

Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence Crimes Using the Speak Up Approach in Makassar City

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This study aims to identify and analyze efforts to combat sexual violence using the Speak Up approach and the factors influencing it in Makassar. This study employed an empirical approach, collecting primary and secondary data obtained through literature review and interviews with relevant parties, namely the Makassar City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office. The data were then processed descriptively and qualitatively. The results indicate that the Speak Up Program implemented by the Makassar City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office is a preemptive effort to combat sexual violence because it focuses on raising awareness, strengthening the initial reporting system, and reducing social barriers for victims so that acts of sexual violence can be prevented or intervened as early as possible. Preventive action is taken by increasing awareness, education, and early reporting to prevent crimes of sexual violence. Repressive action is taken by encouraging victims and the community to report cases immediately so that cases can be followed up by law enforcement. The implementation of the Speak Up Program is significantly impacted by several inhibiting factors, including negative stigma against victims, lack of access to information, limited resources, pressure from external parties, and the impartiality of law enforcement officials.

Keywords: Speak Up, Crime Prevention, Sexual Violence

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1. Introduction

Crime is an act that harms the public, particularly the victim; it is behavior that violates legal norms (Widodo, 2015). Crime as a social phenomenon cannot be separated from social interaction; it attracts attention because the effects of such acts are felt in interactions among people (Suryani, 2023). From a criminological perspective, crime is dynamic and shifts along with social change and the nuances of sustainable development (Suryani, 2023). One major cause of criminal behavior is an individual's inner strain, centered on emotional conditions and frustration, especially when people cannot achieve desired goals through legitimate means, which can trigger criminal acts (Victoria Triwati Pongbura, Siti Zubaidah, 2025). Therefore, society needs legal handling and enforcement that can protect the public and provide a sense of security from such criminal disturbances. One form of conventional crime is sexual violence (Ibrahim Fikma Edrisy, 2023).

Sexual harassment refers to conduct desired by the perpetrator to intimidate, demean, humiliate, or sexually assault the victim. It is also characterized by statements or words with unwanted and inappropriate sexual content, or physical advances in the workplace or in meetings and other social activities (Faizah, Abd, Zubaidah, 2022). Victims of sexual harassment, including those within their closest social circles, often perceive the incident as shameful. Sexual violence can also be perpetrated across power differences, such

as superiors against subordinates, employers against assistants, or teachers against students (Fatia, 2022). In some cases, it can trigger stress disorders and mental shock when victims do not receive proper treatment (Saefudin et al., 2023). Psychologically, victims may feel intense pressure, anger, irritation, guilt, shame, and humiliation, experience sleep disturbances, and lose appetite (Sari, 2022). Such cases often occur in major cities, including Makassar.

Efforts to address sexual violence crimes are an important part of protecting human dignity and human rights (Tantri & Made, 2021). Sexual violence not only causes physical suffering but also deep psychological trauma for victims and broader impacts on their social environment (Kusuma et al., 2025). Given the severe consequences for victims, sexual violence prevention and response must be implemented comprehensively through preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative measures. Preventive efforts include healthy sexuality education, raising public awareness of gender equality, and strengthening moral and ethical values within families and schools. Repressive measures are realized through firm law enforcement that sides with victims, while rehabilitative efforts focus on the physical and mental recovery of victims so they can function socially again (Siswanto et al., 2022). The success of these efforts requires seriousness and synergy between law enforcement and municipal/regency governments to protect women and children, who are the most vulnerable groups to sexual violence.

The Government of Makassar City, through the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A), in accordance with its duties and functions under Makassar Mayor Regulation Number 66 of 2023 on the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, continues to design and implement programs to tackle sexual violence crimes through various approaches in order to create a safe city and one free from, or at least able to minimize, sexual violence crimes, one of which is the Speak Up Program.

The Speak Up Program is an education and prevention initiative against sexual violence (including harassment and exploitation) that aims to empower victims, raise public awareness, and provide safe spaces to speak out. This article analyzes efforts to combat sexual violence crimes through the Speak Up approach in Makassar City and the factors affecting those efforts. It is expected to contribute recommendations for stakeholders responsible for providing protection, particularly for women and children, against sexual violence.

