



**LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST CHILDREN VICTIMS  
OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (STUDY IN BANDUNG, INDRAMAYU,  
SUKABUMI, CIMAH AND GARUT)**

Vience Ratna Multiwijaya  
Fakultas Hukum Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta  
[vientjeratna@yahoo.com.com](mailto:vientjeratna@yahoo.com.com)

*Submitted: March 12, 2018; Reviewed: April 21, 2018; Accepted: June 21, 2018*

**Abstrak**

*Eksploitasi seksual terhadap anak telah dilarang diseluruh dunia, namun tetap masih ada. Kebanyakan korban adalah perempuan dan anak. Khusus untuk korban anak, diberikan perlindungan khusus, yang merupakan kewajiban dari pada pemerintah pusat, pemerintah daerah, orang tua, pendidik dan masyarakat. Pemberian perlindungan hukum terhadap anak korban eksploitasi seksual di berbagai daerah kajian berbeda-beda, namun umumnya diberikan berdasarkan tindak pidana yang terjadi dan keadaan korban. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan gambaran mengenai pemberian perlindungan hukum kepada anak korban eksploitasi seksual, dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif, dengan menggunakan teori restorative justice, yaitu untuk memperbaiki atau merestorasi kerugian atau luka-luka yang diderita yang disebabkan oleh kejahatan atau pelanggaran hukum pidana. Serta pemulihan korban dengan pemberian restitusi, rehabilitasi, kepuasan dan jaminan non berulang. Hasil penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa pemberian perlindungan hukum kepada anak korban eksploitasi seksual telah dilaksanakan dalam Peraturan Daerah masing-masing daerah kajian, namun belum Nampak adanya pengaturan tentang kepuasan dan jaminan non berulang.*

*Kata kunci: perlindungan hukum, anak, korban eksploitasi seksual.*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children, in the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Commercial Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1996, stipulate that all forms of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children is a fundamental violation of the rights of children and crimes against humanity. Therefore, any State party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (State Party), if allowing all forms of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children without undertaking preventive measures, protection or eradication of such crimes, States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) can be considered a violation of Human Rights. Because, one of the fundamental rights inherent in the child is the right to get adequate protection (protection Righths) from the state.

Every country in the world that has ratified the CRC is required to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Subsequently to implement the intent of Articles 34 and 35 of the CRC, the provisions of the CRC require that participating countries be required to take all national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the inducement or coercion of children to perpetrate all forms of sexual activity, exploitative abuse of children in forms of prostitution or other sexual practices as well as the use of children for pornographic performances and pornographic materials. This is affirmed in Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 on the Ratification of Convention On The Rights Of The Child (Convention on the Rights of the Child/CRC).

Forms of commercial sexual activity against children, both the World Congress Declaration against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of children and the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Child Protection Act define commercial sexual exploitation of children to include activities of sexual abuse of children by adults by coercion, money or the like to the child concerned or to a third party, the child is made into a sex object as well as a commercial object. Commercial sexual exploitation of children can also be seen in the form of coercion and violence against children, in the form of forced labor and the form of modern slavery (contemporary form of Slavery).

Indonesia has adopted all these regulations and has incorporated them into Law No. 23 Year 2002 on Child Protection, which was then amended by Law No. 35 Year 2014 on the amendment of Law No. 23 Year 2002 on Child Protection.

Child rights and protections are set out in Articles 9 and 15, states that:

- a. Each Child shall have the right to receive education and instruction in the framework of his personal development and his level of intelligence according to interests and talents.
- b. Every Child shall be entitled to protection in the educational unit of sexual crimes and violence perpetrated by the educator, education personnel, fellow learners, and/or other parties.
- c. In addition to obtaining Rights of the Child at no. And b, the Children with Disabilities shall be entitled to an extraordinary education and a Child with excellence shall be entitled to special education.
- d. Protected against abuse in political activities;
- e. Protected from involvement in armed conflict;
- f. Protected from involvement in social unrest;
- g. Protected from engagement in events that contain elements of Violence;
- h. Protected from engagement in warfare; and
- i. Protected against sexual crimes.

