

## Legal Protection for Child Victims of Sexual Violence in Cirebon City

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**Keywords:**

legal protection; children; sexual violence; UPPA; Cirebon.

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**ABSTRACT**

Sexual violence against children is a crucial issue that has shown a steady increase over time and has significant impacts on the physical, psychological, and social well-being of victims. This study aims to examine the legal protection provided to child victims of sexual violence by the Women and Children's Service Unit (UPPA) of the Cirebon City Police, identify the obstacles that arise, and assess the effectiveness of its implementation. This study used an empirical juridical method with a sociological juridical approach, namely examining legal provisions and their application in practice through the collection of primary and secondary data. The results of the study indicate that legal protection for child victims of sexual violence is implemented through two main approaches: preventive and repressive. In the repressive approach, UPPA provides protection through an investigative process oriented towards the interests of the child, psychological assistance, protection of the victim's identity, and collaboration with various related parties to support the recovery process. The preventive approach is carried out through educational activities, outreach, and supervision involving families, communities, and the government to prevent acts of sexual violence. However, the implementation of this protection still faces various obstacles, including limited resources, low public awareness, and victims' psychological conditions, which can hinder the legal process. Therefore, more synergistic collaboration between law enforcement officials, the government, and the community is needed to ensure more effective and optimal legal protection for child victims of sexual violence, ensuring that children's rights are fully met.

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### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that upholds legal principles, including respect for human rights, especially in terms of protecting its citizens from threats and violence, especially children (Alifiyah & Anshori, 2023). In this context, Article 28B Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that every child has the right to be protected in living life, developing, and growing optimally, and has the right to freedom from all forms of violence and discrimination (Suriati, 2023). Although the 1945 Constitution affirms the importance of protecting children's rights from violence and discrimination, the reality is that the implementation of such protection is still not fully effective in protecting children from threats and violence. The issue of sexual violence still faces a number of challenges, including in terms of law enforcement and the provision of services for victims (Rockowitz et al., 2024).

Violence against children is a major problem that impacts the growth of children and society as a whole (Igrački, 2024; Organization, 2022b; Pereda, 2023). UNICEF reports that one in four children worldwide experiences physical, emotional, or sexual abuse (Organization, 2022a; White & Saran, 2022). The rate of child abuse in Indonesia continues to rise, with thousands of cases reported each year. This incident not only damages children's

physical and mental health, but also impacts their quality of life in the long run (Bhuller et al., 2024; Mehta et al., 2023; Özbay et al., 2024). Therefore, it is very important to legally protect children who are victims of violence to ensure their rights are fulfilled and they can grow up in a safe and supportive environment (Prastini, 2024). Indonesia has many laws that protect children, such as Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002.

Children as part of the younger generation are the successors to the ideals of the nation's struggle as well as human resource capital for national development (Addarunnafis & Rabbani, 2024; Budi et al., 2023; Clara & Syaifuddin, 2023). It is stated in Article 34 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution that the poor and abandoned children are cared for by the State.<sup>3</sup> The State develops a social security system for all people and empowers the weak and underprivileged in accordance with human dignity. The state is responsible for the provision of health care facilities and proper public service facilities.<sup>4</sup> With the guarantee in the 1945 Constitution, it can be interpreted that it is considered not to have the ability to stand on its own either spiritually, physically or socially.

It is stated in Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 23 of 2002 that what is meant by child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity and receive protection from violence and discrimination (Capah & Fikri, 2023).

Along with the development of the times, the protection of children is increasingly demanded to be implemented. The technological and cultural developments that occur today have given rise to several positive and negative effects in the lives of the Indonesian people. The positive effect or impact of technological and cultural developments is that the increasing sophistication of existing technology can make it easier to meet the needs of children's rights while the negative effect is the existence of promiscuity and the increasing number of sex crimes or violence that occur, especially those that befall children.

