

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Preventive and Protective Education for Persons with Disabilities Experiencing Sexual Violence

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Abstract

This study explores the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in providing preventive and protective education for persons with disabilities who have experienced sexual violence, viewed through a social work perspective. The research conducts a qualitative literature review which analyzes academic articles and institutional reports along with relevant publications that cover disability and sexual violence and social protection matters. The findings show that sexual violence against persons with disabilities cannot be seen solely as an individual issue, but rather as a consequence of structural inequality, social stigma, limited access to services, and weak institutional responses. In this context, NGOs play an important educational role by promoting public awareness, legal advocacy, psychosocial support, preventive education, and collaboration with other institutions. From a social work perspective, non-governmental organizations function as both service providers and advocates for developing more inclusive protection systems that respond to human needs. Strengthening collaboration and institutional capacity is therefore essential to ensure sustainable and rights-based protection for persons with disabilities.

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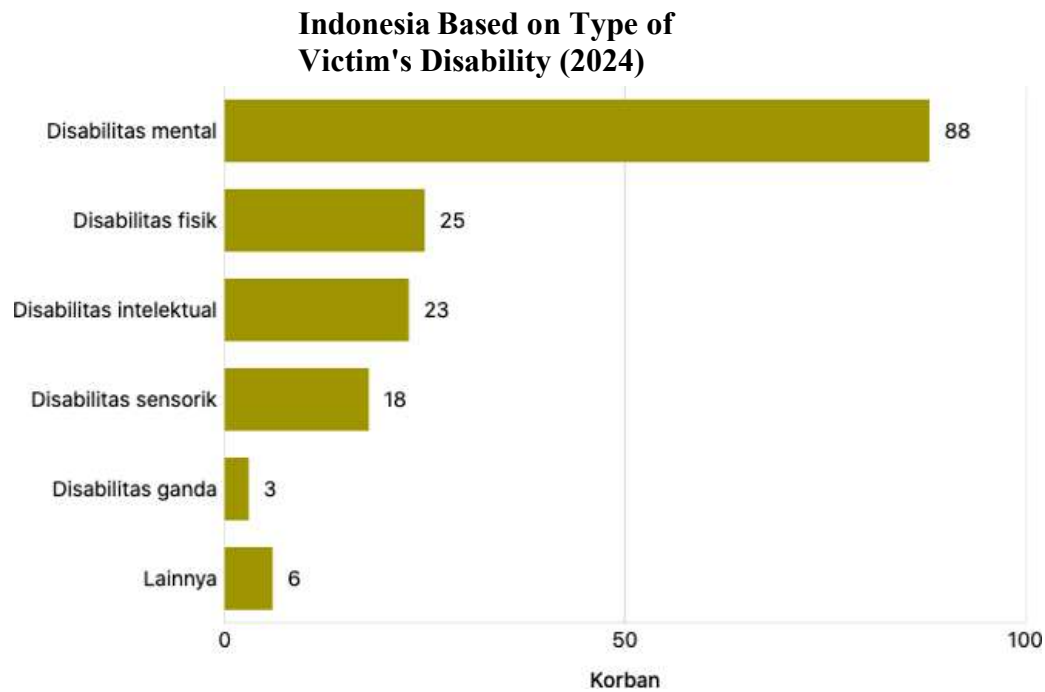
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1. INTRODUCTION

People with disabilities face ongoing social discrimination because society maintains power imbalances and persistent discriminatory practices that dictate how they should be treated. Women with disabilities experience dual threats because they need to navigate both physical barriers and societal obstacles which exist in their environment. The violent acts encompass all forms of abusive conduct which range from verbal assaults to psychological abuses and threats and economic exploitation and sexual assault, which create severe damage to both physical health and mental well-being, and social well-being of victims (National Commission on Violence Against Women, 2023).

The 2023 Annual Report (CATAHU) of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) noted that throughout 2022, there were 79 cases of violence against women with disabilities, the commission received direct reports about only seven cases. A gap of varying magnitude between these data sets is the evidence that structural challenges hinder the right of victims to accessibility to justice. The office records show that people report violent incidents at lower rates yet the actual existence of violence continues to exist because protection systems still need development, responsive, and not fully adapted to the needs of people with disabilities.