Literature Review And Problem Statement

This study is grounded in criminology and crime prevention policy, which emphasize three main approaches: preemptive (internalizing values and awareness), preventive (prevention through supervision, education, and system strengthening), and repressive (law enforcement after a crime occurs). In the context of sexual violence, a Speak Up approach is considered important because it can reduce barriers to reporting, accelerate intervention, and strengthen victim protection through assistance mechanisms.

Empirically, programs implemented by local governments need to be evaluated in terms of governance, outreach coverage, reporting channels, and barriers at the implementation level such as social stigma, limited resources, pressure from certain parties, and law enforcement responses. Based on this practical gap, this research focuses on analyzing the implementation of the Speak Up Program in Makassar City and the obstacles that influence it. The research questions are: What are the efforts to combat sexual violence crimes using the Speak Up approach in Makassar City?. What factors influence the implementation of the Speak Up approach in Makassar City?.

2. Method

This study employs an empirical research method conducted at the Makassar City Office of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (DP3A). The data used consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through interviews with competent informants relevant to the research problem, while secondary data were collected through a literature review of books, journal articles, and laws and regulations. The data were then analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis.

3. Results And Discussion

Efforts to Combat Sexual Violence Crimes Using the Speak Up Approach in Makassar City

Sexual violence constitutes a human rights violation, a crime against human dignity, and a form of discrimination that must be eliminated (Elucidation of Law Number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes). Referring to Article 1(1) of Law Number 12 of 2022, sexual violence crimes are any acts that fulfill the elements of criminal offenses as regulated in the Law, as well as other acts of sexual violence regulated therein insofar as they are not stipulated in this Law (Solehati et al., 2023).

Sexual violence is a form of direct violence in which an individual involves another person in unwanted sexual activity, either verbally or through acts intended to control or manipulate others (Quran, 2022). End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism (ECPAT) International explains that sexual violence against children, particularly adolescents, is an interaction or relationship between a child and an adult—such as a stranger, sibling, or parent—in which the child is used and treated as an instrument to satisfy the perpetrator’s sexual needs (Putri et al., 2024).

Perpetrators of sexual violence seek victims who are weak and powerless, such as women and children. This deviant sexual behavior is driven by excessive desire to fulfill sexual fantasies; therefore, maximum legal protection is needed for children as the nation’s future generation (Ananda et al., 2023).

Sexual violence crimes are prevalent in large cities such as Makassar as a social phenomenon influenced by various aspects including environmental and peer influences, moral degradation, lack of sexual education and understanding, social media activity, and others. In general, cases of violence against women and children can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Violence Data by Case Type

No.	Case Type	Children		Adults		Total		Number of Cases
		M	F	M	F	M	F	
No.	Case Type	M	F	M	F	M	F	Number of Cases
1	Violence against Children	135	181	-	-	135	181	316
2	Domestic Violence	1	2	0	40	1	42	43
3	Violence against Women	-	-	-	93	-	93	93
		136	183	0	133	136	316	452

Source: UPTD PPA Makassar City, 2024.

Based on Table 1, the largest number of violence cases in Makassar City by case type in 2024 involved children, totaling 316 cases: 130 cases against boys and 181 against girls. Meanwhile, cases of violence categorized as against women totaled 93 cases, and 43 cases were domestic violence. The forms of violence are shown in the following table:

Table 2. Violence Data by Form of Violence

No.	Form of Violence	Children	Children	Adults	Adults	Total	Total	Number of Cases
No.	Form of Violence	M	F	M	F	M	F	Number of Cases
1	Physical	85	57	2	42	87	99	186
2	Psychological	18	13	0	30	18	43	61
3	Sexual	16	114	4	45	20	159	179
4	Trafficking	2	3	0	3	2	6	8
5	Exploitation	9	6	0	4	9	10	19
6	Bullying/Intolerance	1	6	0	0	1	6	7
		125	199	6	117	125	323	460

Source: UPTD PPA Makassar City, 2024.

Based on Table 2, the most common form of violence against women and children in Makassar City is physical violence with 186 cases, followed closely by sexual violence with 179 cases—a difference of only seven cases. This indicates that the dominant forms of violence against women and children are physical and sexual violence, underscoring the urgency of addressing sexual violence crimes in Makassar City.