Based on data from the Cirebon City Population Control and Family Planning Office for Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DP3APPKB), the rate of violence against children in 2024 has increased compared to the previous year. In 2024, the number of violence against children will reach 48 cases. According to data from the Cirebon City DP3APPKB, of the 48 cases of violence against children in 2024, the highest case is sexual violence, which reached 28 cases. Then, there were 14 cases of physical violence, five cases of physical violence, and one case of neglect. Meanwhile, the number of violence against children in 2023 reached 36 cases. The details are 26 cases of sexual violence, seven cases of physical violence, two cases of neglect, and one case of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO). Cirebon City DP3APPKB Head Suwarso Budi said the increase in the number of cases of violence against children is actually a positive thing, because it shows that the community is starting to be aware of the dangers of violence against children. According to Budi, the case of violence against children is like an iceberg, although it looks small, but in reality, it happens a lot but is not reported. "If you look at the data, it's small, but it's like an iceberg, the more it is explored, the more it is explored, there is a positive that the data is increasing. This means that they have begun to dare to report, which means that socialization and our access network under it are running. It's just that it's not enough from there, something must be done," Budi told detikJabar recently. Sexual violence

dominates cases of violence against children in Cirebon. According to Budi, cases of sexual violence against children in Cirebon City are still high, because they are caused by several factors, such as association, and the lack of supervision from the closest people. In fact, it is not uncommon for children to be victims of sexual violence in public facilities (Clara & Syaifuddin, 2023)

Based on open data from West Java, it is shown that based on sexual violence groups, there are 91 children recorded in the data on victims of sexual violence in Cirebon City in 2021. In Cirebon Regency itself, data on sexual violence cases in 2020 with a total of 54 children, and in 2021 with a total of 63 children, and in 2022 with a total of 8 cases of children who experienced sexual violence (Igrački, 2024).

Based on information from the Cirebon City District Court, there are 10 cases of sexual violence against children that have been reported to the Cirebon City District Court in 2023, involving three perpetrators who are still children and seven perpetrators who are adults. Furthermore, in 2024, the number of sexual violence cases that enter the court will be reduced to 5 cases, with three child perpetrators and two adult perpetrators. Then, in 2025, sexual violence cases against children submitted to the Cirebon City District Court will again decrease to four cases, involving 27-year-old adult perpetrators. Below is a table showing the number of cases of sexual violence against children in the Cirebon City District Court.

Based on data from the Cirebon City District Court, the number of cases of sexual violence against children during the 2023-2025 period reached 19 cases, with details of 10 cases in 2023, 5 cases in 2024, and 4 cases in 2025. The majority of perpetrators are adults, although there are also perpetrators who are still children. The data shows that sexual violence against children is still a serious problem that requires effective legal protection for victims. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the form of legal protection provided by the Women and Children Service Unit (UPPA) of the Cirebon City Police to child victims of sexual violence, identify obstacles faced in its implementation, evaluate the effectiveness of legal protection in law enforcement practices, and formulate efforts to optimize the protection of child victims. This research is expected to provide theoretical benefits in the development of legal science, especially in the field of child protection and criminal law, and practically become an input for law enforcement officials, the government, related institutions, the community, and researchers in improving the quality of legal protection for child victims of sexual violence.

The urgency of this research is underscored by the increasing number of sexual violence cases against children in Cirebon City and the importance of ensuring that legal protection mechanisms function effectively to protect children's rights and support their recovery. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the form of legal protection provided by the Women and Children Service Unit (UPPA) of the Cirebon City Police to child victims of sexual violence, identify obstacles faced in its implementation, evaluate the effectiveness of legal protection in law enforcement practices, and formulate efforts to optimize the protection of child victims. This research is expected to provide theoretical benefits in the development of legal science, especially in the field of child protection and criminal law, and practically become an input for law enforcement officials, the government, related institutions, the community, and researchers in improving the quality of legal protection for child victims of sexual violence.

## **METHOD**

### **Types of Research**

This type of research was Empirical Juridical, Empirical research is legal research that focuses on a legal rule or regulations that are then related to the reality in the field. "This aims to find facts about the crime of sexual violence against children that occurred in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Police. Then it is continued by finding related problems and solving these problems with several solutions, as well as conducting an in-depth study and analysis of the obstacles faced by investigators in the investigation process of providing legal protection to child victims of sexual violence.

