

The Role of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Yogyakarta in Providing Protection for Women Victims of Sexual Violence in Yogyakarta City

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Active Role of LPSK Yogyakarta
- Challenges in Protection Implementation
- Importance of Gender Sensitivity and Institutional Collaboration

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the role of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Yogyakarta in providing protection for women who are victims of sexual violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Sexual violence against women remains a complex issue, marked by a growing number of cases and various challenges in the protection and recovery processes. This research employs a juridical-empirical approach with a descriptive qualitative method, combining legal documents with interviews conducted with LPSK officials and literature analysis. The findings indicate that LPSK Yogyakarta actively provides protection in the form of psychological support, legal assistance, and physical security for victims. However, the implementation of protection still encounters several obstacles, including limited human resources, coordination difficulties across institutions, and a lack of public awareness regarding victims' rights. Moreover, the effectiveness of protection efforts is strongly influenced by gender sensitivity among law enforcement officers and the collaboration between LPSK and support institutions such as safe houses and integrated service centers

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country based on the binding continental civil law system. This means that sovereign interests cannot override the law and Pancasila. A state governed by law serves not only to provide legal certainty but also to achieve justice and social welfare. Legal protection is an obligation for Indonesian society; in other words, humans as legal subjects are protected by law as an inseparable whole. This also includes women who are victims of sexual violence crimes.¹

The phenomenon of violence against women remains a deeply concerning issue. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency, commonly known as LPSK, is an institution directly responsible for providing protection to victims of sexual violence against women. The National Commission on Violence Against Women (KOMNAS Perempuan) reports annual records indicating a consistent and significant increase in the number of cases. KOMNAS Perempuan's annual report in 2021 recorded that cases of violence against women throughout 2021 reached 299,911 cases, with the majority occurring in the personal sphere. Research conducted by Imam Sukadi and Mila Rahayu Ningsih (2022) revealed that such violence affects various age groups, ranging from 0 to 18 years old.²

Meanwhile, in Yogyakarta City itself, in 2023 the total number of victims of violence was 248 people, consisting of 30 men and 218 women. Of the total cases of violence against women, 4 were cases of sexual violence.³ In the following period, from January to December 2024, there was a surge in the

¹ Erly Pangestuti, "Peran Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi Dan Korban Dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Saksi Dan Korban" Jakarta:2006

² Imam Sukadi dan Mila Rahayu Ningsih "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga" *Jurnal Keadilan dan Keadilan Gender* Volume 16, No. 1. Tahun 2022

³ DP3AP2KB Kota Yogyakarta. *Korban Kekerasan Bulan Januari-Desember 2023*. Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan Pengendalian Penduduk Kota Yogyakarta. <https://dp3ap2kb.jogjakota.go.id/assets/instansi/dp3ap2kb/files/laporan-data-kekerasan-dan-layanan-puspaga-kota-yogyakarta-bulan-16504.pdf>. Accessed On June 25, 2025

total number of violence cases to 283 individuals, with a striking 247 of them being women. Among these cases, 56 were incidents of sexual violence.⁴

According to Barda Nawawi Arief, legal protection for women and children is an effort to safeguard their fundamental rights and interests related to their well-being. Meanwhile, Law Number 31 of 2014, which amends Law Number 13 of 2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, provides special protection for women who are victims of sexual violence. This protection includes the guarantee of rights and a sense of security for witnesses or victims, which is carried out by the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) or other institutions in accordance with statutory regulations to provide protection assistance to victims of sexual violence.⁵

Violence against women often occurs as a manifestation of power relations. Women are frequently victims of sexual violence because men often hold positions of power, leaving women in vulnerable positions, lacking confidence, or having been socialized to remain silent. Article 1 point 4 of the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes stipulates that, "A victim is a person who suffers physical, mental, economic, or social harm as a result of a sexual violence crime." Acts of violence against women constitute a criminal act that has garnered significant attention from social science experts in recent years. Nevertheless, the issue of violence against women in Indonesia has yet to be properly resolved.⁶

