

PSYCHOSOCIAL INTERVENTION AS AN EFFORT TO PREVENT VICTIMIZATION OF BOY VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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Abstract

Cases of sexual violence against boys are often overlooked due to social stigma and gender constructs that assume men are stronger and able to protect themselves. The lack of appropriate interventions increases the risk of revictimization, which can result in prolonged trauma and the possibility of becoming a perpetrator of violence in the future. This study aims to describe psychosocial interventions as an effort to prevent revictimization in male victims of sexual violence. The approach used in this research is qualitative with a case study method at Yayasan Kepedulian Anak (KAKAK) Surakarta. Data collection was conducted through semi-structured interviews with two facilitators who have experience in dealing with child victims of sexual violence. The results showed that psychosocial interventions, particularly through programs such as Temu Penguatan Keluarga (TEPAK), contribute to creating a safer environment for victims by involving families in the recovery process. The conclusion of this study confirms that comprehensive and contextual psychosocial interventions through emotional assistance, psychological strengthening, as well as family and community involvement, have a positive impact in supporting the recovery of male victims of sexual violence and preventing revictimization.

Keywords: Interventions, Revictimization, Boys, Sexual Violence, Prevention

Abstrak

Kasus kekerasan seksual terhadap anak laki-laki sering terabaikan akibat stigma sosial dan konstruksi gender yang menganggap laki-laki lebih kuat dan mampu melindungi dirinya sendiri. Minimnya intervensi yang tepat meningkatkan risiko reviktifikasi, yang dapat berdampak pada trauma berkepanjangan dan kemungkinan menjadi pelaku kekerasan di kemudian hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan intervensi psikososial sebagai upaya pencegahan reviktifikasi pada anak laki-laki korban kekerasan seksual. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus di Yayasan Kepedulian Anak (KAKAK) Surakarta. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan dua pendamping yang memiliki pengalaman dalam menangani anak korban kekerasan seksual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa intervensi psikososial, khususnya melalui program seperti Temu Penguatan Keluarga (TEPAK), berkontribusi dalam menciptakan lingkungan yang lebih aman bagi korban dengan melibatkan keluarga dalam proses pemulihan. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa intervensi psikososial yang komprehensif dan kontekstual melalui pendampingan emosional, penguatan psikologis, serta keterlibatan keluarga dan komunitas, berdampak positif dalam

mendukung pemulihan anak laki-laki korban kekerasan seksual dan mencegah reviktimisasi.

Kata kunci: *Intervensi Psikososial, Reviktimisasi, Anak Laki-laki, Kekerasan Seksual, Pencegahan*

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of sexual violence against children continues to show an alarming increase and has a complex impact on the psychosocial well-being of victims. Data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni PPA) recorded 7,842 cases of violence against children in the period from January to June 2024, with 5,552 female victims and 1,930 male victims. Sexual violence ranked highest as the most experienced form of violence against children from 2019 to 2024, indicating the need for more comprehensive protection as well as appropriate interventions in the prevention of victimization. Children who are victims of sexual violence are at risk of experiencing repeated trauma due to legal processes, social stigma, and a lack of adequate psychosocial support (Ministry of PPPA, 2024).

Sexual violence against a child can be defined as an unlawful (criminal) act committed by an adult touching a child with the aim of sexual gratification, such as rape (including sodomy) and sexual penetration with an object (Joae Brett Nito et al., 2022). Sexual violence against children includes actions that are not per human rights and includes unlawful acts, because this can have an impact on victims in the form of physical, psychological, and social injuries (Susandi et al., 2024). This phenomenon can occur in anyone, including children, who are the most vulnerable group. The KAKAK Foundation is a non-governmental organization (NGO) in Surakarta that focuses on consumer protection, but also has special attention in assisting and rehabilitating child victims of sexual violence. Data from the KAKAK Foundation shows that in the last three years, there have been 113 cases of sexual violence against children, with 75 female victims and 31 male victims. In 2023, there will be 59 cases (45 females, 14 males), while in 2024, there will be 47 cases (30 females, 17 males). Until March 2025, 7 cases have been reported, with all victims being girls. Although the number of cases in girls is higher, this data shows that boys are also at risk of sexual violence. In addition, the risk of revictimization remains high, both due to repeated trauma, social pressure, and limited recovery services (KAK Foundation, 2025).