### **Types of Research Approaches**

The research used in studying this problem is the Sociological Juridical Approach, which is reviewing the problem being researched and relating it to the reality in its implementation. The author chose this approach related to the form of legal protection for children as victims of sexual violence at the investigation stage that is the focus of the researcher's research.

### **Research Data Sources**

The type and source of data in question concerns information that can enrich and add information about the problem that will be of concern to the researcher. Sources that are able to provide the information needed in this study are:

1. Primary Data is original data obtained by a researcher from the first hand, from the first source of origin that has not been processed and elaborated by others. Primary Data can be in the form of the opinion of the subject (person) individually or in groups, the results of observation of an object (physical), events or activities, and test results obtained or collected by the researcher directly from the data source. Primary data can be obtained from investigators from the Cirebon City Police Women's and Children's Service Unit who handles cases about Sexual Violence against Children directly.
2. Secondary Data is a library material that contains information about primary materials. Secondary materials are obtained from statistical data owned by the Cirebon City Resort Police, in addition to being obtained from case files that have been entered and handled, books, documents, expert opinions, articles, and laws and regulations that are used to clarify the legal concepts and theories contained in primary legal materials in depth regarding the legal protection of children as victims of sexual violence against children.

### **Legal Material Analysis**

The data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative descriptive technique, which is a research method that uses and produces descriptive data analysis, with what the respondents stated in writing or orally and also real behavior that will be researched and studied as a whole." A qualitative descriptive approach is used to describe in detail the results of observations on various problems that occur in the field. Through this method, an in-depth analysis was carried out on the obstacles faced and the efforts made by the investigators of the Women and Children Service Unit at the Cirebon City Resort Police in uncovering cases of sexual violence, as well as providing legal protection to children as victims. The results of these observations were then used as the basis for the discussion to solve the legal problems in this study, which then ended with a conclusion.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Legal Protection of Children as Victims of Sexual Violence by the Women and Children Service Unit of UPPA Cirebon City Police**

Legal protection of children as victims of sexual violence is a state obligation that is carried out through law enforcement officials, one of which is through the Women and Children Service Unit (UPPA) in the police. This protection aims to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights to be able to live, grow, and develop optimally and to be protected from violence and discrimination (Isriawaty, 2015)

Normatively, child protection is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection which emphasizes that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights. In article 59 paragraph (2) letter j, it is emphasized that children who are victims of sexual crimes have the right to special protection. This protection includes prevention, containment, and recovery efforts (Sianturi & Rahaditya, 2025)

In theory, according to Philipus M. Hadjon, who emphasized that protection is essentially an effort to guarantee the rights of citizens from arbitrary actions and ensure substantive justice for the weak.<sup>12</sup> In the context of children victims of sexual violence, the two forms of protection must run in an integrated manner by taking into account the best interests of the child (interests) best for children).

Based on the interview, according to Mr. Dedi Dahrudin E.P., S.H. as an investigator in practice at the Cirebon City Police, the Women and Children Service Unit (UPPA) carries out the function of legal protection through two main forms, namely protection and repressive and preventive.

#### **1. Repressive legal protection**

Repressive protection is protection that is carried out after a criminal act occurs, especially in the law enforcement process. In this case, UPPA has a role as an investigator who handles cases with a form approach that is carried out by providing assistance to victims by protecting their psychological well.

Based on the Criminal Procedure Code Number 20 of 2025 Article 5 paragraph 1, investigators have the authority to carry out investigative actions in the form of receiving reports or complaints from a person regarding a criminal act either in writing or through telecommunication and/or electronic media.<sup>13</sup> However, in the case of children, this process must be carried out specifically by providing a sense of security for the victim when reporting, avoiding pressing questions, paying attention to the victim's psychology and prioritizing the presence of assistance, especially the victim's parents or psychologists.