Women are often perceived as weak or powerless and highly dependent on the adults around them, making them particularly vulnerable to sexual violence. When women face threats, it is difficult for them to resist or report the incident due to these circumstances. Perpetrators are often individuals

⁴ DP3AP2KB Kota Yogyakarta. *Laporan Data Kekerasan Bulan Desember 2024: Kota Yogyakarta*. SIGA Data Perlindungan DP3AP2 DIY, ditarik pada 8 Januari 2025. <https://dp3ap2kb.jogjakota.go.id/assets/instansi/dp3ap2kb/files/laporan-data-kekerasan-dan-layanan-puspaga-kota-yogyakarta-bulan-16504.pdf>. Accessed On June 25, 2025

⁵ Ahmadin et al., "Perlindungan Hukum Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Oleh Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi Dan Korban (LPSK)," (JURNAL HUKUM INDONESIA Vol. 3, Universitas di ponogoro, Semarang:2024). Hal. 52

⁶ M. Hendra Pratama Ginting, Muhammad Akbar dan Rica Gusmarani. "Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Perspektif Hukum dan Sosiokultural". *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Volume II*, No. 1. 2022

close to the victim, such as parents, teachers, or even family members. Anyone can be a perpetrator of sexual violence against women, as there are no specific traits or characteristics that distinguish offenders. Such incidents are difficult to prevent because perpetrators can control victims through manipulation, threats, or violence. Most cases of sexual violence against women only come to light after the incidents have occurred, and many of these cases result in victims suffering severe injuries or even death.⁷ Women still frequently experience various forms of discrimination to this day. Violence against women is the result of power imbalances between men and women, which lead to domination and discrimination against women, hindering their progress. This is rooted in differences and discrimination perpetuated by the structures of a patriarchal society.⁸

The Witness and Victim Protection Agency is an independent organization responsible for protecting and assisting witnesses and victims of crime. The Indonesian government established LPSK to safeguard and ensure the security of witnesses and victims of criminal acts, particularly victims of sexual violence, domestic violence, and child victims. Hereafter, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency will be referred to as LPSK.⁹ Based on Law Number 13 of 2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, as amended by Law Number 31 of 2014, both witnesses and victims have the right to receive protection for their personal safety, family, and property, as well as to be free from threats related to the testimony they provide. They also have the right to participate in choosing and determining the form of protection and security support, to provide statements without coercion, and to obtain an interpreter if necessary.¹⁰

⁷ Noviana Ivo, "Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak: Dampak Dan Penanganannya Child Sexual Abuse: Impact and Handling" (Sosio Informa 01, no. 200, Jakarta:2015). Hal. 20

⁸ Raineke Faturani, "Kekerasan Seksual Di Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi," *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan* 8, no. 15 Jakarta, (2022). Hal. 480-486,

⁹ Monica Marbun et al., "Korban Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Di Tinjau Dari Perlindungan Saksi Dan Korban" Bandung, (2024)

¹⁰ Nadia Ayu Apriani and Margo Hadi Pura, "Perlindungan Hukum Saksi Dan Korban Penganiayaan Oleh Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi Dan Korban," *Justicia Sains: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 05, no. 02 (2020). Hal. 220-242

The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) was established to regulate, protect, and assist witnesses and victims in accordance with Law Number 13 of 2006, which has now been amended by Law Number 31 of 2014.¹¹ LPSK was established to address the pressure that may be experienced by witnesses and victims of criminal acts.¹² The state provides protection for women to ensure that their rights are fully upheld in the interest of their justice and well-being.¹³

The Indonesian government has taken progressive steps in efforts to prevent sexual violence, particularly against women and children, through the enactment of the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS). This law serves not only as a legal instrument but also as an essential tool in fostering children's psychological resilience from an early age. Beyond that, the UU TPKS aims to create a safe social environment free from sexual violence, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children.¹⁴

Based on the description above, this paper will examine how the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) in Yogyakarta plays a role in safeguarding women who are victims of sexual violence in the City of Yogyakarta, as well as analyze the barriers faced by LPSK Yogyakarta in providing protection to these female survivors.

