

Faktor-Faktor Terkait Implementasi Regulasi Penanganan Penyintas Kekerasan Seksual Di Provinsi Maluku Utara

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Kekerasan seksual merupakan permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat yang berdampak pada kondisi fisik, psikologis, sosial, dan kualitas hidup penyintas. Pemerintah Indonesia telah menetapkan berbagai regulasi, termasuk Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual, sebagai dasar penyelenggaraan perlindungan dan pelayanan bagi penyintas. Namun, implementasi regulasi di Provinsi Maluku Utara masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan akibat karakteristik wilayah kepulauan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor input, proses, dan output dalam implementasi regulasi penanganan penyintas kekerasan seksual di Provinsi Maluku Utara. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Informan dipilih secara purposive sebanyak 15 orang yang terdiri atas unsur DP3A, Dinas Kesehatan, UPTD PPA, fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, Kepolisian, lembaga bantuan hukum/organisasi masyarakat sipil, akademisi, dan penyintas kekerasan seksual. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan telaah dokumen, kemudian dianalisis secara tematik menggunakan NVivo dengan triangulasi sumber, metode, dan dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor input telah mendukung implementasi regulasi melalui tersedianya regulasi, program, pedoman teknis, SOP, kelembagaan, dan sumber daya, meskipun masih terdapat keterbatasan SDM, pendanaan, dan sarana prasarana. Faktor proses telah berjalan melalui komunikasi, koordinasi lintas sektor, mekanisme pelayanan, sistem rujukan, serta monitoring dan evaluasi, namun belum optimal akibat kondisi geografis dan koordinasi antarinstansi. Faktor output menunjukkan adanya peningkatan keterlaksanaan layanan, aksesibilitas, kualitas pelayanan, dan pengalaman positif penyintas, meskipun pemerataan layanan di wilayah kepulauan masih menjadi tantangan. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa implementasi regulasi di Provinsi Maluku Utara telah berjalan, tetapi efektivitasnya masih memerlukan penguatan kapasitas kelembagaan, pemerataan sumber daya, koordinasi lintas sektor, serta pengembangan layanan yang mampu menjangkau wilayah kepulauan.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">Sexual violence is a public health issue that has significant physical, psychological, social, and quality-of-life impacts on survivors. The Government of Indonesia has enacted several regulations, including Law Number 12 of 2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence, as the legal foundation for providing protection and services to survivors. However, the implementation of these regulations in North Maluku Province continues to face various challenges due to its archipelagic geographical characteristics. This study aimed to analyze the input, process, and output factors influencing the implementation of regulations for the management of sexual violence survivors in North Maluku Province. This study employed a qualitative approach with a case study design. Fifteen informants were purposively selected, comprising representatives from the Provincial Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Provincial Health Office, the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women's and Children's Protection (UPTD PPA), health service facilities, the Indonesian National Police, legal aid institutions/civil society organizations, academics, and survivors of sexual violence. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations,

and document reviews, and analyzed using thematic analysis supported by NVivo software with source, method, and document triangulation. The findings indicate that input factors supported regulatory implementation through the availability of regulations, supporting programs, technical guidelines, standard operating procedures, institutional arrangements, and resources, although limitations in human resources, funding, and infrastructure remain. Process factors were reflected in communication, cross-sectoral coordination, service mechanisms, referral systems, and monitoring and evaluation; however, their effectiveness was constrained by geographical conditions and interagency coordination. Output factors demonstrated improvements in service implementation, accessibility, service quality, and survivors' experiences, although equitable service provision across the archipelagic areas remains a challenge. This study concludes that the implementation of regulations in North Maluku Province has been carried out; however, its effectiveness requires strengthening institutional capacity, equitable resource distribution, enhanced cross-sectoral coordination, and the development of accessible services capable of reaching remote island communities.</div>