Sexual violence against children not only occurs in girls, but boys can also experience it. The social paradigm that assumes that boys are stronger than girls makes boys expected to be able to protect themselves and adapt roles according to their gender (Setyani et al., 2021). Boys and girls are individuals who are still in the stage of child development, so they need protection and assistance from adults. Children are vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual violence due to their high levels of dependency and limited ability to protect themselves (Kiram, 2020). Boys who are victims of sexual violence are often prevented from getting proper care. This is influenced by various contexts and cultures, such as shyness, fear of meeting many people, and stigma and discriminatory views from

society (Setyani et al., 2021). Handling cases of sexual violence requires a comprehensive approach. Research conducted by Hiero et al., (2025) stated that intervention is an action taken to help a person or group who is facing a problem.

Individual-based interventions are also actions that aim to motivate victims of sexual violence to be able to lift the spirit and reduce the risk of more severe psychological trauma, especially in children. This approach is expected to be able to help victims of sexual violence to build a better future (Astuti et al., 2022). Psychosocial intervention is one of the approaches that integrates psychological and social aspects, so that it is hoped that it can improve the understanding of male victims of sexual violence with the information provided (Palupi et al., 2023). The psychosocial interventions provided to individual victims of sexual violence can be influenced by a variety of psychological responses that vary from individual to individual. These responses include mild psychological distress characterized by feelings of anxiety, panic, and increased alertness; moderate psychological distress that can manifest itself in the form of generalized anxiety, withdrawal, emotional disorders, and the potential to develop into mental and behavioral disorders; and more severe mental and behavioral disorders, such as *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder* (PTSD), depression, anxiety, phobias, and dissociative disorders (Yuwanto et al., 2018).

Male victims of sexual violence who do not receive adequate psychosocial interventions are at high risk of victimization. Research conducted by Rani et al., (2024) Repeated victimization, also known as rehabilitation, is a condition when a person who has been a victim of a crime experiences a similar event in the future. "Re" is a recurrence or cycle, and "victimization" is a condition in which a person becomes a victim. Survivors become victims after the crime has occurred, both through institutions and communities, as described by the term "second victimization" (Rani, 2024). Psychosocial interventions play an important role in efforts to prevent victimization of male victims of sexual violence, especially in the context of judicial processes that require victims to provide re-information. This situation can re-trigger unwanted traumatic experiences and worsen the psychological state of the victim, especially when having to deal directly with the perpetrator in court. Risk of re-victimization (*secondary victimization*), which arises, has the potential to cause anxiety, prolonged stress, and more complex psychological disorders. Psychosocial interventions can provide emotional, social, and psychological support that allows victims to better cope with legal proceedings without experiencing more severe psychological impacts. A safe and supportive environment for victims and their families can be established so that they still dare to report their cases (Scott, 2020)

Boys who are victims of sexual violence are at risk of becoming perpetrators in the future if they experience repeated victimization and do not receive adequate treatment (Scott, 2020). This victimization can occur in various forms, such as repeated sexual violence, exploitation, or other forms of abuse. This risk factor is further exacerbated by social stigma and lack of adequate support from the environment, including family. Research on psychosocial interventions has been extensively conducted in various contexts related

to the recovery and strengthening of individuals who have experienced trauma. Studies conducted by Niman et al., (2023) examine the role of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (DKJPS) as a significant intervention in overcoming the psychosocial impact on earthquake survivors in Cianjur. The interventions implemented included stress management education and training, such as deep breathing techniques, five-finger techniques, and progressive muscle relaxation, which were judged effective based on the results of oral evaluations.

Other research conducted by Aini et al., (2024) To examine the effectiveness of psychosocial support services in improving problem-solving skills in children. The results showed that children who were involved in the service experienced improvements in the skills of expressing emotions, collaborating with others, and showing higher levels of empathy. In addition, psychosocial interventions also contribute to the implementation of a clean and healthy lifestyle (PHBS) post-disaster, which reflects positive changes in children's adaptive behavior. The approach of psychosocial intervention in this study is in line with previous studies, but has differences in the context and target groups studied. The main focus of this study is the prevention of victimization in child victims of sexual violence through psychosocial interventions, which is still a limited aspect of the available scientific studies. This study has a high urgency considering the lack of studies that specifically address psychosocial interventions in the context of preventing victimization in boy victims of sexual violence. The need for a comprehensive recovery strategy tailored to the individual characteristics and needs of victims further strengthens the importance of this study, so the main objective of this study is to describe psychosocial interventions in preventing victimization in male victims of sexual violence.