Based on the research findings from an interview with Abu Thalib, a case worker at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women’s and Children’s Protection (UPTD PPA) in Makassar City, the Makassar City Government through DP3A initiated the Speak Up Program out of concern about the high number of sexual violence cases, aiming to reduce sexual violence in Makassar. The Speak Up Program can therefore be regarded as an effort to combat sexual violence crimes.

Literally, speak up means to speak out or raise one’s voice. In the context of the Speak Up program, it can be understood as: (1) expressing opinions, criticism, or concerns; (2) reporting problems (such as sexual violence); (3) communicating in ways that encourage change or serve as preventive action; and (4) developing the courage and capacity to speak up when facing situations that should not be tolerated. The Speak Up program is intended to empower victims, their families, or witnesses to disclose and report incidents, and to build public awareness (Sulastri et al., 2024).

Crime control is a strategic step to maintain public order and security through three main approaches: preemptive, preventive, and repressive. The following elaborates these crime control efforts:

Preemptive efforts focus on instilling moral values, legal education, and raising public awareness of the dangers and impacts of crime. Concrete forms of this approach include legal counseling, character education in schools or learning environments, and community development to enhance resilience against negative environmental influences (Soekanto, 2012).

Preventive efforts aim to prevent crime by creating safe social conditions, tightening supervision, and increasing the presence of security officers in public spaces (Gosita, 2009). According to Sudarto, repressive efforts are applied after a crime occurs and include law enforcement actions such as investigation, arrest, prosecution, and sentencing of perpetrators to create deterrence and restore public order (Sitorus, 2025).

Regarding the complaint and case-handling procedures of DP3A Makassar City through UPTD PPA, based on the research findings from an interview with Abu Thalib, the procedures include:

Case Reporting: Victims, family members, or community members who are aware of violence against women and children can report it in several ways: by coming directly to UPTD PPA Makassar City or the nearest shelter; by contacting the complaint service via WhatsApp at 0811-4838-112; or by reporting through village-level officials, neighborhood units (RT/RW), or the police to be forwarded to DP3A.

Receipt and Recording of Reports: After a report is received, UPTD PPA officers record the details (victim identity, chronology of events, perpetrator identity, witnesses, etc.) and ensure the confidentiality of the victim's identity to protect them from intimidation or social stigma.

Initial Assessment and Counseling: Victims receive initial psychological assistance to assess trauma levels and further support needs. If necessary, victims receive medical examinations to collect evidence of violence.

Protection Measures and Assistance: Based on the assessment, UPTD PPA can provide legal assistance, including filing reports to the police and accompanying victims throughout legal proceedings; safe shelter for victims whose safety is threatened; and psychosocial support such as psychological therapy or social assistance if the victim suffers economic impacts.

Referral to Law Enforcement: If the case requires legal action, UPTD PPA coordinates with the Police for investigation and inquiry, prosecution, and court examination to ensure the perpetrator is punished in accordance with applicable law.

Rehabilitation and Recovery: Victims receive long-term assistance, including ongoing psychological counseling and social and economic recovery programs for victims who experience severe impacts (e.g., children dropping out of school or women losing jobs).

Monitoring and Evaluation: After the case is handled, UPTD PPA continues monitoring to ensure the victim fully recovers and faces no further threats.

The Speak Up Program implemented by DP3A Makassar City covers preemptive, preventive, and repressive aspects of combating sexual violence crimes. First, as a preemptive effort, Speak Up emphasizes the courage to speak out (either in person or online) by victims or those close to victims to overcome stigma and barriers to reporting (Kota, 2025a). The program includes outreach on victims' rights, reporting channels such as applications and call centers, and digital literacy education to prevent online sexual violence (Kota, 2025b). Thus, it is preemptive because it focuses on awareness-building, strengthening early reporting systems, and reducing social barriers so that sexual violence can be prevented or intervened at the earliest stage.

Second, as a preventive effort, Speak Up functions as a preventive step to stop sexual violence. The program encourages community members—including children, women, and those close to victims—to report and speak out when they experience or detect sexual violence, so that potential perpetrators can be intervened or deterred before further harm occurs (Kota, 2025a). In addition, through digital literacy training and environmental education as conducted by the Makassar City Office of Communication and Informatics, children and parents are educated about online privacy, signs of grooming, and safe online behavior—an important aspect given that some sexual violence now occurs through online channels (Kota, 2025b). Therefore, Speak Up in Makassar is not only reactive but also targets prevention before crime occurs through awareness, education, and early reporting.

