



JNK

JURNAL NERS DAN KEBIDANAN
(JOURNAL OF NERS AND MIDWIFERY)

<http://ojs.phb.ac.id/index.php/jnk>



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



^{CA}Noer Saudah¹, Indah Lestari¹, Chasiru Zainal Abidin², Catur Delshitawati¹,
Asroful Hulam Zamroni³

¹Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto, Indonesia

²Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Majma'al Bahroin, Indonesia

³Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

^{CA}Corresponding Author

Article Information

History Article:

Received, 07/09/2024

Accepted, 14/07/2025

Published, 20/12/2025

Keyword:

Prevention Sexual Violence,
Collaboration Strategy,
Adolescents

Abstract

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

©2025 Journal of Ners and Midwifery

✉Correspondence Address:

Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto – East Java, Indonesia

Email: noersaudah15@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26699/jnk.v12i2.ART.p098-105>

This is an Open Access article under the CC BY-SA license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)

P-ISSN: 2355-052X

E-ISSN: 2548-3811

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Sexual violence can result in health problems, and damage mental, physical, and social conditions, until cause effect somatic ([Oram, 2020](#)). Range age 16-29 years are characteristics socio-demographic with the bad impacts of experiencing sexual violence ([Finkelhor et al., 2014](#)). The impacts of sexual violence make adolescents suffer, from emotion, depression, loss lust eating, trouble sleeping, until impact on the decline in performance at school, even hurting themselves ([Apell et al., 2019](#)). Sexual abuse makes the victim experience disturbance and depression at the adolescent age of 18 years with significance ($p < 0.001$) ([Depraetere et al., 2020](#)). 48.5% of Woman And 28.19% male-males ages 12 and 20 years experience anxiety and depression consequence of Sexual Violence Which is experienced, with online or offline, with a significance $p < 0.005$ ([Ardiansyah et al., 2023](#); [Hill et al., 2020](#)).

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

prevention and handling ([Moylan et al., 2024](#)). Therefore, collaboration is needed to plan and implement strategies to prevent and reduce sexual violence against adolescents in campus with non Government organization ([Riwanto et al., 2023](#)). Based on the background above, the problems in this study formulated: What is the collaboration strategy between universities and Indonesian Family Planning Association with campus in East Java? in preventing and handling sexual violence against adolescents on campus. From these problems, this study aims to compile a Collaboration Strategy college with Indonesian Family Planning Association with campus in Java East in sexual violence prevention and handling agency among adolescent.

METHODS

The research design used the qualitative method with a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) approach to explore the results and design a proposed strategy for preventing and handling sexual violence on campus. To overcome the problems of sexual violence, prevention and handling agency in adolescents on campus so far and the obstacles encountered during handling, appropriate strategies were needed. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted on August 21, 2024 This Focus Group Discussion was attended by the prevention and handling of sexual violence on adolescent experts from Indonesian Family Planning Association, lecturers from 4 universities in East Java, namely from Jember University, Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto University, Institute of Health Science Ar-Rahmah Gempol Pasuruan and institute of health sciences Surya Mitra Husada Kediri. The social situation in this study was university lecturers who were members of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling team. The community was assigned to a campus that collaborated with Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java as a non-government organization that cares about adolescent sexual violence. The lecturers conveyed the programs that had been carried out in preventing and handling sexual violence on campus, obstacles and solutions

provided to resolve in running the prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent program, so that each can know each other's material delivered so that they can get the right strategies to run the sexual violence prevention and handling agency program. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique with 4 informants. The informant selection criteria were administrators and members of the sexual violence prevention team on campus. Triangulation system was carried out on 3 informants. The research instrument was the researcher himself and the Focus Group Discussion guidelines. The data analysis used data reduction, data presentation, data verification and data validity testing. This research was granted ethical clearance from institute of health sciences Maluku Husada, Number Ethics: RK.168/KEPK/STIK/VII/2024 on 3 July 2024.