Gender-Based Violence against Women in



Source: Databoks 2025

According to the 2024 annual report of the National Commission on Violence Against Women, 163 women with disabilities were recorded as victims of gender-based violence. The data shows 54 direct complaints which the National Commission on Violence Against Women received together with 109 cases that community organizations collected. The main disability type shows that most victims (88) were mentally disabled, followed by physical disabilities (25), intellectual disabilities (23), sensory disabilities (18), multiple disabilities (3), and other disabilities (6). The number of victims with mental disabilities remained relatively similar to the previous year.

These findings indicate that women with disabilities face multiple vulnerabilities due to the intersection of gender and disability factors. The social stigmatization which treats them as fragile and defenseless people leads to higher chances of violent attacks especially sexual violence. The data results show that there needs to be an improved protective system which can handle multiple types of vulnerabilities that women with disabilities face. People need support services because they require help in those specific situations, serving not only as a response to cases but also as a means of recovery and empowerment for victims. The sexual violence which occurs against people who have disabilities needs to be recognized as an urgent social problem which requires immediate attention, the situation needs long-term solutions which require active participation from all stakeholders.

In addition to structural barriers in accessing justice and support services, sexual violence against persons with disabilities is also closely related to limited access to preventive education, rights awareness, and accessible protection information. Many victims face communication barriers, insufficient understanding of legal procedures, and a lack of inclusive sexual education, which increase their vulnerability to abuse and reduce their ability to seek help. In this context, the role of NGOs becomes important not only as providers of social services, but also as educational actors that promote public awareness, strengthen understanding of rights and protection, and support families and caregivers in creating safer environments for persons with disabilities.

They create safe spaces, they provide support services, and they connect victims with both legal systems and social service organizations (Mahmudah & Widiyarta, 2023). The growing importance of non-governmental organizations has become evident through their work which helps women with disabilities who have experienced sexual violence to learn about their legal rights, the fight for justice will help people restore their social functioning. The research studies which examine sexual violence victims have been conducted in multiple studies but most of those studies examined all victims instead of studying the particular experiences of disabled individuals.

According to Wahyuni (2021), many victims choose not to report their experiences because they face communication difficulties and they lack knowledge about legal procedures and they depend on their family members for support, and limited reporting mechanisms and accessible services. In this situation, it was confirmed that the protection system in place is not completely adaptive to the different needs of disabled people.

From a social work perspective, social service institutions are understood as part of a formal system with an organizational structure and sustainability in carrying out service functions. Social service institutions operate beyond their responsibilities for delivering material support. Moreover, the nurturing of steering actions was practiced as a learning experience for individuals to help them to handle social challenges (Ahmad et al., 2024). Social attention views victims as recipients, but the empowerment model presents them as active agents who can develop themselves. Social work requires direct intervention and institutional collaboration which includes Non-Governmental Organizations working together through their referral system (Hardina et al., 2007).

The research addresses a significant research gap by investigating how Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) support women with disabilities who have experienced sexual violence. The research will create academic knowledge which improves social work methods that safeguard disabled people while solving their problems and protecting their rights through fair and inclusive strategies. Therefore, this article aims to analyze the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in providing preventive and protection education for persons with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence using a social work perspective.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research investigates how Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) support women with disabilities who experience sexual assault through its qualitative study and literature review method. The researchers chose a literature review method to collect complete data about non-governmental organizations which they examined through their social service activities according to social work principles.

The research team conducted an online literature search to collect their data sources which included scientific journal articles and institutional reports and media publications that discussed sexual violence and disability and social services. The literature search was

conducted using keywords such as *sexual violence, disabilities, and non-governmental organizations*. The literature used was selected based on its topic suitability, source credibility, the research demonstrates how disability rights protection requires necessary essential elements to fulfill its purposes.