The fulfillment of these rights is the duty and responsibility of the Government and local governments, communities, educators, parents, regardless of race, religion,

race, class, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, legal status, birth order and physical conditions and/or mental. This guarantee is provided by fulfilling those rights, protecting and respecting the rights of the child. Governments and local governments make policies to formulate and implement policies in the field of child protection. And realize regional efforts to build districts/cities worthy of children. Facilities, infrastructure and availability of human resources are provided by the Government and local government. The fulfillment of such right includes the protection of the child from acts of physical, psychological, sexual, and other crimes committed by educators, education personnel, fellow learners, and/or other parties.

Special protection is given to children, including children who are sexually exploited. This is an obligation of the Government, local government and other related institutions. By: fast handling, including physical and psychological and social treatment and/or rehabilitation, as well as prevention of illness and other health problems; psychosocial assistance from treatment to recovery; the provision of social assistance for children from poor families; and providing protection and assistance to every judicial process.

Special Protection for Children exploited economically and/or sexually conducted through: dissemination and/or socialization of provisions of laws relating to Child Protection that are economically and/or sexually exploited; monitoring, reporting and sanctioning; and the inclusion of various companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, and the Society in the elimination of exploitation of children economically and/or sexually.

Special Protection for Children who become victims of pornography is done through coaching, mentoring, and social recovery, physical and mental health. And nurtured, accompanied, and restored social circumstances, physical and mental health. Special Protection for Child Abduction, sales, and/or perpetrators through surveillance, protection, prevention, care and rehabilitation. Special Protection for Child victims of physical and/or psychological violence is done through the efforts of: dissemination and socialization of provisions of laws and regulations protecting children victims of violence; and monitoring, reporting, and sanctioning.

Special Protection for Child victims of sexual crimes committed through efforts: education on reproductive health, religious values, and moral values; social rehabilitation; psychosocial assistance from treatment to recovery; and the provision of protection and assistance at each level of examination ranging from investigation, prosecution, to examination in court. Every child victim has the right to bring to court the right to restitution which is the responsibility of the perpetrator of the crime. Where the form of restitution is in the form of compensation for loss of property, for suffering as a result of crime and or reimbursement of medical and/or psychological treatment costs. The application for restitution is filed by the victim, ie the parent or guardian of the child who is a victim of a crime; heirs of children victims of criminal offenses and persons authorized by parents, guardians or heirs who are victims of criminal offenses by a power of attorney. If the victim is the perpetrator, the request is submitted by the

institution. The request for restitution may be filed at the time of the investigation and after the court's decision.

The Role of the Community in the Provision of Child Protection is done by: providing information through socialization and education on the Rights of the Child and the laws on the Child; provide input in the formulation of policies related to Child Protection; report to the authorities in case of violation of the Rights of the Child; play an active role in the rehabilitation and social reintegration process for Children; monitor, supervise and take responsibility for the implementation of Child Protection; provide facilities and infrastructure and create an atmosphere conducive to the growth of the Child; play an active role by eliminating the negative labeling of the victim's Child; and give space to the Children to be able to participate and express an opinion.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the type of research, this research uses research method with qualitative descriptive research model. Descriptive research is a study intended to investigate the condition, condition, or other things that have been mentioned, the results presented in the form of research reports. The type of data used is secondary data, which consists of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. By using legislation and supported by primary data. Primary data by interviewing resource persons, namely: Institute for Women Empowerment and Child Protection Services (P2TP2A) Bandung, Indramayu, Cimahi, Sukabumi, Garut and Women Empowerment Office, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3AKB) West Java Province. The location of research is the area of West Java, Indonesia, in the city of Bandung, Indramayu, Sukabumi, Cimahi and Garut. Data obtained from each of the study daerah is then di thought and presented by using data reduction Analysis and then concluded.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Legal Protection Against Children Victims of Sexual Exploitation

#### A.1. Based on West Java Provincial Regulation No. 5 Year 2006 on Child Protection and Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2014 on the Implementation of Development of Kappa Family.

