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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL PROTECTION POLICIES FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

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### **Abstract**

**Background.** Children, as creations of God and social beings, possess the right to life and autonomy from conception to birth, and are entitled to protection from parents, family, society, nation, and state.

**Aims.** This study seeks to examine the execution of legal protection policies for victims of sexual abuse against women and children in Cirebon Regency.

**Methods.** The employed research method is empirical legal research, integrating legislative, intellectual, and sociological approaches. Data were acquired via document analysis and field interviews.

**Result.** The study's findings indicate that, despite substantial efforts to offer legal protection, encompassing legal, psychological, and medical support, along with the establishment of safe houses, numerous challenges persist. These impediments encompass inadequate facilities, societal stigma, insufficient inter-institutional coordination, and protracted legal procedures. The Sexual Violence Crime Law (TPKS Law), enacted in 2022, signifies a substantial advancement in the provision of enhanced protection. Nonetheless, its execution at the regional level continues to encounter obstacles, particularly regarding resources and public awareness.

**Conclusion.** This study concludes that there is a need to improve inter-institutional coordination, public education, and strengthen infrastructure to create a safer environment for women and children.

**Implementation.** The implementation of the law still faces several challenges, particularly at the regional level.

**Keywords:** children, women, legal protection, sexual violence, Cirebon regency.

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## INTRODUCTION

Children are a divine mandate and gift from God Almighty, possessing inherent dignity as full human beings. Children represent the foundation, potential, and future embodiment of the nation's principles. To enable children to assume these obligations in the future, they must be afforded the most comprehensive opportunities for optimal growth and development, encompassing physical, mental, and social dimensions, as well as cultivating a virtuous character. Children, as divine creations and social beings, possess the right to life and autonomy from conception to birth, and are entitled to protection from parents, family, society, nation, and state. Every child is entitled to care, safety, education, attention, love, and affection as outlined in Article 28B Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Every child possesses the inherent right to survival, growth, and development, and is entitled to safeguarding against violence and prejudice.

Women in Indonesia remain susceptible to violence. Violence against women is a complex issue that is challenging to eradicate entirely. Despite numerous initiatives, including the establishment of diverse laws and regulations by both national and municipal governments, violence against women persists and is even on the rise. The periodic escalation of violence against women is unavoidable, driven by diverse changes and technological advancements.

The recent prevalence of sexual violence is more concerning. Sexual violence transcends educational boundaries, manifesting throughout primary, secondary, and higher

education levels, as well as among society at large. These limits do not differentiate among age groups, encompassing children, adolescents, young adults, and adults.

In Cirebon Regency, incidents of sexual violence against children have been notably elevated in recent years. According to data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) in Cirebon Regency, there will be 59 victims of sexual abuse against women and children in 2023. In 2024, there will be 55 casualties distributed throughout Cirebon Regency. Despite a decline during this period, sexual violence in Cirebon Regency remains a significant concern.

The establishment of legal protection measures for victims of violence against women and children in Cirebon Regency is a critical and pressing matter that requires attention. Given the escalating incidence of violence, both domestically and in public spheres, systematic measures are essential to ensure legal protection. Prior studies indicate that Women and Children Service Units (PPAs) in locations like Bekasi and Bandung are vital in addressing situations of violence against women and children, while also offering essential legal assistance to victims. Comprehensive legal protection strategies must engage all societal strata, encompassing governmental bodies, non-governmental groups, and the general populace. A study in Sidoarjo Regency indicates that stakeholder engagement is essential for the efficient execution of protection strategies.<sup>1</sup>

This is also reflected in other studies, which highlight the significant role of the community in addressing violent crimes.<sup>2</sup> This indicates that ongoing notification and education on the legal protection of women and children are necessary to enhance public awareness of their rights.<sup>3</sup> In addition, the preventive aspect of legal protection is also very crucial. Research by Suryamizon highlights the importance of a human rights legal approach in maintaining and preventing violence.<sup>4</sup> Maintaining transparency and fairness in law enforcement is a crucial step in building public trust in legal institutions and the government.