METHOD

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research. Qualitative research methods are often referred to as naturalistic research methods because they are carried out under natural conditions (*natural setting*). In addition, this method is also known as ethnographic research, considering that it was initially more applied in the study of cultural anthropology (Sodik & Siyoto, 2015). Qualitative research aims to identify categories and explain the relevant relationships between them, rather than to test a specific variable (Farida, 2014). The research design used is a case study in which the researcher explores a certain phenomenon (case) in the context of a specific time and activity (such as a program, process, institution, or social group). Information is collected in detail and depth through various data collection procedures over a specified time (Wahyuningsih, 2013). The data collection technique in this study includes semi-structured interviews. This research was conducted at the Surakarta Child Care Foundation (KAKAK) by involving child victims of sexual violence reached by the foundation. The research process lasted for two months. Starting from December 2024 to January 2025, it includes the determination of research subjects, data collection in the field, data analysis, and preparation of research results. The first step in this study is to determine the relevant research subjects, namely two victim companions at the KAKAK

Surakarta Foundation who have experience in assisting child victims of sexual violence. Determination of the subject is carried out using the technique of purposive sampling. The data obtained was analyzed through three stages according to the Miles & Huberman data analysis model, which included data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions drawn. At the data reduction stage, relevant information is filtered and selected to sharpen the focus of the research. The data that has been reduced is then systematically compiled in an organized and easy-to-understand form at the data presentation stage. The final stage is in the form of concluding, which is carried out by identifying patterns that emerge from the results of data analysis. To ensure the accuracy and credibility of the findings, this study applied a data triangulation technique by comparing information from various sources or methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data obtained through interviews with two facilitators at the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation, it was found that cases of sexual violence against children remain a significant problem and require special attention, especially in the aspects of reporting and handling. The level of case reporting is influenced by a variety of factors, including the level of public awareness, the impact of socialization programs, and the availability of support for victims and families (KAK Foundation, 2025). The increase in reporting of cases of sexual violence against children in the Surakarta Residency area can be an indicator of increasing public awareness of the issue. This phenomenon shows the positive impact of the socialization programs that have been implemented, as reflected in the increasing number of victims and families who dare to report cases that were previously undisclosed due to fear factors or social stigma (Companion 2, KNF, Personal Interview, January 28, 2025).

The results of the survey show that 80% to 90% of child victims of sexual violence come from families with less harmonious relationships, which has implications for a low level of supervision and protection from the family environment. Family involvement plays a strategic role in providing emotional and social support for children, especially in handling deviant behavior. Optimal family support also contributes significantly to efforts to prevent the recurrence of child victims of sexual violence. (Companion 1, IHR, Private Interview, January 2, 2025). The KAKAK Foundation identified that the most common forms of sexual violence experienced by boys include sodomy, grooming, and physical abuse. Sodomy is an act of forced penetration carried out against boys, which is often accompanied by threats or psychological manipulation to control the victim. Grooming refers to the manipulative process carried out by the perpetrator to build a relationship of trust with the victim, intending to sexually exploit them. Physical abuse includes various forms of unwanted and sexually charged physical contact, which are carried out to fulfill the perpetrator's impulses (KAK Foundation, 2025).

The social construct that positions boys as strong and independent individuals causing them to be vulnerable to sexual violence, is often overlooked. One of the main

determinants of victimization in boys is incompleteness in the post-traumatic psychological recovery process. This incompleteness has the potential to have long-term psychosocial implications, including deviant behavioral tendencies, the risk of becoming a perpetrator of sexual violence in the future, and prolonged trauma. Boys experience more complex consequences of sexual violence, covering psychological and social dimensions (Companion 1, IHR, Personal Interview, January 2, 2025).