Bandung is the center of the capital of West Java Province, has a West Java Provincial Regulation No. 5 of 2006, states that Child Protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights in order to live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and get protection from violence, discrimination, and neglect for the realization of West Java children who believe and pious, smart, quality, noble and prosperous. Child protection is harmonized with the vision of West Java with Faith and Taqwa as the most advanced province in Indonesia and the leading partner of the nation's capital in 2010. Local governments, NGOs / CSOs, communities and families are obliged to provide child protection in the womb according to the law, by:

- a. respect and guarantee the human rights of every child regardless of race, religion, race, class, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, child status, birth order, and physical and/or mental conditions;
- b. ensure the protection, care and welfare of the child with due regard to the rights and obligations of parents, guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child;
- c. supervise the implementation of child protection;
- d. assure the child to exercise his right to express opinions according to the age and intelligence of the child.

Sexually Exploited Children shall be specifically protected by Local Governments, Law Enforcers, NGOs/CSOs, parents and communities. Conducted through:

- a. dissemination and/or socialization of laws and regulations relating to child protection;
- b. monitoring, reporting and sanctioning; and
- c. involvement of various government agencies, enterprises, unions, NGOs and communities in the elimination of exploitation of children. Any person and/or party is prohibited from engaging in economic and/or sexual exploitation of children.

In addition, in the Regional Regulation No. 9 Year 2014 on the implementation of Family Resilience development, regulate the protection of family which is the principle in this regulation. Family endurance development facilities are one of them is child protection. Bandung has provided services for children who need special protection, namely the Ministry of Women Empowerment, child protection and family planning (DP3AKB) West Java Province.

#### A.2. Provision of Legal Protection for Children Victims of Sexual Exploitation Based on the Regional Regulation of Sukabumi Regency No. 2 of 2008 on the Prevention and Ban on Trafficking in Persons.

In the Sukabumi District Regulation No. 2 Year 2008, Child Trafficking is the act of recruitment, transportation, shelter, transfer, transfer or acceptance of a child whether committed within the State or between States, for the purpose of exploitation or exploitation of children. Sexual Exploitation is any form of exploitation of sexual organs or other organs of the victim for gain, including but not limited to all activities of prostitution and abduction.

The objective of the stipulation of this Regional Regulation is to guarantee the implementation of prevention and banning of people, especially women and children, including preventing the beginning of all forms of trafficking, protecting vulnerable groups, especially victims of trafficking, and increasing sensitivity and awareness about the threat of people's engagement for the wider community. To that end, the local

government of Sukabumi, has provided a house of social protection and trauma center, which serves as a safe house for early shelter as well as a trauma center for rehabilitation and reintegration. And has a task force, which also guarantees the prevention and handling of trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Where the task force is authorized to receive the report and forward it to the related party; coordinate the prevention and handling of people's trade; carry out advocacy, socialization, training and cooperation; monitoring the progress of the implementation of victim protection covering rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration; monitor the progress of law enforcement implementation, as well as carry out evaluation and reporting on the implementation of prevention and handling of people's trade.

Women and children who are victims, as witnesses and/or reporters in trafficking persons are entitled to legal aid and a special service room for local police stations should be established to conduct investigations at the level of investigation of witnesses and/or victims of trafficking in persons and to recover. For this reason, Sukabumi District has a Department of Women and Children Empowerment, whose authority is to provide protection to women and children victims of criminal acts. Implementation of child protection in 2018, Sukabumi District has owned Department of Women Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning (DP3A) Kab.Sukabumi.

### A.3. Provision of Legal Protection for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation Based on the Regulation of Cimahi City No 18 Year 2012 on the Implementation of Child Protection and Regional Regulation Cimahi No. 7 Year 2016 on Decent City Children/KLA.

The implementation of child protection in Cimahi is carried out under the following principles: non-discrimination; for the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival, and development of the child; and appreciation of children's opinions. Cimahi Local Government has set the obligation to optimize the role and function of institutions in local government environment to prevent, reduce vulnerability risk and handling violence, exploitation and mistreatment.