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<sup>1</sup> Monicha Puspitasari and Isnaini Rodiyah, "Stakeholder Involvement in the Implementation of Policies for the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence in Sidoarjo Regency," *Collaboration: Journal of Public Administration* 8, no. 2 (August 31, 2022): 169–79, <https://doi.org/10.26618/kjap.v8i2.8252>.

<sup>2</sup> Suheflihusnaini Ashady et al., "Community Participation in Efforts to Overcome Sexual Violence Against Women and Children in Karang Bongkot Village, West Lombok," *Journal of Notary Treatise* 4, no. 1 (June 27, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.29303/risalahkenotariatan.v4i1.114>.

<sup>3</sup> Jumra Jumra and Rika Damayanti, "Prevention of Violence Against Women in Salamekko District, Bone Regency," *Journal of Comprehensive Science (JCS)* 1, no. 5 (December 20, 2022): 1398–1402, <https://doi.org/10.59188/jcs.v1i5.243>.

<sup>4</sup> Anggun Lestari Suryamizon, "Preventive Legal Protection of Violence against Women and Children in the Perspective of Human Rights Law," *Marwah: Journal of Women, Religion and Gender* 16, no. 2 (December 24, 2017): 112, <https://doi.org/10.24014/marwah.v16i2.4135>.

Research on child rights protection also illustrates the need for strong safeguards to help child victims.<sup>5</sup> This protection policy should also consider the use of technology as a means to create quick access for victims to report violence, as proposed in the development of reporting applications to make it easier to handle cases of violence. If a further examination reveals that sexual assault against women and children is prevalent in the surrounding area. Even the home and parents, typically seen as the safest environments for children, often represent the contrary. This indicates that sexual violence against women and children is unacceptable and can be perpetrated by anyone within a social circle. The issue of women and children who are victims of sexual abuse engenders numerous societal problems, both broadly and specifically for the victims themselves. Regarding care and treatment for children who are victims of crime, official action is frequently necessitated as a means of protection and legal accountability. This study aims to investigate the actual implementation of legislative protection laws for victims of sexual abuse against women and children in Cirebon Regency.

## METHODS

The research undertaken is empirical legal research utilizing the legislative, intellectual, and sociological techniques. The data sources comprise literature and field data. The data categories are primary data and secondary data. The data collection method involves document analysis and field research through interviews. Quantitative analysis utilizing descriptive statistics.

## RESULTS

**Legal Safeguarding of Minors According to Law Number 35 of 2014, which amends Law Number 23 of 2002 regarding Child Protection and Law Number 12 of 2022 pertaining to Sexual Violence Crimes. The execution of the legal framework addressing sexual violence against women in Indonesia necessitates focused attention and a comprehensive strategy.**

The provisions of the Sexual Violence Crime Law (TPKS Law) encompass prevention, management, protection, and rehabilitation for victims of sexual violence,

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<sup>5</sup> Tegar Sukma Wahyudi and Toto Kushartono, "Legal Protection of the Rights of Children Who Are Victims of Domestic Violence Treatment Linked to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection," *Journal of Legal Dialectics* 2, no. 1 (June 1, 2020): 57–82, <https://doi.org/10.36859/jdh.v2i1.510>.

reflecting the state's duty to enhance legal safeguards for women and children. The TPKS Law is anticipated to serve as a robust legislative framework to mitigate the incidence of sexual violence, which has escalated into a significant societal concern. A primary problem in executing this strategy is the sexism frequently encountered by victims, both from law enforcement personnel and the general populace. This may result in an extended and intricate legal procedure, which ultimately intensifies the anguish endured by the victim. In this setting, collaboration is crucial among law enforcement officers and various stakeholders, including communities, community organizations, and educational institutions, to create a secure environment for women and children.

Increasing legal awareness in the community is also the key to preventing sexual violence. Education about women's rights and the legal consequences of sexual violence is needed so that the community can identify and report cases of sexual violence<sup>6</sup>. Legal counseling activities, such as those carried out in various educational institutions and communities, are expected to increase knowledge and awareness of this issue among the community, as well as encourage preventive actions based on gender justice.<sup>7</sup>

In executing this legislative strategy, it is crucial to establish suitable and effective protective services for victims, encompassing mental health assistance and recovery from trauma. Furthermore, the law enforcement process must be transparent and accountable, ensuring that perpetrators of sexual assault receive appropriate sanctions and that victims feel supported and safeguarded. The implementation of protective policies must be executed effectively to ensure they transcend mere formalities and are evident in everyday life.