RESULTS

Respondent Characteristics

The main respondents in this study were university lecturers who were members of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling team. The community members were assigned to campuses that had collaborated with Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java, totalling 4 people. Respondents came from institute of health sciences Surya Mitra Husada 1 person, Institute of Health Science Ar Rahmah 1 person, Jember University 1 person and 1 person from Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto University. The key informant was the director of Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java 1 person. Respondents in this study had different characteristics which were explained as follows:

1. Characteristics according to age

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

2. Gender Characteristics

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

3. Characteristics of education level.

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

4. Characteristics of Length of Work

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

Results of Focused Group Discussion (FGD)

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

Focus group discussions were conducted to obtain comprehensive results. This Focus group discussions aims to explore appropriate strategies to overcome various obstacles in implementing the sexual violence prevention and handling agency policy and determine collaborative strategies for preventing and handling sexual violence against adolescents on campus. The results of the Focus group discussions are explained in the research results described below.

Lecturers who receive additional tasks in the prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent team carry out their duties by referring to the Ministry of Education and Culture's policy No. 30 of 2021 concerning prevention and handling of Sexual Violence on adolescent and the academic guidebook. The Academic Guidebook is used as a guideline for lecturers in compiling Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) on prevention and handling of Sexual Violence which are socialized

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

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

Based on the information above, it is necessary to conduct advocacy for handling sexual violence on campus. Prevention and handling of sexual violence against adolescents on campus have

challenges that are very layered, so this handling requires collaborative strategic cooperation. For cases of victims who are suspected of sexual violence, the campus needs to collaborate with the Indonesian Family Planning Association which is experienced in providing prevent and handle socialization because it has trained and certified personnel. In addition, it is experienced in handling cases of sexual violence both internally and externally to Indonesian Family Planning Association and has competent officers in conducting investigations to create a zero-tolerance environment for sexual violence. It is necessary to formulate a more operational form of strategic cooperation in applying this collaborative strategy.

DISCUSSION

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

The efforts made are combined in the prevention and handle task force as stated in regulations of the Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia number 30 of 2021 concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence. The role of lecturers, education staff, and students as part of the the prevention and handle task force team at Udayana University has carried out their duties in implementing the prevention and handle task force on campus, they consist of 2 lecturers, 2 education staff, and a student for program preparation,

socialization, and coordination have been carried out by regulations of the Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia number 30 of 2021 ([Prabawati, 2023](#)). Activities to prevent sexual violence against adolescents on campus are activities that are worthy of being carried out to create zero tolerance on campus so that a comfortable and conducive learning space is created to achieve achievements during lectures and become a strong generation in the future ([Apell et al., 2019](#)).

The presence of the prevention and handle task force task force members in several campuses where informants come from has implemented programs according to the mandate of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation ([Halim, 2025](#)). Various innovations have been implemented by the task force in conducting socialization and various actions so that the policies of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation can be implemented and students can study in a conducive situation free from sexual violence on campus. The first preventive step that must be taken is provide understanding to the entire campus community regarding information forms of sexual harassment that can lead to Sexual Violence relations on campus ([Wartoyo & Ginting, 2023](#)). Socialization and even internalization is important for everyone campus community, especially students, so that they can do it self-prevention. This type of preventive effort category is part of behavioural counselling. The goal is to create a conducive campus atmosphere for efforts to prevent incidents of sexual violence independence through implosive, assertive and aversion conditioning techniques ([Cénat et al., 2023](#)).

In the implementation of prevention and handling of violence against adolescents on campus, lecturers experience obstacles. The obstacles include 1) Although the task force has been fulfilled, namely a minimum of 5 people, in its implementation there is gender inequality because it is dominated by women. Other obstacles are lecturers and education staff who hold structural positions and the tri-dharma tasks of higher education. Furthermore, students also need to divide their time between lectures, assignments, and being

involved in campus and off-campus organizational activities. especially if the student is an organizational activist. This obstacle has an impact on the rescheduling of several the prevention and handle task force activities on campus. 2) Readiness of internal resources both in terms of time, skills, and attitudes in dealing with complaints and handling sexual violence cases on campus 3) Lack of partners for handling complaints 4) Lack of adequate information technology. Strategy comprehensively by first building a supported system ecological model, starting from individuals, relationships, communities, the campus community as a whole overall. Indicators that must be important points in efforts preventing and dealing with sexual violence on campus ([Susandi et al., 2024](#)).