The researchers conducted their analysis of gathered data through two distinct methodologies which included social work research methods and analytical techniques. Researchers examined the available literature to discover main themes which included the examination of women with disabilities and their vulnerable situation, barriers to access to services and justice, the function of NGOs as social service institutions, and the importance of inter-agency collaboration in the victim protection system.

The researchers conducted a critical assessment of the findings to determine how non-governmental organizations can assist in protecting and the process of restoring rights to women who face sexual violence and have disabilities will proceed through this effort. Social work studies will benefit from research because it will show how social service institutions work to create inclusive environments for their operations, responsive, and equitable support system for people with disabilities

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which provide social services to disabled sexual violence victims requires researchers to first establish clear definitions of both NGOs with such clarity, it starts to be possible to understand the activities carried out by NGOs not as merely institutional practices but also as part of an organized social service system.

In Indonesia, the term NGO has been explicitly defined in Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs (Inmendagri) No. 8/1990, which was distributed to Governors throughout Indonesia. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are organizations formed on the basis of citizen volunteerism and operate independently in specific areas of activity as a form of community participation. NGOs are oriented towards improving the welfare and quality of life of the community by emphasizing the principles of devotion and independence, rather than financial gain. The main character of NGOs lies in their self-reliance, citizen initiative, and commitment to social interests as part of community development (Ismawan, Bambang, 2003: 1).

The research conducted by Soetarso in 1993 shows that social services execute their functions through organized activities that help individuals and families and groups and entire communities to solve their social problems which arise from changes in social conditions. Social services are not only oriented towards fulfilling needs, The study research examines two aspects which include the service subject need for social adaptability and their complete range of community functioning abilities.

The actual implementation of social services requires multiple interconnected functions which work together to deliver services to the public. The operational framework which governs social services establishes a basis which enables NGOs to systematically tackle social problems which include sexual violence against people with disabilities. Soetarso (1977) in Sitepu (2008) classifies social services into five main functions. The prevention function aims to prevent the emergence of new social problems and to prevent the spread of existing problems on individuals, families, groups, and communities.

The rehabilitation function focuses on meeting the needs and restoring the community's living conditions, The function of development seeks to enhance community capacity through empowerment which enables communities to attain self-governing capacity. The protection function of the system delivers security to the users and peace of mind, the support function helps to strengthen social service delivery through its cross-sectoral

collaboration work.

3.1 Protection Function

A literature review shows that the protection function is a fundamental element in social services provided by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for disabled victims of sexual violence. The protection system functions as a social program which safeguards victims through its rights protection activities while it stops future violence and enables victims to continue their regular social activities during their healing period (Kurniawan, 2025).

The organization LBH Makassar recorded an incident of sexual violence that took place in South Sulawesi when a girl with an intellectual disability was assaulted, according to their 2022 report. The legal proceedings faced obstacles because officials refused to evaluate whether the victim could provide testimony about the incident. The NGO achieved their objective through extensive legal support services and psychological evaluations and their work with the victim's family which helped them achieve their objective of bringing the case to its final judicial outcome. The case shows that most challenges emerge from elements other than the victim's disability. The current legal system fails to deliver sufficient resources needed to assist people who require essential support because of their disabilities.

The study investigates the methods used by Child Protection Agencies (LPA) to handle sexual violence cases which involve children with Down Syndrome while proving that successful protection requires both legal help and social support services. Legal assistance functions to bring back equal authority between victims and offenders while it empowers victims to participate fully in legal proceedings. The advocacy work which achieved criminal convictions against offenders proves that NGOs successfully eliminate accessibility obstacles which people with disabilities need to overcome to obtain justice (LBH Makassar, 2022). The research findings show that social work needs permanent protection because victims depend on continuous assistance to participate in the judicial process.

The research shows that protection services for women with disabilities at SIGAB NGO provide the same level of effectiveness as existing studies show about disabled women protection services which depend on their service accessibility and advocacy process communication quality. The implementation of disability-sensitive communication methods establishes essential foundations for effective communication which aids in preventing violence from happening again through the police system and responding to victims who need assistance through policing services. The work of NGOs creates organizational links which enable them to connect victims' experiences with legal institutions because their activities ensure fair treatment of victims' statements during court cases.