Through a systemic and collaborative approach, as well as support from various elements of society, the implementation of legal policies on sexual violence against women can become more effective and sustainable, which will ultimately contribute to reducing violence rates and improving women's welfare in Indonesia<sup>8</sup>.

The implementation of legal protection policies for child victims of sexual violence in Indonesia refers to various regulations and institutions that are authorized to deal with this

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<sup>6</sup> Judy Marria Saimima, Elvira Liminanto, and Zacilasi Wasia, "Legal Education on Sexual Violence against Women and Children in Lateri Village, Ambon City," *Journal of Legal Dedication* 2, no. 1 (April 30, 2022): 75–84, <https://doi.org/10.22219/jdh.v2i1.19544>.

<sup>7</sup> Agus Susanto et al., "Building Anti-Sexual Violence Awareness for New Students in the Campus Environment," *Journal of Social Empowerment* 8, no. 2 (October 9, 2023): 85–91, <https://doi.org/10.21137/jse.2023.8.2.3>.

<sup>8</sup> Henik Tri Rahayu and Benni Setiawan, "Analysis of Robert N. Entman's Framing of Sexual Violence Cases in Detikcom Online Media in 2022," *Literature: Journal of Communication Studies* 7, no. 1 (March 28, 2024), <https://doi.org/10.21831/lektur.v7i1.21036>.

problem. One of the important steps taken is the ratification of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, which provides a legal framework for the protection of the rights of children affected by sexual crimes. Acts of sexual violence against children are not only a violation of human rights, but also leave a profound impact both physically and psychologically on the victim.<sup>9</sup>

Organizations like the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) and the Witness and Victim Protection Institute (LPSK) are crucial in offering legal safeguards to child victims. KPAI oversees and supports the victim's child, while LPSK guarantees the protection of witnesses and victims during judicial proceedings. These two agencies coordinate in ensuring that children receive maximum protection from the trauma caused by sexual violence.<sup>10</sup>

In practice, this legal protection encompasses several strategic steps, including investigations conducted by female police officers, psychological support, and compensation for victims. The restitution process is a crucial aspect of legal protection, aiming to compensate victims for the losses they have suffered. Although there have been various efforts in the field, challenges remain, such as the difficulty of victims in providing information due to trauma, as well as administrative problems and the perpetrator to pay restitution.<sup>11</sup>

There is also a victim prevention and assistance program implemented by the Cirebon Regency Family Planning Population Control Office, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, which aims to reduce the rate of sexual violence through socialization to the community and young age groups<sup>12</sup>. These initiatives are expected to build awareness of the importance of child protection, as well as encourage the public to be more proactive in reporting and handling cases of sexual violence against children.

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<sup>9</sup> Monaria Hasna Salsabila, "Reform of Justice-Oriented Restitution Arrangements in the Case of Sexual Violence Against Children in Indonesia," *Recidive : Journal of Criminal Law and Crime Management* 13, no. 1 (April 10, 2024): 97, <https://doi.org/10.20961/recidive.v13i1.83423>.

<sup>10</sup> Ahmadin Ahmadin et al., "Legal Protection of Sexual Violence Against Children by the Witness and Victim Protection Institute (LPSK)," *Indonesian Law Journal* 3, no. 2 (April 17, 2024): 49–57, <https://doi.org/10.58344/jhi.v3i2.708>.

<sup>11</sup> Madalaine Madalaine, Mohammad Ekaputra, and Marlina Marlina, "Legal Protection of Children Victims of Sexual Abuse in the Medan Police Area," *Locus Journal of Academic Literature Review* 3, no. 3 (March 3, 2024): 237–50, <https://doi.org/10.56128/ljoalr.v3i3.291>.