Several obstacles faced from the results of the focus discussion group and input and opinions from Indonesian Family Planning Association personnel who are experts in handling and preventing sexual violence, then several opinions were produced, namely 1) increasing the number of task force members from male lecturers and re-recruiting members from students who have a track record of organizing related to violence against adolescents since high school so that skills in time management are more conducive 2) Increasing the resources of lecturers, education personnel and students through workshops, case studies and comparative studies in organizations that focus on preventing sexual violence against adolescents 3) increasing cooperation with partners who focus on handling sexual violence 4) optimizing campus information media and creating content on social media about prevention and handling of sexual violence in adolescents. Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java is an Non Government Organization that focuses on reproductive health and sexual violence. Indonesian Family Planning Association carries out a campaign program on the prevention and handling of sexual violence against adolescents. 15 In addition to research from the results of these recommendations, focus discussion group participants agreed to develop a collaborative strategy between universities and Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java in the

Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence against adolescents on campus ([Ardiansyah et al., 2023](#)). Indonesian Family Planning Association has a strategy program for anticipating risky adolescent behavior so that it is experienced in identifying campus life behavior that has the potential to lead to sexual violence ([Wulandari et al., 2025](#)). Directors of Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java in the focus discussion group also stated that they have trained personnel in the Safety Guarding program to reduce acts of sexual violence ([KEMENDAGRI, 2024](#)). Indonesian Family Planning Association East Java runs a program to prevent and handle sexual violence through screening Gender Basic Violence to detect the potential and risk of experiencing sexual violence, and Indonesian Family Planning Association has an OKY an application as a menstrual tracker used application program that aims to prevent sexual violence and education ([Mustafainah et al., 2020](#)). The form of service provided by Indonesian Family Planning Association to the community in East Java is providing complaint services, psychological consultations, and hotlines that can be accessed by anyone who needs these services ([Khusnaeny et al., 2018](#)).

The recommendation of the Focus group discussions results in this qualitative study is the importance of a collaborative strategy between Universities and Indonesian Family Planning Association in efforts to Prevent and Handle Sexual Violence against adolescents on Campus. Collaborative strategies include increasing human resource capacity, access to information, and strategic and systematic partners in preventing and handling sexual violence according to the obstacles faced by informants. This collaborative strategy will strengthen the implementation of universities in handling and preventing sexual violence on campus systematically, professionally, and responsibly so that the campus environment will create an environment for students to learn and have mental health to become a superior generation in the future.

CONCLUSION

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

SUGGESTION

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We give our great appreciation to Indonesian Family Planning Association, the Chancellor of IIK STRADA, the Chairperson of STIKes Ar-rahmah and the Chancellor of Jember University who were willing to collaborate in this research.

FUNDING

Gratitude is expressed to the Chancellor of Bina Sehat PPNI University who has funded this research and facilitated research activities.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

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

REFERENCES

Aini, S. Q. (2016). Fenomena Kekerasan Di Sekolah (School Bullying) Pada Remaja Di Kabupaten Pati Phenomenon of School Bullying on Adolescent in Pati Regency.

Jurnal Litbang, XII(1), 51–60.
<https://doi.org/10.33658/jl.v12i1.52>

AL-Asadi, A. M. (2021). Comparison Between Male and Female Survivors of Sexual Abuse and Assault in Relation to Age at Admission to Therapy, Age of Onset, and Age at Last Sexual Assault: Retrospective Observational Study. *JMIRx Med*, 2(4), e23713.
<https://doi.org/10.2196/23713>

Apell, S., Marttunen, M., Fröjd, S., & Kaltiala, R. (2019). Experiences of sexual harassment are associated with high self-esteem and social anxiety among adolescent girls. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 73(6), 365–371.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/08039488.2019.1640790>

Aprilia, M., Handayani, S., & Mulyanti, S. (2025). Adolescents' Reproductive Health Knowledge and Risky Sexual Behavior: A Correlational Study. *Interest: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*, 12(2), 92–98.
<https://doi.org/10.37341/interest.v12i2.718>

Ardiansyah, F., Muqorona, M. W., Nurahma, F. Y., & Prasityo, M. D. (2023). Strategi Penanganan Pelecehan Seksual di Kalangan Remaja: Tinjauan Literatur. *Jurnal Keperawatan Klinis Dan Komunitas (Clinical and Community Nursing Journal)*, 7(2), 81.
<https://doi.org/10.22146/jkkl.78215>