Third, as a repressive effort, Speak Up is also implemented to support law enforcement responses to sexual violence by encouraging victims and the public to report promptly so that cases can be followed up by law enforcement. As part of these repressive steps, DP3A Makassar City has formed an inter-agency task force to handle suspected cases of child sexual violence to ensure investigations proceed through to court proceedings (News, 2025). By activating reporting channels such as the Lontara application and call center, and by providing psychological assistance and legal protection for victims, the Speak Up program facilitates victim recovery while sending a clear signal that perpetrators will face legal processes, strengthening deterrence and preventing repeat offenses.

The Speak Up Program in Makassar City plays a crucial role in addressing sexual violence crimes comprehensively. It not only focuses on handling cases that have already occurred, but also promotes early prevention by increasing public awareness, educating people about victims' rights, and building the courage

to report. Through synergy among government, law enforcement, educational institutions, and the community, Speak Up contributes to building a safe, open, and responsive social environment. By strengthening reporting mechanisms, victim assistance, and public education, the program becomes an important foundation for creating a culture that rejects sexual violence and upholds humanity, justice, and protection for all residents of Makassar, especially vulnerable groups such as women and children.

Factors Influencing the Speak Up Approach as an Effort to Combat Sexual Violence Crimes in Makassar City

The success of a program is shaped by interrelated factors. The primary factor is adequate legal regulation as the program's foundation. The availability of sufficient resources, competent human resources, and technological mastery is crucial for implementation. Adequate facilities and infrastructure are also needed, including support from leaders or stakeholders, especially in financial terms. Another important factor is community support; community participation is essential for program implementation. Public awareness of the program's importance and a culture of mutual care will contribute positively to achieving program goals.

The Speak Up Program was designed by DP3A Makassar City as a strategic initiative to combat sexual violence crimes through an approach focused on prevention, reporting, and victim protection. The program encourages the public, especially vulnerable groups such as children and women, to speak up about experiences or indications of sexual violence without fear or negative stigma. Through education, outreach, and accessible reporting mechanisms, Speak Up seeks to create a social environment that is responsive and victim-centered. Thus, the program not only helps uncover cases that have long remained hidden but also strengthens law enforcement efforts and builds an anti-sexual-violence culture in Makassar City.

Several factors can influence the success of the Speak Up program in addressing sexual violence crimes.

The level of public awareness and education is decisive; the higher the community's understanding of sexual violence, the greater their courage and readiness to report. Institutional support, such as the involvement of government, educational institutions, and law enforcement agencies, plays an important role in providing reporting systems that are clear, safe, and easily accessible. The quality of victim support services including counseling, legal aid, and psychosocial protection is also essential.

Social culture, such as stigma and norms that still blame victims, can become either barriers or enablers depending on how far social change can be achieved through campaigns and outreach. Lastly, the availability of resources, both funding and expert personnel, determines how effectively the program can be implemented sustainably. More specifically, in implementing the Speak Up program carried out by DP3A Makassar City, several inhibiting factors were identified, including:

Negative Stigma Toward Victims

Stigma is one of the main barriers faced by victims of violence in Makassar City when accessing protection and assistance services. Stigma takes the form of negative judgments, discrimination, or social exclusion experienced by victims from the surrounding community. Victims are often regarded as a disgrace, blamed for the violence they experienced, or perceived as weak and powerless. As a result, victims feel ashamed, afraid, or reluctant to seek help or report the violence inflicted on them. The impact of social stigma is highly detrimental. In addition to hindering access to needed services, negative stigma can worsen victims' psychological and emotional conditions during recovery. Victims may experience social isolation, low self-esteem, depression, or even deeper trauma. In some cases, stigma can also hinder the recovery process and reintegration into society. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive efforts from multiple parties to change negative perceptions and build a culture that supports victims of violence. Community education, anti-stigma campaigns, and program accompaniment involving families and communities can help create a

safe and supportive environment for victims. In this way, victims are expected to no longer feel afraid or ashamed to seek help and obtain justice.