¹¹ Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2014 Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 13 Tahun 2006 Tentang Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban

¹² Bambang Julianto, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Saksi Dan Korban Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Lex Renaissance* 5, no. 1 (2020). Hal. 20-31

¹³ Djamaludin Djamaludin and Yanuriansyah Arrasyid, "Pemenuhan Keadilan Dalam Sistem Hukum Pidana Indonesia Melalui Tugas LPSK," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Kyadiren* 5, no. 2 (2024). Hal. 30- 44

¹⁴ Yayan Agus Siswanto, Fajar Rachmad Dwi Fajar Miarsa, and Sudjiono, "Upaya Preventif Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Hukum Dari Kejahatan Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak," *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains* 7, no. 5 (2024). Hal. 1651-1667.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is a normative-empirical legal research method.¹⁵ The normative-empirical approach focuses on existing facts in the field as well as direct observation of the implementation of law in everyday life. This approach is relevant to answer the research questions regarding the role of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Yogyakarta in protecting women victims of sexual violence, as well as to identify the barriers or challenges faced by LPSK in carrying out its functions in the Yogyakarta City area. This approach aims to understand how the law is applied in social reality, how the law interacts with community behavior, and the social factors that influence its implementation. Data for this approach is collected through field research, observation, interviews, and the review of books, regulations, and other documents related to this study.

The research approach used is a qualitative approach, which involves populations and samples. Qualitative research is descriptive in nature and focuses more on analysis, with the theoretical framework required to align with the facts found in the field. These facts are obtained through the identification and roles of the information collected.¹⁶

Through this method, this research is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of LPSK Yogyakarta in the protection of victims of sexual violence, while also identifying structural, procedural, and cultural obstacles that hinder the optimization of such protection.

¹⁵ Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 2012), Hlm. 10

¹⁶ Ika Atikah. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. (sukabumi: CV. Haura Utama, 2022). Hal. 74

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Yogyakarta in Protecting Women Victims of Sexual Violence in Yogyakarta City

The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Yogyakarta is a state institution that plays a crucial role in providing legal protection and comprehensive recovery for women who are victims of sexual violence crimes. The protection provided does not only cover physical aspects but also includes integrated psychological, social, and legal protection, as mandated by Law Number 31 of 2014, which amends Law Number 13 of 2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Through a holistic, victim-centered protection approach, LPSK Yogyakarta effectively fulfills its role not only as a formal protector but also as an agent of social change within the criminal justice system.

Yogyakarta City is a region with complex socio-cultural dynamics. As revealed through interviews conducted by the author with LPSK representatives, the institution provides a range of strategic services, including direct protection in the form of escorts, the provision of temporary shelter, referrals for medical and psychological services, as well as legal assistance and advocacy from the investigation stage through to the court proceedings.¹⁷ According to the informant, these services clearly reflect the principle of proactive protection, which does not merely wait for victims to come forward but also responds swiftly and adaptively to the victims' emergency situations.

Theoretically, the role of LPSK aligns with Satjipto Rahardjo's view, which asserts that law should not be understood merely as written norms, but must serve as a means to actualize substantive justice.¹⁸ In this context,

¹⁷ Interview with Guntur, Member of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), Yogyakarta, June 12, 2025.

¹⁸ Noor rahmad dan Wildan Hafis. "Hukum Progresif Dan Relevansinya Pada Penalaran Hukum Di Indonesia." *El-Ahli: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam* 1.2 (2020). Hal. 34-50.

LPSK serves as an actor that bridges the gap between legal norms and the social realities faced by victims. The legal protection provided is not rigid or purely legalistic; rather, it is grounded in a sense of justice, empathy, and humanity. Protection for women victims of sexual violence requires a humane approach, as the impact of such violence extends beyond physical harm to include deep psychological trauma and social burdens that are difficult to overcome without state support.