Bahri, S., & Fajriani. (2015). Suatu Kajian Awal terhadap tingkat elecehan seksual Di Aceh. *Jurnal Pencerahan*, 9(1), 50–65.
<https://doi.org/10.13170/jp.9.1.2491>

Ceccato, V., Näsman, P., & Langefors, L. (2021). Sexual Violence on the Move: An Assessment of Youth's Victimization in Public Transportation. In *Women and Criminal Justice* (Vol. 31, Issue 4, pp. 294–312).
<https://doi.org/10.1080/08974454.2020.1733732>

Cénat, J. M., Dalexis, R. D., Clorméus, L. A., Lafontaine, M. F., Guerrier, M., Michel, G., & Hébert, M. (2023). Lifetime and Child Sexual Violence, Risk Factors and Mental Health Correlates Among a Nationally Representative Sample of Adolescents and

- Young Adults in Haiti: A Public Health Emergency. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 38(3–4), 2778–2805. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221102484>
- Choirunnisa, W. A., Nirwana, H., & Syahniar, S. (2020). Sexual Abuse In Adolescents. Is it still happening? *Jurnal Aplikasi IPTEK Indonesia*, 4(1), 32–36. <https://doi.org/10.24036/4.14339>
- De Jesus, G. R., Rodrigues, N. P., Braga, G. C., Abduch, R., Melli, P. P. D. S., Duarte, G., & Quintana, S. M. (2022). Assistance to Victims of Sexual Violence in a Referral Service: A 10-Year Experience. *Revista Brasileira de Ginecologia e Obstetricia*, 44(1), 47–54. <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0041-1740474>
- Depraetere, J., Vandeviver, C., Beken, T. Vander, & Keygnaert, I. (2020). Big Boys Don't Cry: A Critical Interpretive Synthesis of Male Sexual Victimization. *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse*, 21(5), 991–1010. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838018816979>
- Exner-Cortens, D., Eckenrode, J., & Rothman, E. (2013). Longitudinal associations between teen dating violence victimization and adverse health outcomes. *Pediatrics*, 131(1), 71–78. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2012-1029>
- Finkelhor, D., Shattuck, A., Turner, H. A., & Hamby, S. L. (2014). The lifetime prevalence of child sexual abuse and sexual assault assessed in late adolescence. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 55(3), 329–333. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.12.026>
- Giroux, M. E., Chong, K., Coburn, P. I., & Connolly, D. A. (2018). Differences in child sexual abuse cases involving child versus adolescent complainants. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 79(May 2028), 224–233. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.02.011>
- Halim, A. V. (2025). *OPTIMALISASI STRATEGI SATGAS PPKS UNJ DALAM MEMBANGUN KULTUR ANTI KEKERASAN SEKSUAL DI LINGKUNGAN KAMPUS*. 5(1), 338–356.
- Herawati, R., Hanum, W. N., & Nurjanah, N. (2025). Regulating the Witness and Victim Protection Agency: Managing Safe Houses for Victims in Indonesia. *Litigasi*, 26(1), 138–164. <https://doi.org/10.23969/litigasi.v26i1.22510>
- Hill, L., Kajula, L., & Maman, S. (2020). Correlates of Anxiety and Depression among Young Men Living in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. *Int J Ment Health Addictia*, 18(January 01), 917–931. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-018-9993-6>
- Kartika, Y., & Najemi, A. (2021). Kebijakan Hukum Perbuatan Pelecehan Seksual (Catcalling) dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana. *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law*, 1(2), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.22437/pampas.v1i2.9114>
- KEMENDAGRI, J. (2024). *Permendagri No 15 Tahun 2024*. 1–23. [https://jdih.kemendagri.go.id/common/dokumen/Permendagri No 15 Tahun 2024.pdf](https://jdih.kemendagri.go.id/common/dokumen/Permendagri%20No%2015%20Tahun%202024.pdf)
- Khusnaeny, A., Samsoeri, D., Puspitasari, D., Mukarramah, E., Fatkhurrozi, Inten, H., Harsono, I., I, S., Masruchah, Rahayu, N., Mazuma, S., Nurherwati, S., & Siregar, V. (2018). *Membangun Akses ke Keadilan bagi Perempuan Korban Kekerasan*: 206.
- Lumban Gaol, S. M. M., & Stevanus, K. (2019). Pendidikan Seks Pada Remaja. *Fidei: Jurnal Teologi Sistematis Dan Praktika*, 2(2), 325–343. <https://doi.org/10.34081/fidei.v2i2.76>
- Moylan, C. A., Nason, J. A., Ma, W., Javorka, M., Stotzer, R. L., & Kennedy, A. C. (2024). Drinking, Diversity, and Discrimination: Campus-Level Factors that Influence Students' Risk of Experiencing Sexual Assault. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 39(13–14), 2857–2880. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605231222455>
- Mustafainah, A., Qibtiyah, A., Ridwan, A. I., Sandiata, B., Christina Yulita Purbawati, D. M., Situmorang, Feby, D., Gito, E., Setia, I. H., Sulastry, I., Amiruddin, M., Anshor, M. U., Nahe'i, I., Ngatini, Salampessy, O. C., Hutabarat, R. M., Ratnawati, R., Refliandra, R., Satyawanti, ... Asriyanti, Y. (2020). Catatan Tahunan Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2019: Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Meningkat: Kebijakan

- Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual Menciptakan Ruang Aman Bagi Perempuan dan Anak Perempuan. In *Komnasperempuan*. <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/uploadedFiles/1166.1614075341.pdf>
- Noer, K. U., Chadijah, S., & Rudiatin, E. (2021). There is no trustable data: the state and data accuracy of violence against women in Indonesia. *Heliyon*, 7(12), e08552. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08552>
- Nurbaya, N. (2023). Effectiveness of Reproductive Health Education Through Video Learning Multimedia on Changes in Attitudes About Prevention of Student Sexual Harassment. *Advances in Healthcare Research*, 1(1), 27–36. <https://doi.org/10.60079/ahr.v1i1.54>
- Oram, S. (2020). Sexual violence and mental health. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences*, 28(6), 592–593. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2045796019000106>
- Prabawati, Y. A. (2023). Students Experienced Sexual Violence and Obstacles in Handling It According to Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Number 30 of 2021 Concerning Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education. *Formosa Journal of Applied ...*, 2(2), 203–216. <https://journal.formosapublisher.org/index.php/fjas/article/view/3033%0Ahttps://journal.formosapublisher.org/index.php/fjas/article/download/3033/2592>
- Riwanto, A., Harisudin, M. N., Suryaningsih, S., & Firmandiaz, V. (2023). Addressing Campus Sexual Violence: A Collaborative Governance Approach to Legal Policy. *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi*, 6(2), 225–244. <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v6i2.9523>
- Rizqi, Y. N. K., Nafisah, L., & Aryani, A. A. (2021). Service Implementation Analysis of Adolescent Reproductive Health toward Adolescents' Expectations and Needs. *Kemas*, 17(2), 269–278. <https://doi.org/10.15294/kemas.v17i2.26477>
- Rugulies, R., Sørensen, K., Aldrich, P. T., Folker, A. P., Friberg, M. K., Kjær, S., Nielsen, M. B. D., Sørensen, J. K., & Madsen, I. E. H. (2020). Onset of workplace sexual harassment and subsequent depressive symptoms and incident depressive disorder in the Danish workforce. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 277(January), 21–29. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.06.058>
- Ståhl, S., & Dennhag, I. (2021). Online and offline sexual harassment associations of anxiety and depression in an adolescent sample. *Nordic Journal of Psychiatry*, 75(5), 330–335. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08039488.2020.1856924>
- Susandi, A., Irmaningrum, R. N., Kharisma, A. I., & Zativalen, O. (2024). Dinamika Preventif Pencegahan Gangguan Psikologis Siswa Sekolah Dasar Korban Kekerasan Seksual. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan Dasar : Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Dan Hasil Penelitian*, 10(2), 114–120. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jrpd.v10n2.p114-120>
- Wartoyo, F. X., & Ginting, Y. P. (2023). Kekerasan Seksual Pada Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi Ditinjau Dari Nilai Pancasila. *Jurnal Lemhannas RI*, 11(1), 29–46. <https://doi.org/10.55960/jlri.v11i1.423>
- Wulandari, R., Aprianti, A., Mubarakah, K., & Anggraini, F. D. P. (2025). Reproductive health education model for university students utilizing social media channels: Designing and testing. *Jurnal Kedokteran Dan Kesehatan Indonesia*, 19, 32–46. <https://doi.org/10.20885/jkki.vol16.iss1.art5>