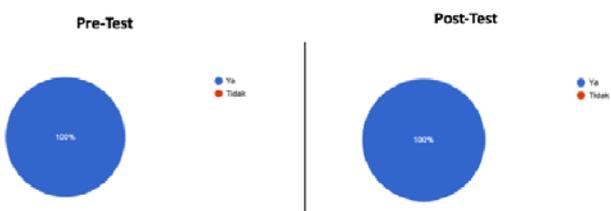


Figure 13. Results of a comparative survey of pre-test and post-test on the statement "Violence against people with disabilities is a violation of human rights."

Figure 13 shows that consistency already had a solid and correct understanding of the importance of respecting persons with disabilities' rights as officers before the training commenced, and the training managed to maintain such an understanding. None of the respondents had a wrong understanding either before or after the training, hence confirming the effectiveness of the training in strengthening existing knowledge.

Evaluation of Training Effectiveness

This study involved individuals of various ages who were P4A officers in the Sragen. The education level of the participants also incredibly varied, from high school through doctoral de-

grees, reflecting how education can influence awareness and responses to sexual violence. Participants held various positions, including the Head of P4A, Head of Social Welfare, and General Administrator, indicating that sexual violence cuts across professional levels. Another analytic dimension is the length of service, ranging from less than one year to over three years, which highlights views that can be held or developed on how best to conceptualize and approach sexual violence.

The personal experiences and testimonies from the participants of sexual violence greatly varied, reflecting the complexity of real-world contexts. Many respondents said they experienced a range of violence emanating from online violence, including verbal violence. Fully 58% of the respondents reported that they experienced verbal sexual violence, for example, sexually suggestive remarks, sexist jokes, or whistling that made them uncomfortable. This means that more than half of the respondents fell victim to verbal sexual violence—a fact that indicates this kind of violence is quite common. The high prevalence of verbal violence underlines the need for further intervention and education aimed at reducing the incidence of verbal sexual violence. In the different forms of violence, for the non-physical sexual violence, which is exposure to others showing their genitals, receiving annoying winks, and sexist gestures, 53% (10 out of 19) have reported having experienced this kind of violence. This figure shows that non-physical sexual violence is also quite common and almost as prevalent as verbal violence, indicating that both forms of violence need serious attention in preventive efforts. Furthermore, sexual violence involves information and communication technology (ICT). As many as 42% of respondents (8 out of 19) reported having received jokes, photos, videos, texts, audio, or other materials of a sexual nature through information and communication technology or online, which caused discomfort. Sexual violence through ICT shows that the use of technology can expand the reach of perpetrators of violence;

therefore, stricter policies and education on digital safety are needed to protect individuals from online sexual violence. Meanwhile, the emotional and social consequences of digital sexual harassment can be detrimental to a person's quality of life, affecting their mental and emotional well-being (Mukherjee & Salazar, 2022).

On the other hand, the survey also showed that 74% of respondents had witnessed verbal sexual violence. In comparison, 58% had witnessed non-physical sexual violence, such as being shown genitals or sexist gestures by perpetrators. As many as 26% of respondents reported witnessing physical or sexual violence, such as being touched or kissed, without permission, and 58% of respondents had seen sexual violence through information and communication technology (ICT), such as receiving jokes or sexually explicit materials. The high prevalence of verbal and non-physical sexual violence indicates that this behavior is standard and requires preventive interventions.

One of the main focuses of this study was to measure the extent of the participant's knowledge and readiness in dealing with sexual violence. From the results obtained, all respondents (100%) felt they had sufficient knowledge to prevent themselves from becoming perpetrators. Readiness to report sexual violence was also high, with all participants stating that they would report cases if they knew of violence. This shows a high level of awareness and responsibility among the participants, but there is still room for improvement, especially regarding readiness to help reported victims.

The training attended by participants in this study appeared to have a positive impact. Most participants felt that the training materials were easy to understand and helpful in increasing their knowledge of how to deal with sexual violence. Although a small number considered the implementation method boring, the training was generally well-received. This feedback is vital for training organizers because it indicates areas that require adjustment to improve the effectiveness of future sessions.

Participants suggested several improvements for future programs, including using real cases in discussions to provide a deeper practical context, socializing with more stakeholders, such as village heads, and expanding the reach of participants. These suggestions reflect a desire for more inclusive and comprehensive training that can reach more individuals and communities. In addition, the importance of the involvement of institutions that deal with people with disabilities is highlighted, indicating the need for a more inclusive and disability-friendly approach to dealing with sexual violence. People with disabilities often face significant barriers in accessing fair legal assistance when they experience sexual violence. These barriers include discriminatory practices by law enforcement agencies and service agencies, as well as a lack of understanding of the specific needs of people with disabilities (Leskayanti & Dewi, 2023).

5. Conclusion

Results of the current study indeed showed that this training effectively enhanced P4A officers' capacities in the Sragen Regency, as evidenced by the significant improvement in knowledge and attitude. It reflects that the training has been successful in building a better understanding of sexual violence prevention and inclusive practices for people with disabilities. This, however, needs further education in order to fully correct the remaining misconceptions and ensure continued progress toward effectively combating sexual violence. Such findings can be used productively to help inform the design of future policies and training programs that allow an inclusive and responsive approach to the prevention of and response to sexual violence. This study has highlighted the need for continuous education and training in dealing with sexual assault. It is, however, the different forms of sexual violence that most people either experience or witness, thus demanding a more assertive, educative approach. This is evidenced by feedback wherein the training has been practical in some ways, though there is room for improvement in the implementation method and

Evaluation of the disability-friendly sexual violence prevention and response program in Sragen Regency

Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni*, Asal Wahyudi Erlin Mulyadi, Sajida, Rina Herlina Haryanti, Desiderius Priyo Sudibyo, Sri Yuliani

engaging participants. Some future research avenues that one may consider are also presented in this study. First, there is a need for more research with more subjects and more expansive areas within Indonesia to understand the situation appropriately. Secondly, there is a need for longitudinal research to be able to map the effect of the training on the longer-term efficiency of

response to sexual violence. Thirdly, more inclusive and comprehensive training programs should be developed through technology and collaboration between institutions. The need to expand the research on barriers to reporting sexual violence among persons with disabilities contributes to understanding the factors that are likely to underlie low reporting.

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Evaluation of the disability-friendly sexual violence prevention and response program in Sragen Regency

Ismi Dwi Astuti Nurhaeni*, Asal Wahyudi Erlin Mulyadi, Sajida, Rina Herlina Haryanti, Desiderius Priyo Sudiby, Sri Yuliani

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