Furthermore, Philipus M. Hadjon emphasizes that legal protection for citizens is divided into two categories: preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection.¹⁹ In its implementation, LPSK must carry out both forms of protection simultaneously. Preventive protection is reflected through activities such as legal counseling, legal education, and collaboration with various institutions, such as shelters and women's organizations. Meanwhile, repressive protection is realized through legal assistance, the provision of medical and psychological support, and direct intervention in response to threats that endanger the victims.²⁰

The provision of escorts and shelters by LPSK represents a concrete form of physical protection, especially in situations where victims remain under threat from perpetrators or their families. This demonstrates that the state is present not only as an enforcer of the law but also as a protector of the victim's dignity. In a system that remains patriarchal and often engages in victim blaming, the existence of safe houses symbolizes the state's commitment to recovery and justice. LPSK Yogyakarta provides psychological and medical assistance aimed at long-term recovery of the victim's mental health. These services are delivered through partnerships with clinical psychologists and hospitals that collaborate with LPSK. In practice, trauma management and mental health recovery require an

¹⁹ Kornelis Bediona, et al. "Analisis Teori Perlindungan Hukum Menurut Philipus M Hadjon Dalam Kaitannya Dengan Pemberian Hukuman Kebiri Terhadap Pelaku Kejahatan Seksual." *Das Sollen: Jurnal Kajian Kontemporer Hukum Dan Masyarakat* 2.01 (2024).

²⁰ Interview with Yulisa, Member of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), Yogyakarta, June 20, 2025.

interdisciplinary approach and a significant amount of time. Therefore, LPSK's role goes beyond merely resolving cases through legal means; it also ensures the continuity of the victim's healing process. The approach employed by LPSK does not stop at the retributive aspects of criminal law but also encompasses rehabilitative and restorative dimensions. In terms of legal advocacy, LPSK acts as a companion to ensure that victims do not face legal proceedings alone. This assistance not only helps victims understand their rights but also ensures that law enforcement officers act professionally and without discrimination. In many cases, victims often experience revictimization when facing complicated legal processes, insensitive law enforcement, or humiliating questions. The presence of LPSK prevents such occurrences and serves as a shield to help victims remain resilient throughout the judicial process.²¹

Through interviews with LPSK Yogyakarta, the author found that this institution provides comprehensive legal assistance. One informant explained that LPSK offers legal accompaniment during investigations and court proceedings, physical protection if the victim faces threats, as well as identity protection measures, such as through video conferencing or closed testimony. This demonstrates that legal assistance provided by LPSK is not merely normative but also involves technical and practical strategies to ensure the victim's physical and psychological safety throughout the legal process. This form of assistance clearly reflects the concept of repressive legal protection as explained by Philipus M. Hadjon, namely protection granted after the rights of victims have been violated. In this context, sexual violence, as a violation of bodily autonomy and human dignity, requires a legal response that goes beyond merely punishing the perpetrator; it must also focus on restoring the victim. LPSK, in its role, addresses this need by adopting a protection approach that is

²¹ *Ibid.*

rehabilitative and restorative, rather than purely repressive in the formal sense.²²

In addition to conventional forms of legal assistance, LPSK also provides identity protection to prevent victims from experiencing intimidation, pressure, or further harassment as a result of their courage to speak up before the law. In many cases, the identity of sexual violence victims becomes an additional burden due to the social stigma attached to them, especially in societies that remain patriarchal. Therefore, the identity protection measures undertaken by LPSK, such as the use of video conferencing, closed testimony, or data anonymization, play a crucial role in safeguarding victims.

From the roles explained above, the author assesses that LPSK does not merely fulfill its normative function but has evolved into an institution that is responsive to the specific needs of women victims of sexual violence. This aligns with the information provided by the informant, who stated that there is a distinct approach towards female victims, such as “women-friendly consultation spaces, psychological counseling with an empathetic approach, and training for officers to understand the dynamics faced by female victims.” This approach demonstrates that LPSK recognizes that effective legal protection cannot be uniformly applied to all victims but must take into account the particular vulnerabilities and psychosocial needs of women victims.