Victimization of children who are victims of sexual violence has the potential to cause prolonged trauma with a significant impact on psychological and social well-being. The trauma experienced not only affects the psychological state of the victim individually, but also creates emotional distress for the parents. Recurrent violence in children often triggers negative psychological responses in parents, such as feelings of hopelessness, regret, and the perception of inability to perform protective functions optimally. This accumulation of emotional stress has the potential to decrease the quality of support provided to the child, which can ultimately hinder the victim's psychosocial recovery process and increase the risk of more complex long-term impacts (Companion 2, KNF, Personal Interview, January 28, 2025).

Interventions in the prevention of sexual violence against children are carried out through strengthening life skills, which aim to increase awareness, assertiveness, and children's capacity in recognizing, avoiding, and rejecting various forms of sexual violence. Strengthening these skills includes education about the limits of the body with an emphasis on understanding private areas that should not be touched without consent, as well as the child's right to maintain the integrity and privacy of the body. Children are trained to use verbal and nonverbal rejection strategies through firm statements, avoidance of risky situations, and reporting of experiences that cause discomfort to trusted parties. Seeking help is an important part of the intervention, by equipping children with the ability to identify trusted figures such as parents, educators, counselors, or professionals, as well as the skills to convey experiences effectively and safely (Companion 2, KNF, Personal Interview, January 28, 2025).

Mentoring for parents is implemented through education-based parenting programs designed to improve competence in implementing safe, responsive, and protective parenting. This intervention emphasizes the urgency of creating a safe and conducive home environment as an effort to mitigate the risk of sexual violence, while strengthening the trust-based relationship between parents and children. One of the main strategies in this intervention is the TEPAK (Family Strengthening Meeting) program, which focuses on strengthening the psychological and emotional aspects of victims and their families. The implementation of this program not only contributes to optimizing victim recovery but also plays a role in mitigating the risk of future victimization (Companion 2, KNF, Personal Interview, January 28, 2025).

Table 1. KAKAK Foundation's Psychosocial Intervention Program

Program	Purpose	Goal
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TEPAK (Family Strengthening Meeting)	Increasing family support in victim recovery	The victim's children and families
Trauma Healing	Reduce the psychological impact of trauma	Victims of sexual violence
Prevention Education	Raising public awareness about sexual violence	Children, families, communities

"If the family is only maximizing and not psychosocial, it is only support in conditions at home. Mareka also has to be ready if it explodes; they also have to prepare themselves as well, even the family is given psychosocial support."

Psychosocial interventions for victims of sexual violence are tailored to the needs of the individual to optimize the recovery process. Programs such as TEPAK (Family Strengthening Meeting), social assistance, and trauma healing are focused on strengthening self-protection skills and increasing resilience to prevent revitalization. Strengthening the role of the family is a crucial element in rehabilitation, considering that the family's capacity to provide protection and assistance contributes to the sustainability of recovery. Large-scale interventions are considered less effective, as psychosocial approaches require a safe space for in-depth exploration of experiences and psychological evaluations (Companion 1, IHR, Personal Interview, January 2, 2025).

Table 2. Steps for Providing Psychosocial Intervention at the KAKAK Foundation

	Phase	Goal
1.	<i>Initial Assessment</i>	Identify the victim's needs (psychological, legal, health, etc.).
2.	Intervention Adjustments	Victims who are beyond the range of the foundation's handling will be referred to an authorized and competent institution.
3.	Implementation of Interventions	In the form of structured services that are tailored to individual needs.
4.	Evaluation & Reintegration	Assess the effectiveness of interventions and help victims return to a healthy social environment.

The dynamics of changes in the victim after receiving psychosocial interventions are influenced by the level of understanding and ability to implement the intervention. The changes are categorized into three groups. *First*, victims who understand and can apply interventions in daily life. *Second*, the victim understands but does not implement it due to emotional barriers or an unsupportive environment. *Third*, victims who do not understand and are unable to apply it, so they experience obstacles in the recovery process and require special follow-up. Victims who successfully understand and implement interventions have the potential to act as *peer support* for other individuals who have experienced similar experiences (Companion 2, KNF, Personal Interview, January 28, 2025).