<sup>12</sup> Beatus Tambaip and Alexander Phuk Tjilen, "The Positive Impact of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency Policies in Handling Cases of Sexual Violence Against Children," *Musamus Journal of Public Administration* 5, no. 2 (April 30, 2023): 410–20, <https://doi.org/10.35724/mjpa.v6i1.5144>.

In addition, challenges in implementing legal protection also arise from cultural issues and the stigma attached to victims. Efforts to change public perceptions of sexual violence are essential so that victims can feel safe and supported in reporting their experiences.<sup>13</sup> The community needs to be involved in the process of preventing and handling sexual violence in order to create a safer environment for children.

Overall, the legal protection policy for child victims of sexual violence in Indonesia aims to create a compelling and comprehensive system for providing support and protection. However, to achieve this goal, collaboration between legal institutions, society, and educational institutions is urgently needed.

### **Implementation of Protection for Women and Children Who Are Victims of Sexual Violence in Cirebon Regency.**

Women and children are frequently regarded as vulnerable populations in the context of violence, particularly sexual violence, owing to several elements intrinsic to their social, cultural, economic, and psychological circumstances. This demographic is particularly susceptible to violence as a result of gender inequity, a precarious social status, and reliance on others, both monetarily and physically. To have a more transparent comprehension of the reasons why women and children constitute a vulnerable demographic.

Violence against women and children in Indonesia constitutes a significant issue necessitating more extensive interventions. Collaboration among governments, law enforcement agencies, communities, and non-governmental groups is essential to resolve this issue. Moreover, it is crucial to enhance legal safeguards, inform the public regarding the rights of women and children, and guarantee that victims receive sufficient assistance to recuperate and attain justice.

The safeguarding of children who are victims of sexual violence aims to ensure their protection and instill a sense of security, facilitated by families, advocates, social institutions, law enforcement, the prosecutor's office, the judiciary, or other entities. The investigator offers protection as a venue for lodging grievances and accessing public services. In Cirebon

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<sup>13</sup> Nurmoffa Anbiya Zaliana and Junifer Dame Panjaitan, "Legal Protection of Minors Victims of Sexual Harassment," *COMSERPA: Journal of Research and Community Service* 3, no. 08 (December 25, 2023): 3029–36, <https://doi.org/10.59141/comserva.v3i08.1102>.

Regency, numerous children remain victims of sexual assault. According to the findings derived from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) as follows:

	Case	Gender	Number of Victims	
			Child	Adult
<b>Year 2023</b>	99	Man	19	1
		Woman	69	21
		Total	88	22
		Total Casualties	110	
<b>Year 2024</b>	87	Man	27	1
		Woman	38	33
		Total	65	34
		Total Casualties	99	

Source: Cirebon Regency Women and Children Protection Online Information System (SIMFONI PPA), 2024

According to the aforementioned data table, the total number of women and children who are victims of sexual violence in 2023 will amount to 110 (One Hundred and Ten) victims. In 2024, the data will indicate that the total number of women and children who are victims of sexual violence will be 99.

In the application of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Article 59 it is states that:

*The government and other state agencies are obliged and responsible to provide special protection to children in emergencies, children facing the law, children from minority and isolated groups, economically and/or sexually exploited children, children who are victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropics, and other addictive substances (drugs), children who are victims of kidnapping, sale and trafficking, children who are victims of physical and/or mental violence, children with disabilities, and children who are victims of mistreatment and neglect.*

Then, in Article 64, it is determined that:

1. Special protection for children who are in conflict with the law, as referred to in Article 59, encompasses both children in conflict with the law and those who are victims of criminal acts, which is an obligation and responsibility shared by the government and society.
2. Special protection for children who conflict with the law, as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented through:
  - a. Humane treatment of children is under the dignity and rights of children.
  - b. The provision of special assistance officers for children from an early age.
  - c. Provision of special facilities and infrastructure.
  - d. The imposition of appropriate sanctions is in the best interest of the child.
  - e. Continuous monitoring and recording of the development of children who are in conflict with the law.
  - f. Providing guarantees to maintain relationships with parents or family.
  - g. Protection from identity reporting through the mass media and to avoid labeling.
3. Special protection for children who are victims of criminal acts as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through:
  - a. Rehabilitation efforts, both within and outside the institution.
  - b. Efforts to protect from identity reporting through the mass media and to avoid labeling.
  - c. Providing safety guarantees for victim witnesses and expert witnesses, both physical, mental, and social.
  - d. Providing accessibility to get information about the development of the case.