Such an approach is relevant to the concept of substantive justice, which is a form of justice that considers the context and social background of each individual. In cases of sexual violence against women, handling that is overly procedural and technical will not be sufficient to ensure true justice. Justice can only be achieved when the legal system understands that women victims require not only legal protection but also emotional,

²² Hadibah Zachra Wadjo, dan Judy Marria Saimima. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Keadilan Restoratif." *Jurnal Belo* 6.1 (2020). Hal. 48-59.

social, and psychological support. Therefore, LPSK Yogyakarta, through its victim-centered approach, has applied the principles of substantive justice in practice, as emphasized by Satjipto Rahardjo, who advocates for a law that is sensitive to real-life conditions. Within this framework, the effectiveness of the law is not merely measured by how comprehensive the written regulations are, but by how well the law can realistically address social needs and problems.²³

Obstacles Faced by the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Yogyakarta in Providing Protection to Women Victims of Sexual Violence in Yogyakarta City

Although the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Yogyakarta has demonstrated a strong commitment to protecting women victims of sexual violence, the implementation of protection policies and programs in the field continues to face a number of challenges that cannot be overlooked. These obstacles are multidimensional, ranging from structural, cultural, to technical and operational factors, all of which directly or indirectly affect the effectiveness and reach of the protection that can be provided to victims.

Based on interviews conducted by the author with LPSK Yogyakarta, one of the most fundamental obstacles actually comes from the victims themselves. The informant explained that the lack of reporting from victims, due to feelings of shame or fear of stigma, constitutes a serious initial barrier. This presents a particular irony, as on the one hand, the state has provided instruments and mechanisms for protection, yet on the other

²³ Azka Afdhalul Rizqullah, Andre Fernando Situmorang dan Fraja Mulya Dwi Bakt. "Peran Hukum Progresif Dalam Mencari Keadilan Menurut Satjipto Rahardjo." *Nusantara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Seni, Sains dan Sosial Humaniora* 3.01 (2025).

hand, victims are unable to access these due to the strong social and cultural pressures they face.²⁴

The author's analysis of this condition indicates that cultural factors and social norms in Yogyakarta City remain deeply patriarchal, where women are often positioned as the ones responsible for upholding the honor of their families and communities. In cases of sexual violence, victims are frequently viewed as tarnishing the family's reputation rather than being recognized as individuals who have suffered harm. This situation fosters the phenomenon of victim blaming, where the victim is blamed for the violence they experienced. In many cases, victims do not receive support from their families or communities; instead, they are regarded as a source of shame that must be concealed. As a result, victims often choose to remain silent, refrain from reporting the incident, and avoid seeking assistance even when they are in desperate need of protection.²⁵

In addition to cultural barriers, there are also significant technical and structural obstacles. During interviews, LPSK representatives conveyed that limitations in personnel numbers, insufficient operational budgets, and the uneven availability of shelters or safe houses in Yogyakarta City pose serious challenges in reaching victims comprehensively. In some cases, victims residing in peripheral or remote regency areas cannot be immediately reached by LPSK officers, even when their situations are urgent and pose threats to their safety. In in-depth interviews conducted by the author with LPSK representatives, it was firmly stated that the limited human resources at LPSK Yogyakarta are a fundamental obstacle that repeatedly hampers the optimal implementation of LPSK's duties and authority. This statement cannot merely be dismissed as an administrative

²⁴ Interview with Berto, Member of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), Yogyakarta, June 20, 2025.