The sustainability of psychosocial interventions in assisting victims of sexual violence is not significantly influenced by age factors. Intervention needs to be given until the victim

reaches the age of 18 years, as the threshold of transition from childhood to adulthood. Psychological assistance has a fundamental role in ensuring that the victim's recovery takes place comprehensively throughout the developmental stage. From a legal perspective, assistance is provided during the judicial process until sexual violence cases obtain a verdict with permanent legal force. This approach aims to ensure victims obtain adequate legal protection, while psychosocial interventions remain a key component in supporting long-term recovery (Companion 1, IHR, Personal Interview, 2 January 2025).

"... Psychosocial is one of the forms, like TEPAK, so it is more of a practice to protect oneself. We give them skills, and we also give them values. If they are valuable, they are assets, so they don't feel like they are worthless at all."

The process of implementing psychosocial interventions has a direct impact on the victim's recovery, especially in reducing feelings of isolation that arise due to a less supportive environment. Assistance carried out sustainably has strategic significance in preventing revitalization, strengthening resilience, increasing self-confidence, and supporting the achievement of optimal psychological well-being (Companion 2, KNF, Personal Interview, January 28, 2025).

DISCUSSION

Sexual violence against children has a wide impact on victims, families, and the social environment. Sexual violence is an act that contains elements of coercion and has the potential to have physical and psychological impacts (Saputra et al., 2023). Sexual violence is difficult to solve because it is difficult to find evidence. Case reports have increased in the past three years, with peaks over the past 3 years in 2023, reflecting higher public awareness. An increase in reports is not always followed by the fulfillment of social support for victims. Dewi et al., (2023) Emphasizing that not all individuals obtain the support they need due to the limitations of the support provider (*providers*). Family, peers, and companion institutions have a strategic role in the recovery of victims. The lack of social support exacerbates the psychological impact.

Based on the findings Rohmah, Novitasari, & H, (2007) The majority of cases of sexual violence against children are committed by individuals against minors. Children's vulnerability in this context is related to the limitations of their physical and psychological abilities, making it difficult for them to avoid risky situations and report the events they experience. The implications of these findings show that education on sexual violence prevention is an essential aspect in efforts to increase awareness and protective capacity, both for children, families, and the community, to be able to recognize indications of sexual violence and respond appropriately.

Sexual violence is a form of offense that is often not fully revealed, and can be analogized to an iceberg phenomenon, where the reported cases represent only a small fraction of the actual events that occur in society. Many victims do not report their experiences of violence due to fear, social pressure, and negative stigma that is still inherent in victims of sexual violence (Noviana, 2015). In the context of sexual violence against children,

reporting is often not done directly by the victim, but by the guardian or an immediate family member (Luthfia & Cahyanti, 2022).

Research presented by Luci Pfeiffer & Edila Pizzato Salvagni (2005) in Luthfia & Cahyanti, (2022) Children who are victims of sexual violence tend to experience significant psychological impacts. These impacts can be in the form of deep feelings of sadness, excessive fear of individuals of the same sex as the perpetrator, a tendency to avoid or run away, the appearance of sexual behaviors that are not appropriate for the stage of developmental stage, and low levels of self-esteem. The psychological well-being of parents also plays an important role in handling cases of sexual violence. One of the factors that can affect the psychological well-being of parents is the ability to regulate their emotions. (Luthfia & Cahyanti, 2022). According to Arjanggi & Fauziah (2021) This is because the ability to manage emotions can affect a person's feelings of well-being, which in turn impacts how they deal with difficult situations, such as cases of sexual violence.

This study focuses attention on the phenomenon of victimization experienced by male victims of sexual violence. Rahmawati & Nafi', (2022) Reveals that stressful situations can trigger negative emotional reactions, especially in individuals facing traumatic events. In adolescent victims of sexual violence, anxiety often arises in response to prolonged psychological distress. Fairuzza et al. (2023) and Zaen et al. (2022) in Manafe & Benu, (2024) It also revealed that the revitalization process worsened the mental state of the victims, especially due to negative responses from the social environment. Demeaning comments or unsupportive treatment from neighbors, peers, and law enforcement officials can reinforce feelings of helplessness and exacerbate anxiety disorders. The verbal abuse and social stigma experienced by the victim not only increase anxiety levels but also have the potential to lead to depression and obstacles in psychological recovery.