Based on the results of interviews conducted by PPL UGJ students on February 26, 2025, at the Cirebon Regency Family Planning and Child Protection Population Control Office, it was stated that the office has played a vital role in protecting victims of sexual violence by offering comprehensive services. The primary task of P2TP2A Cirebon Regency is to provide legal, psychological, and medical assistance to victims, ensuring they receive protection under their rights. The agency also collaborates with the police, social institutions, and non-governmental organizations in effective coordination in handling cases of sexual violence. In addition, DPPKBP3A is also responsible for providing safe shelters for victims so that victims can recover and return to living everyday lives.

In addition to providing direct protection to victims, DPPKBP3A Cirebon Regency also plays a role in educating and socializing the community about the prevention of sexual violence. They organized various counseling programs aimed at raising public awareness about the rights of women and children, as well as the importance of maintaining their safety and welfare. DPPKBP3A Cirebon Regency also encourages the creation of regional policies and regulations that better support the protection of victims of sexual violence, as well as ensure fair and effective law enforcement for the perpetrators of these crimes. Through these various actions, DPPKBP3A Cirebon Regency seeks to create a safer and violence-free environment for women and children.

The empowerment and protection of women and children are important issues recognized in Indonesia's legal framework. In this context, several regulations specifically regulate this, namely, Regional Regulation (PERDA) No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Protection of Women's and Children's Empowerment, PERDA No. 4 of 2023 concerning Women's Empowerment and Protection, and PERDA No. 4 of 2025 concerning the Implementation of Child-Friendly Districts (KLA).

- **Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2018:** Regarding the Safeguarding and Empowerment of Women and Children. This Regional Regulation was established to enhance the safeguarding of women and children in Cirebon Regency. This regulation governs the rights of women and children to protection from diverse forms of abuse and discrimination. It guarantees empowerment initiatives, enabling active participation in development. This regional ordinance designates Cirebon Regency as a Child-Friendly Regency (KLA), implementing several policies and activities that foster healthy child growth and development. The local government and community are crucial in implementing this regional regulation, which encompasses providing services to victims of violence, strengthening institutions, and collaborating with other stakeholders. This law aims to enhance the protection of women and children, fostering gender equality and social welfare in Cirebon Regency.
- **Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2023:** Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2023 concerning Women's Empowerment and Protection is a progressive step in ensuring women's rights in various aspects of life. This Regional Regulation aims to increase women's participation in development, protect them from multiple forms of violence, and open more expansive access to education and the economy. Through this policy, local governments are committed to providing skills training programs,

legal assistance for victims of violence, and other support facilities to create a safer and more inclusive environment for women. However, the effectiveness of the implementation of this regional regulation is highly dependent on budget support, the readiness of human resources, and the active participation of the community in removing the stigma and patriarchal culture that is still entrenched. Therefore, synergy between the government, non-governmental organizations, and local communities is urgently needed so that this regulation not only becomes a policy on paper but also brings fundamental changes in the lives of women in Cirebon Regency.

- **Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2025:** Cirebon Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 4 of 2025 regulates the Implementation of Child-Friendly Districts (KLA). This Regional Regulation was stipulated and promulgated on January 20, 2025. This Regional Regulation covers the principles and strategies of KLA, the fulfillment of child-friendly district indicators, the stages of implementing KLA, KLA institutions, responsibilities, community participation, awards, control, coaching, supervision, and financing. The primary objective of this Regional Regulation is to create an environment that fosters the fulfillment of children's rights in Cirebon Regency, enabling them to grow and develop optimally in a safe, healthy, and child-friendly environment.

With these regulations, it is hoped that synergy can be realized between the government and the community in creating a safe and supportive environment for women and children in Indonesia.