Cimahi City Regulation No. 7 Year 2016 on City of Children's Worth (KLA), is a City that has a system of development and public service from the Regional Government with the support of parents, families, communities, private and Children forum for the fulfillment of children's rights through the integration of commitments and resources are planned thoroughly and sustainably through policies, programs, activities and budgeting for the welfare of children. The KLA indicator is a variable as the measure and value of the annual performance in fulfilling the child's rights which must be achieved by the Regional Government through policies, programs, activities and budgeting to realize the KLA.

The Fulfillment of the Right to Special Protection of the Child is the situation of the child who has the right to protection in particular, which shall be provided by the



Regional Government. The Implementation of Child Protection is a series of activities undertaken by the Regional Government, the community, and parents, aimed at preventing, reducing risks, and addressing victims of violence, exploitation, mistreatment and neglect of children. Kota Cimahi has an Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment, hereinafter abbreviated as P2TP2A. And already has a Safe House, Child Crisis Center and children forum. The implementation of special protection for children is carried out through the KLA Task Force of the coordinating agency of the Regional Government at the municipal level that coordinates the policies, programs and activities for the implementation of KLA from the Regional Government consisting of representatives from the executive, legislative and judicial elements in charge of children supported by universities, non government, non-governmental organizations, private sector, parents, families.

Every child is entitled to special protection, that is: the child in an economic and sexual exploitation situation, is entitled to protection, care, supervision, care and rehabilitation of the Regional Government; reserves the right not to be exploited by print and electronic media to ensure its future; have the right to be protected from the stigma, deprivation, exclusion and discrimination of the community. Each family is obliged to perform its functions and responsibilities optimally, to be fulfilled with the right of the child, in order to avoid special conditions. While the Regional Government is obliged to fulfill the Special Protection Rights, by: a. establishing Child Center Crisis Centers; b. develop programs to prevent children from engaging in situations of economic and sexual exploitation, c. provide access to public services and social security for persons with disabilities; d. providing 24-hour complaints service facilities, shelter houses, rehabilitation centers and orphanages.

A.4. The Provision of Legal Protection of Children Victims of Sexual Exploitation shall be based on Indramayu Regional Regulation No. 14/2005 on preventing trafficking and sexual commercial sexual exploitation of children (ESKA).

Every person of a group, political organization, community organization, non-governmental organization or other social institution, university, study institution, individually or in collaboration with the Anti-Trafficking Task For Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children may conduct research, education and dissemination of information on trade for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Any person, group, political organization, community organization, non-governmental organization or other social institution, shall participate in the prevention of commercial trade and Commercial Exploitation of children; shall be entitled to submit a report on the occurrence of trafficking for the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children to the Task Force on the Ban on Trade for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, or to the nearest Police in the context of preventing trafficking for the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Prevention of trade for commercial sexual exploitation of children is charged to: (1). Each Village Government or Sub-District in providing population administration services to citizens who request support information for completeness of job application requirements, must ask for clarity of personal identity of the request and identity of the company that recruit and its role. And the prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation of children is charged to: by providing population administration services to citizens who request support information for the completeness of the requirements of job application, must ask for clarity of personal identity of the request and identity of the company that recruit and its role.

Each Village and Sub-District Government shall record the data of a recruitment company that will recruit a citizen to be employed through the company's distribution services. Where the age requirement of the job seeker/or the recruited is not sufficient for 18 years, if not fulfilled, the Village or Sub-District Government must refuse to legalize the requirements required by the applicant or PJTKI.

In addition to the administrative services provided by the Village or Sub-district and Sub-district Governments, the Sub-district, Kuwu and Lurah are required to supervise any company or workplace, entertainment venue and others that employ women and children within their territory. In the event of any trade practices or suspected Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, the relevant official shall report both to the Police, the Service and the task force of the Trade Ban for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, established by the Regional Government.