²⁵ Sarah Azizah, Mirna Nur Alia, and Muhammad Retsa Rizaldi Mujayapura. "Fenomena Victim Blaming Dalam Kasus Pelecehan: Kebiasaan Buruk Yang Terus Dinormalisasi." *NUSANTARA: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial* 12.6 (2025). Hal. 2361-2368.

complaint; rather, it is a concrete reflection of how state institutions struggle to address issues related to the protection of human rights, particularly for women victims of sexual violence who suffer prolonged physical and psychological harm.²⁶

In practice, the issue of limited human resources has led to various serious impacts. The number of permanent staff and volunteers available is highly disproportionate to the rising number of sexual violence cases that continue to increase each year. Moreover, assistance for victims of sexual violence is not an administrative task or a one-time process; it is a complex and ongoing process. Each victim requires intensive, personalized, and consistent services, which cannot be adequately provided if the number of personnel is insufficient. In such circumstances, existing staff members are often forced to handle multiple responsibilities simultaneously, assisting more than one case at the same time. As a result, the attention and services provided to each victim become less optimal, compromising the quality and effectiveness of the protection and assistance efforts.²⁷

These limitations demonstrate that effective legal protection requires not only sound policies but also adequate structural and logistical support. A protection system cannot function properly without sufficient budget allocation, continuous human resource training, and infrastructure that facilitates mobility and swift communication between service institutions and victims. From the perspective of Satjipto Rahardjo's theory of legal effectiveness, these obstacles reflect the reality that the success of law does not merely lie in its normative texts but in the extent to which it can be implemented according to existing social conditions. Law, according to Satjipto, must be able to adapt to the realities of the society it serves. In this context, the system for protecting victims of sexual violence must be accompanied by policy adaptations that are sensitive to cultural and social

²⁶ *Op.cit*

²⁷ Interview with Alivia Ivani, Member of the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), Yogyakarta, June 20, 2025.

barriers, and it must be supported by a strong and responsive institutional structure.²⁸

Therefore, the author argues that overcoming these obstacles requires a multisectoral and integrated approach, where protection efforts are not carried out solely by LPSK as a central institution but must also involve local governments, community organizations, traditional and religious leaders, civil society organizations, and educational institutions. Synergy among these actors is essential to create a comprehensive, inclusive, and sustainable protection ecosystem. Thus, although LPSK Yogyakarta has demonstrated strong commitment and advocacy in protecting women victims of sexual violence, the effectiveness of such protection will remain limited as long as structural, cultural, and technical barriers are not systematically addressed. Legal protection cannot stand alone; it must be part of a broader social transformation that places victims at the center of the legal system and society as a whole.

D. CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Yogyakarta plays a highly strategic role in providing protection for women victims of sexual violence in the Yogyakarta City area. LPSK not only carries out its legal mandate formally but also implements a humanistic and responsive approach tailored to the specific needs of female victims. The protection provided covers various physical, psychological, social, and legal aspects, delivered holistically through legal assistance, shelter provision, medical and psychological services, and victim identity protection. This victim-centered approach reflects LPSK's concrete efforts to realize substantive justice, as outlined in the thoughts of Satjipto Rahardjo and Philipus M. Hadjon.

²⁸ Mardona Siregar. "Teori Hukum Progresif dalam Konsep Negara Hukum Indonesia." *Jurnal: Muhammadiyah Law Review* 8.2 (2024).

Nevertheless, the effectiveness of LPSK's role in practice cannot be separated from various obstacles. Structural issues such as limited human resources and operational budgets, unequal access to protection services, and the scarcity of shelters remain significant challenges in the execution of the agency's duties. Additionally, cultural barriers such as social stigma, victim blaming, and victims' fear of reporting further hinder access to the legal protection available. These conditions illustrate that the issue of protecting women victims of sexual violence is not solely a legal-formal problem but also involves complex social and cultural dimensions. Thus, it can be concluded that although LPSK Yogyakarta has demonstrated a strong commitment and progressive approach in protecting women victims of sexual violence, the effectiveness of this role still faces serious challenges. Therefore, a collaborative cross-sectoral approach involving state institutions, local governments, civil society, and other local actors is needed to strengthen the victim protection system in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. The ideal form of legal protection is one that not only resolves cases through legal means but also restores the dignity, well-being, and justice of victims within the context of real social conditions.

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