Children's psychosexual development is gradual and follows the process of maturation. Each stage of development has the potential to cause psychological distress in the form of frustration, intrapsychic conflict, and anxiety. When these dynamics cannot be managed adaptively, individuals are at risk of developmental and fixation disorders at some stage (Hasanah et al., 2021). In children who are victims of sexual violence, psychosexual developmental disorders can occur more complexly due to the trauma experienced. In this case, the ability to regulate emotions is an essential aspect that supports the recovery and psychological well-being of children. Psychosocial interventions are needed to help victims and parents manage emotions effectively. Intervention is defined as a series of structured actions designed to assist individuals or groups in dealing with psychological problems (Hiero et al., 2025).

The prevalence of child sexual abuse risks long-term impacts, including emotional, behavioral, and cognitive impairments (Sumirat et al., 2024). Emotional management has an important role in supporting psychological well-being, so appropriate interventions are

needed to help victims and parents in managing their emotions. Intervention is an action taken to help a person or group who is facing a problem (Hiero et al., 2025). The purpose of this intervention model is to create cooperation between the facilitator and the victim in evaluating internal and external difficulties that have the potential to cause a crisis, to formulate effective measures to address the problem, and to support the victim's overall recovery. Children, as the next generation of the nation, need optimal protection to prevent the adverse effects of sexual crimes by irresponsible parties (Scott, 2020). Psychosocial interventions, as described through the coping theory put forward by Lazarus & Folkman (1984) in Rahmi et al. (2024) It aim to support families in developing adaptive coping strategies in dealing with stress that arises due to trauma or victimization experienced by family members. Rahmi et al. (2024) added that the form of support includes training skills in emotional management, providing information about the psychological impact of sexual violence, and providing emotional support that overall contributes to strengthening the psychological resilience of families.

Personal and family aspects still show the need for strengthening in sexual education (Ipah et al., 2021). Integration between scientific approaches and religious values is needed to be in harmony with adolescent development. Further analysis shows that the family plays a central role as a support system in the recovery of victims of sexual violence. The success of recovery is determined not only by individual factors but also by the emotional and psychological readiness of the family. This unpreparedness can worsen the condition of the victim and increase the risk of rehabilitation. The Family Strengthening Meeting Program (TEPAK) at the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation is a form of psychosocial intervention that has a positive impact on preventing the victimization of male victims of sexual violence. Through equal parenting and the elimination of gender stereotypes, parents are encouraged to better understand their roles. Egalitarian communication that is built helps create a safe environment and supports children's psychosocial resilience.

Citing one of the studies conducted by Salsabila & Fitriani (2023), which suggests that high social support from peers contributes positively to an individual's ability to regulate emotions. In the study, support between fellow victims (*peer support*) has the potential to help children develop adaptive coping strategies. Through interactions with others who have similar experiences, children can gain emotional validation, reduce feelings of isolation, and rebuild their confidence and control over their emotions. Psychosocial interventions carried out by the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation show significant potential in supporting the recovery of victims of sexual violence. However, in the context of its implementation, there are still some challenges that need to be considered, especially related to the social stigma against victims, especially boys. This stigma is a significant obstacle in the recovery process because it reduces the victim's motivation to access support services. Social construction in the family and society places men as strong and independent individuals and expects to be able to protect themselves according to applicable gender norms. Such perceptions create additional psychological distress,

increase the risk of revitalization, and inhibit optimal psychosocial recovery (Setyani et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that the psychosocial interventions carried out by the KAKAK Surakarta Foundation in dealing with boys who are victims of sexual violence include emotional assistance, psychological strengthening, and restoration of children's social relations with the surrounding environment. Interventions are not only focused on individual recovery, but also involve families and communities as part of the support system. Mentoring is carried out gradually and continuously, adjusted to the needs of each child and the dynamics of the case faced. It was also found that the prevention of revitalization is the main concern in the intervention process, which is carried out through education, raising awareness, and strengthening children's capacity to recognize and avoid risky situations. This comprehensive and contextual intervention showed a positive impact in helping victims rebuild their sense of security and confidence. Thus, a similar approach can be a strategic reference for future research in designing child protection and recovery interventions for victims of sexual violence. Furthermore, follow-up research needs to expand the focus on policy effectiveness, the role of support systems, and socio-cultural dynamics that affect the rehabilitation process and prevention of revitalization.

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