Limited Access to Information

Many victims do not know their rights as victims of violence, the types of services they can access, or how to obtain assistance. Limited outreach about women and child protection programs means victims do not receive the support they should. Uneven dissemination is a major cause because it does not reach certain groups such as people in remote areas, minority groups, or individuals with low education levels. Therefore, more intensive and targeted efforts are needed to disseminate information about protection and assistance services for victims of violence. Governments, women and child protection agencies, and civil society organizations need to collaborate to increase public awareness of victims' rights and available services. Outreach can be carried out through various media, such as public campaigns, social media, community counseling, and the provision of information materials that are easy to access and understand.

Resource Constraints

Resource constraints in protection services are a significant challenge in providing adequate support for victims of violence. As a result, victims may not receive comprehensive or timely services, which can hinder their recovery process. One common form of resource constraint is the shortage of trained and experienced professionals, such as clinical psychologists, social workers, or counselors. These experts are crucial for providing in-depth psychological support, effective social assistance, and appropriate interventions in complex cases of violence. In addition, limited budgets can affect the ability of protection services to provide adequate facilities, such as suitable safe houses, comprehensive health services, or economic empowerment programs for victims. Overcoming these barriers requires joint efforts from the government, communities, and related institutions to ensure that victims have easy access and adequate support in their recovery.

Pressure from Other Parties

The pressure experienced by victims varies widely, ranging from subtle coercion to threats of violence aimed at silencing victims or preventing them from pursuing legal processes. Such pressure may come from multiple sources. The perpetrator is often the primary source, using various means to avoid legal consequences. Pressure may also come from the victim's family members who prioritize family reputation or fear retaliation. The surrounding environment, such as community leaders or neighbors, may exert pressure based on social norms or traditions that treat domestic violence or sexual violence as taboo topics. Beyond obstructing legal processes, this pressure can worsen victims' psychological conditions, making them feel even more powerless and unprotected. In some cases, victims are forced to withdraw reports or stop legal proceedings for their own safety or their family's safety. Therefore, comprehensive protection is needed not only from perpetrators but also from all forms of pressure that can prevent victims from obtaining justice and recovery.

Lack of Victim-Centeredness Among Law Enforcement Officers

Rather than serving as a source of protection and justice, the system may at times disadvantage victims. This lack of victim-centeredness ranges from dismissive attitudes toward victims' reports to unprofessional case handling. The consequences are severe: victims become reluctant to report or continue legal processes, ultimately benefiting perpetrators. Victims of sexual violence, for example, often face victim-blaming questions or skepticism about their credibility. In addition, insufficient understanding of trauma impacts can lead to impatience or lack of empathy toward victims who may have difficulty recalling details or expressing their feelings. Therefore, law enforcement officers must be professional, skilled, and trained in handling

sexual violence cases. Continuous specialized training is essential, along with more effective oversight and accountability mechanisms that involve community elements. In this way, the criminal justice system is expected to be more responsive to victims' needs and deliver genuine justice.

4. Conclusion

The Speak Up Program implemented by DP3A Makassar City represents an effort to address sexual violence crimes through preemptive measures by focusing on awareness-building, strengthening early reporting systems, and reducing social barriers for victims so that sexual violence can be prevented or intervened as early as possible. It also functions preventively by increasing awareness, education, and early reporting to prevent sexual violence crimes, and repressively by encouraging victims and the public to report promptly so that cases can be followed up by law enforcement officials. The implementation of the Speak Up Program is strongly influenced by several inhibiting factors: negative stigma toward victims, limited access to information, resource constraints, pressure from other parties, and lack of victim-centeredness among law enforcement. Several measures are needed to support the success of the Speak Up Program implemented by DP3A Makassar City, including community education, anti-stigma campaigns, and program accompaniment involving families and communities to create a safe and supportive environment for victims; public campaigns, social media, community outreach, and the provision of information materials that are easy to access and understand; and synergy among government, communities, and related institutions to ensure victims have easy access and adequate support. It is also necessary to provide comprehensive protection for victims not only from perpetrators but also from all forms of pressure, to provide continuous specialized training for law enforcement officers, and to strengthen oversight and accountability mechanisms involving community participation.

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