The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) found in its 2025 report that victims face obstacles accessing integrated services because the service system remains difficult to the system grants access to people who can disrupt their security protection. People face challenges in understanding legal processes because the current reporting system has inconsistencies, and weak inter-agency coordination reflects structural barriers that increase victims' vulnerability. In such situations, the lack of adequate support has the potential to diminish victims' control over the case handling process. NGOs serve as essential links which help victims access official services which need to become more flexible and responsive to people with disabilities.

The social services protective role of NGOs exists in three ways which include stopping future violence and making services easier to reach and helping victims regain

their normal social activities. NGOs provide their protective services because they respond to sexual violence cases while they work to achieve social justice and protect the rights of disabled individuals. In social work practice, social workers use the processes of their profession to assist clients in reaching their personal growth goals, strengthening the protective function is a primary prerequisite for creating inclusive and victim-centered services.

3.2 Prevention Function

The literature review shows that prevention is an integral part of social services provided by the organization responds the organization works with non-governmental organizations to combat sexual violence against people who belong to vulnerable groups. The project works to reduce violence through its systematic approach which implements public awareness programs and changing social attitudes and development of both individual and community skills.

Makrifatin (2023) shows that the Jombang Women's Crisis Center (WCC) uses public education and policy advocacy and enhanced sexual violence understanding to implement their risk prevention strategies. The research shows that prevention efforts must work together with violence normalization and societal power imbalance dismantling work. Social work perspectives enable the understanding of human behavior through the lens of social norms and the environment, the prevention function works to create a safer society through its macro-level safety programs and violence prevention efforts.

The prevention work for people with disabilities faces its most difficult challenges because of their restricted ability to receive information and their absence of complete sexual education programs. People need better protection from threats which target their essential rights and their capacity to form healthy relationships, and reporting mechanisms places persons with disabilities in a more vulnerable position to sexual exploitation. Therefore, the role of NGOs in prevention is not only directed at individuals at risk of becoming victims, the research investigates how social systems create their impact through their effects on family members and community members and their relationship with caregivers.

The research demonstrates that training programs for parents and caregivers through NGO programs help them learn to identify violence signals which enables them to create better protective spaces for children who have experienced violence. The findings demonstrate that social services need to involve people who work directly with people who have disabilities to achieve effective prevention results. The people of the world now view prevention as a team effort which needs family and community changes for its success.

The preventive work of NGOs needs analysis because it functions as an intervention which targets structural risk factors that include unequal power relations the existing educational systems currently face challenges because they do not provide proper support for disabled students, curvature field. Preventive work carried out by NGOs provides essential information on gaining access to needed resources, building critical public awareness, and strengthening social systems to be more protective of vulnerable groups.

3.3 Rehabilitation Function

Rehabilitation serves as the essential process through which social services assist disabled sexual violence victims according to social work principles which guide their recovery from trauma and their return to social activities (Kusumawardhani & Sahrul, 2026). The program serves as a comprehensive treatment program which supports all

three human experience elements to assist victims in returning to their normal life activities. Research on the role of Child Protection Agencies LPA shows that children with disabilities who experience sexual violence receive psychosocial support which aids their trauma recovery process (Kurniawan & Siregar, 2025).

Through the support system, victims can learn about their violent experiences because the system provides them with psychosocial help which enables them to manage their traumatic experiences while they build back their feelings of security and self-assurance. From a social work perspective, rehabilitation serves to restore victims' previously impaired social functioning, the research demonstrates that social skills enable people to establish connections with others while participating in family and community activities (Kusumawardhani & Sahrul, 2026).

The research results show that individual counseling and the rehabilitation programs that use group therapy as their main treatment method succeed in helping victims recover from their situations. The therapy group provides victims with a protected space which allows them to share their personal experiences. These spaces should enable disabled individuals to demonstrate their skills through assessment methods which match their specific needs, The method of adaptive rehabilitation proves essential because people who suffer from traumatic experiences need to depend on other people while they face challenges accessing complete mental health services.