Based on the authority of the Regent, the Office (Social Service and labor of Indramayu District) is obliged to conduct supervision and guidance on PJTKI - PJTKI performing labor recruitment in Indramayu District. PJTKI is obliged to report to the Regent through the Department of each dispatch of the workforce both domestically and abroad. Where in the supervision of PJTKIs undertaken by the Dinas there is a deviation of employment, the Dinas takes law enforcement measures with the relevant agencies against the alleged activities (recruitment, collection, delivery and exploitation) of trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Obligations of PJTKI in Indramayu every year must re-register its existence, in order to know the existence of PJTKI-PJTKI still doing the distribution of labor services. Based on the results of this evaluation the Dinas disseminate to the public about legal recruitment agencies in Indramayu.

The Indramayu family and community empowerment program is directed to families and communities: to protect children from trade acts for the commercial exploitation of children; able to prevent recruitment, shelter and delivery of child labor without any clear warranty from either an individual, a group of persons or a distributor company; aware of the negative impacts of child trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation; diverting the family's economic dependence from the commercial sexual exploitation of children to other, more human sectors.



A pre-emptive approach by Indramayu district. Conducted by providing counseling, guidance and information to villagers or sub-districts deemed vulnerable to trafficking in persons for commercial sexual exploitation of children. As well as Indramayu District established a special team (Task Force Trade) for Trafficking of Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Kab Indramayu. Members of the task force consist of Muspida Elements, DPRD and District Court Chief, Dinas-Dinas as regional apparatus, Advocate Association, TP PKK Non-governmental organizations concerned about women's and children's rights issues and Community Organizations that are concerned about the Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Trafficking task force tasked with:

- a. overseeing companies, associations, groups of people and the workplace from possible trafficking practices for commercial sexual exploitation of children;
- b. receive and follow up any reports of trafficking practices in companies or workplaces, entertainment venues either within the Indramayu area or outside;
- c. advocate for every worker, trafficked in the company or workplace and placing casualties at the trafficking victims' rehabilitation center;
- d. coordinate with internal and external agencies in Indramayu as well as across sectors at the Center and international institutions;
- e. Conduct legal complaints for and on behalf of victims of trafficking against companies and or workplaces and recruitment agencies and jobseekers who should be responsible for the distribution of companies and or workplaces that practice trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.

The rehabilitation center for trafficking victims, in order to restore the victim's physical and mental health, is conducted in accordance with local financial capabilities and circumstances. Principles of secrecy Victims, victims of self-identity, family and residence of the publication.

#### A.5. Provision of Legal Protection for Children Victims of Sexual Exploitation Based on Local Regulation of Garut Regency No. 13 Year 2016 on the Protection of women and children from violence.

Protection of women and children from violence, including any act against children resulting in physical, mental, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, including neglect and ill-treatment that threatens the integrity of the body and degrades the child's dignity. Exploitation: includes: acts of economic or sexual exploitation in order to benefit themselves or others; acts with or without the consent of the victim including but not limited to prostitution, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices, oppression, extortion, physical, sexual, reproductive organs or unlawfully removing or transplanting organs and/or tissues or utilize one's power or ability by

others to gain both material and immaterial benefits; and any other form of exploitation of sexual organs or other organs of the victim for gain, but not limited to prostitution or fornication.

Obligations and responsibilities in the implementation of the protection of women and children from violence are the joint responsibility of the Regional Government; Village government; Society; Parents, Guardians and/or Families. Special Protection is a form of protection received by the Child under certain circumstances to obtain a security guarantee against threats that endanger themselves and the soul in its growth. Child victims will be handled, accompanied and rehabilitated. Including social rehabilitation in the form of services aimed at restoring and developing the ability of a person experiencing social dysfunction in order to perform its social functions fairly.

Protection of women and children from violence based on the principle:

- a. humanity;
- b. justice and gender equality;
- c. Protection;
- d. best interests for women and children; and
- e. non-discrimination.

The purpose of protection of women and children from violence is:

- a. preventing violence against women and children;
- b. remove all forms of violence against women and children;
- c. protect and provide a sense of security for women and children;
- d. providing services to women and child victims of violence;
- e. rehabilitation and reintegration of women and child victims of violence; and
- f. to empower women and other child victims of violence.