According to the findings from interviews conducted by PPL UGJ students on February 28, 2025, at the Family Planning Population Control Office, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection of Cirebon Regency, it is indicated that the office plays a crucial role in safeguarding victims of sexual violence, particularly women and children, through diverse policies and programs. Its principal functions include delivering legal, psychological, and medical support to victims, as well as providing accommodations such as safe houses for individuals in need of temporary safety. DPPKBP3A Cirebon Regency conducts counseling and public education to enhance knowledge on the prevention of sexual violence and the significance of reporting such instances. Although there are already technology-based reporting programs and inter-agency cooperation for handling cases, the main challenge faced is the limited resources, facilities, and slow legal process, which often

hampers victims in obtaining justice. In addition, social stigma that is still thick in some areas is also an obstacle for victims to report or get protection. Therefore, the DPPKBP3A of Cirebon Regency needs to strengthen coordination between institutions, improve protection facilities, and ensure more effective law enforcement to provide optimal protection for victims of sexual violence.

### **Challenges in the Execution of Legal Safeguards for Women and Children Victimized by Sexual Violence in Cirebon Regency**

The implementation of legal protection for women and children who are victims of sexual violence in Cirebon Regency faces various obstacles, both structural, social, and operational. Some of the main barriers that hinder the effectiveness of this protection include:

- 1. Lack of Adequate Infrastructure and Facilities:** One of the primary obstacles is the limited facilities available to protect victims, such as safe houses. In Cirebon Regency, these facilities are still limited and unevenly distributed, so victims often struggle to find safe and comfortable shelters. In addition, medical personnel and psychologists trained to handle the trauma of victims of sexual violence are also very limited.
- 2. Social Stigma and Fear of Reporting:** In many areas, including Cirebon, there is still a strong social stigma against victims of sexual violence, especially women and children. This often makes victims feel embarrassed or afraid to report, given the possibility of opposing views from the community or even family. Fear of retaliation from perpetrators or fear of lengthy legal proceedings also makes many victims reluctant to disclose the violence they experienced.
- 3. Lack of Inter-Agency Coordination:** Despite policies promoting cooperation between agencies, coordination at the implementation level between the Women and Child Protection Service, the police, judicial institutions, and social organizations is still often hindered. This lack of coordination can render the case handling process ineffective, impacting the speed of case resolution and victim recovery. In addition, the lack of training or awareness about the rights of victims of sexual violence among law enforcement officials is also a problem that slows down the handling of cases.
- 4. Slow and Complicated Legal Process:** Lengthy and often complex legal processes pose a significant obstacle to providing justice for victims. Victims often feel traumatized even more deeply during the lengthy legal process. Legal indecisiveness

and obstacles in gathering strong evidence often make cases of sexual violence difficult to prove, and perpetrators do not receive appropriate punishment.

**5. Limited Budget and Resources:** The Women and Child Protection Office faces limited budget and human resources, which also pose obstacles to providing optimal services. Without an adequate budget, DPPKBP3A struggles to hold broader counseling programs, expand mentoring networks, or provide safe houses. This limits the reach of protection programs to communities, especially in more remote areas.

To overcome these obstacles, it is necessary to improve facilities, education, and training for relevant officials, as well as strengthen coordination between institutions so that the process of handling sexual violence can run more effectively and efficiently. In addition, public awareness of the importance of protecting victims' rights and removing social stigma against victims is also vital in creating a safe environment for women and children.

## CONCLUSION

The research findings indicate that despite considerable efforts to protect women and children victims of sexual abuse in Cirebon Regency, obstacles persist that require resolution. The Family Planning Population Control Office for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DPPKBP3A) of Cirebon Regency has implemented several essential protection policies and initiatives that provide legal, psychological, medical, and shelter assistance to victims. Nonetheless, certain impediments undermine the efficacy of protection, including inadequate facilities, societal stigma towards victims, insufficient inter-agency collaboration, and protracted and complex legal procedures.

The Law on Protection Against Sexual assault (UU TPKS), enacted in 2022, is a significant advancement in the provision of comprehensive legal safeguards for victims of sexual assault, particularly women and children. This legislation offers a more straightforward definition of different types of sexual violence and delineates the rights of victims to pursue protection and rehabilitation. Nonetheless, the execution of the law continues to encounter numerous obstacles, especially at the regional tier.

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