The field of social work considers rehabilitation work to be essential for stopping future violent incidents. Victims who do not achieve complete healing will face ongoing danger because they might encounter additional violent incidents or be pushed into social isolation (Simanjuntak & Adhari, 2025). Therefore, NGOs function as organizations which provide rehabilitative services to their communities, focusing not only on individual victims but also involving their families and social communities as part of the recovery support system.

3.4 Supportive and Developmental Functions

The literature review shows that non-governmental organizations provide sustainable social services through their three main functions which include protection and prevention and rehabilitation services. Supportive functions exist to build protective systems which will help protect people and restore their rights, while developmental functions exist to develop permanent capabilities which will benefit individuals and their families and organizations (Maddocks et al. 2025).

NGOs demonstrate their supportive function through their work to create partnerships with law enforcement authorities and health professionals and social service agencies. Research on the NGO SIGAB shows that the success of victim advocacy and assistance is largely determined by the quality of cross-agency coordination and communication (Raymond, 2022). In this context, The supportive function establishes connections between victims and the service system, which currently exists as a disconnected network that fails to provide complete access for disabled individuals.

The development function demonstrates its existence through capacity-building programs that train both victims and the people who live near them. Research indicates that training programs which target parents and caregivers will help them to enhance their skills for providing emotional support to children while establishing safe environments. Studies show that training programs for parents and caregivers enable them to enhance their skills for providing emotional support to children while establishing safe environments (Azizah, 2024). The development function establishes social resilience through its work toward making victims independent from short-term recovery methods.

The supportive and developmental functions help disabled sexual violence victims overcome their structural barriers by providing essential resources, low service accessibility, the organizations need better coordination between their different departments. The two functions which NGOs implement enable them to respond to violence damage while building an inclusive sustainable social service system. Social work practice requires professional social workers to develop their professional identity through their work experience and their educational background, the supportive and developmental functions together with social services work together to support ongoing protection and rehabilitation efforts which help victims achieve permanent social integration.

3.5 Synthesis and Critical Analysis

Comparatively, various studies have shown that NGOs play a significant role in supporting victims of sexual violence. The success of interventions depends on two primary factors which are institutional capacity and the existing legal system support. Kurniawan (2025) and Wahyuni (2022) conducted research which shows that legal assistance functions as a corrective tool that helps solve problems of power imbalance. Research conducted by Raymond (2022) discovered that the major obstacles to progress through the study need to address two main areas which include both communication methods and service accessibility.

The two different research areas show that sexual violence against disabled people needs more than one approach to achieve proper understanding of the problem. The legal system needs to provide both legal protection and the combination of psychosocial support with this method helps victims who need complete recovery to proceed through their justice system. The research results demonstrate that NGO social service functions operate through a system of interrelated relationships. The four services protection and rehabilitation and prevention and development work together as an integrated system which provides mutual support to each service.

The research shows that NGOs use their protection and prevention and rehabilitation and development functions to create an interconnected service system which provides complete services to their clients. In this context, in line with the views of Ganshanga & Twinamasiko (2025), a rights-based approach is crucial, the system establishes protection rights and justice access rights and equal service rights for people with disabilities. The system needs to deliver social and legal services based on the needs of victims. The intersectional framework enables people to understand how women with disabilities experience increased vulnerability because of their dual identity as women and their disability status within a society that lacks inclusion. The process of strengthening NGO functions needs to happen because it helps both case management work and the development of more equitable and effective system modifications.

4. CONCLUSION

The study shows that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play an important role not only as providers of social services, but also as actors of preventive and protective education for persons with disabilities experiencing sexual violence. Through public awareness efforts, rights education, accessible protection information, and training for families and caregivers, NGOs contribute to strengthening the capacity of vulnerable individuals and communities to prevent violence and respond more effectively when it occurs. Within a broader social work and social protection framework, NGOs also continue to provide legal advocacy, psychosocial support, and institutional collaboration to ensure victims' recovery and access to justice. Therefore,

strengthening cross-sector collaboration and institutional capacity is essential to develop inclusive, sustainable, and rights-based systems of protection and education for persons with disabilities.

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