Women and child victims of violence receive the following rights:

- a. the right to be respected of human dignity;
- b. the right to health and psychological restoration of the suffering suffered by the victim;
- c. the right to decide its own decision;
- d. right to information;
- e. the right to confidentiality;
- f. right of compensation;
- g. the right to social rehabilitation;
- h. right to complaint handling;
- i. right to counseling;
- j. the right to obtain a free visum et repertum; and
- k. the right of the victim and his family to obtain ease in the judicial process;
- l. the right to respect and full use for survival, growth and development;
- m. basic service rights;
- n. the same protection rights;

- o. free right of stigma;
- p. the right to liberty; and
- q. the right to be tried on the basis of the principle of restorative justice.

The community is obliged and responsible for the protection of women and children through community participation activities in the protection of women and children. Forms of community participation include:

- a. prevent the occurrence of violence against women and children;
- b. provide information and/or report violence against women and children to law enforcement or authorities; and
- c. participate in the handling of victims of violence.

Local Government implements the activities of protecting women and children from violence, including: providing services consisting of: complaints, consultation and counseling services; mentoring services; health services; legal aid services; and social repatriation and reintegration services.

Social rehabilitation is a service provided by a companion to restore the traumatic condition of the victim. Social rehabilitation is done by:

- a. provide guidance and counseling to victims and victims' parents;
- b. psychological recovery of victims;
- c. victim assistance and victim's parents in the family and community environment; and
- d. providing a safe home for victims of violence that require sustainable treatment.

Special social rehabilitation for women victims of domestic violence and trafficking in persons is conducted by:

- a. guidance and counseling;
- b. psychological recovery of victims; and c. victim assistance in the family and community environment.

Social rehabilitation is implemented by the Regional Device of the Regency which has the main duty and function in the field:

- a. social;
- b. pildayaan women and child protection;
- c. health; and
- d. mentally and spiritually.

In addition to being implemented by the District Registry, social rehabilitation can also be carried out by the community or social service agencies.

To assist the protection of women and children, the Regional Government may establish: a. P2TP2A at the regional level; b. Women and Children Protection Task Force at the Sub-District Level; c. Task Force on Protection of Women and Children at Village/Kelurahan Level; and D. Institutions or other organizations in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

P2TP2A, is a community-based women and child protection service platform that serves as an integrated service center in providing protection to women and children from violence. The composition of P2TP2A membership consists of:

- a. elements of Regional Government;
- b. academics;
- c. lawyer;
- d. psychologist;
- e. psychiatrist;
- f. religious leaders; and
- g. elements of society.

The main tasks of P2TP2A are: a. provide protection to women and children; and b. improve the quality of life of women and children. Further provisions regarding the establishment of P2TP2A are stipulated by the Decree of the Regent.

Monitoring is conducted periodically and integrated every 6 months and Supervision of the implementation of the protection of women and children is carried out by P2TP2A to the Bupati; Task Force for the Protection of women and children at sub-district level to sub-district head; Village-level women's and child protection Task Force to the Village Head. Village Head; Delivered in writing covering administration, finance, services and conferences, within 3 months.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Providing legal protection to child victims of sexual exploitation in various areas in West Java (Bandung, Indramayu, Sukabumi, Cimahi and Garut), has followed the prevailing national regulation of Law No. 35 Year 2016 on the amendment of Law No. 23 Year 2002 on Child Protection, through local regulations on Child Protection. Some areas, such as Indramayu and Sukabumi, are two cities where many female migrant workers are dispatched, thereby having a regulatory and protective mode united with trafficking. While the city of Cimahi, Garut and Bandung, membeirkan protection to children victims of sexual exploitation by promoting the Office of Women Empowerment, child protection and family planning (DP3AKB) West Java Province and P2TP2A. This protection effort shows that there is a close correlation between the victim to the criminal case, as stated in theory, that in the implementing regulation has been included the rules on restoration/recovery to victims of crime. By way of promoting the role of DP3AKB and P2TP2A. However, the right to satisfaction and non-repetition guarantee, has not been seen in the local regulations. Suggestions in this

study are the fulfillment of rights of child victims of sexual exploitation is expected to be done, Given the special state of the child, and the influence on the mental and future of the child. Harkat and the dignity of the child must be considered for future generations.

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