Furthermore, by ensuring (medical) health by facilitating examination and treatment of the victim's physical health. Because this is in accordance with the order of Law No. 13 of 2006 which has been amended by Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, which aims to provide a sense of security, assistance, and restoration of victims' rights, this is in accordance with article 1 paragraph 8 which reads 'Protection is all efforts to fulfill rights and provide assistance to provide a sense of security to Witnesses and/or Victims which must be carried out by LPSK or other institutions in accordance with provisions of this Law'<sup>14</sup>

In addition, in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile justice system, article 18 is emphasized that every child must be treated humanely by paying attention to the needs according to his age. Therefore, in practice, the Cirebon City Police UUPA does the following:

- a. Examination of victims in a special child-friendly room
- b. Using female investigators or trained investigators
- c. Use simple, easy-to-understand language

Then, victim protection is not only limited to those mentioned above. However, the protection of security and confidentiality of the victim's identity is important to protect the child's psychology and future and can protect from threats from perpetrators. Furthermore, in its implementation, UPPA does not work alone, but coordinates with various agencies such as hospitals, social services, legal aid institutions, and child protection institutions. In addition, as part of legal protection. This is a strategic step for UPPA in providing a sense of security for corbans.

The legal protection provided to children victims of sexual violence does not stop when the investigation process is completed or after a court decision is handed down to the perpetrator. Based on the results of interviews and case handling practices, the victim's greatest needs often arise after the legal process ends, namely the need for psychological recovery, social recovery, and educational sustainability. Therefore, the Cirebon City Police UPPA coordinates with relevant agencies so that victims continue to receive assistance services after the legal process.

In this stage, the role of the government becomes very important through the involvement of the Social Service, DP3APPKB, UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children (PPA), health facilities, and educational institutions. The government is responsible for ensuring that victims receive medical and psychological rehabilitation, social assistance, educational assistance if they experience learning disabilities due to trauma, and protection from the possibility of rehabilitation. This effort is a form of continuous protection that aims to ensure the fulfillment of the rights of children as victims as a whole, not only during the judicial process but also after the legal process is completed.

## **2. Legal Protection in a Preventive manner**

Preventive Legal Protection is a preventive measure taken by the government or authorized institutions before the emergence of violations of the law or disputes. The main goal is to maintain security and order and to anticipate potential violations by fostering a cautious attitude both from the government and the community

Preventive legal protection for child victims of sexual violence in Indonesia is based on Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which guarantees the right of every child to obtain protection from all forms of violence. Furthermore, in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, these prevention efforts are reflected in Article 15 letter f which affirms the right of children to be protected from sexual crimes, as well as in Article 76D and Article 76E which expressly prohibit all forms of sexual acts against children. In addition, Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence also strengthens the preventive basis through the regulation of forms of sexual violence in Article 4 paragraph (1), as well as the recognition of victims' rights to protection, handling, and recovery as stipulated in Articles 68 to 70.

Preventive legal protection efforts for child victims of sexual violence are carried out through various steps aimed at preventing acts of violence from an early age. One of the main efforts is through education and socialization to children, families and the community about the dangers and forms of sexual violence. Sexual education that is appropriate for children is important so that children are able to recognize and protect their children from potential crimes. This effort has a legal basis in article 28B Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which guarantees children's right to protection from violence, as well as Article 26 paragraph (1) letter a of Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection. In addition, Article 72 paragraph (1) of the Child Protection Law also affirms the participation of the community in the implementation of child protection.

Furthermore, preventive efforts are also carried out through optimal supervision by parents, families, communities, and the state on children's activities, both in the real and digital environment. This supervision aims to minimize the chance of sexual violence. Today is based on article 20 of law number 35 of 2014 which states that the State, Government, Community, Family, and parents are obliged and responsible for the implementation of child protection. With the development of child protection, it is not only an individual responsibility, but a shared responsibility of all elements.

Preventive legal protection also for child victims of sexual violence is carried out through the establishment of strict legal norms, such as in articles 76D and 76E of Law No. 35 of 2014 as well as the provisions in articles 290-293 of the Criminal Code, which aim to provide a deterrent effect and prevent crimes. In addition, the state plays an active role through the formation of policies and child protection institutions, such as UPTD, PPA, KPAI and the PPA Unit of the National Police. As mandated in article 59 paragraph (1) of the Child Protection Law as well as articles 6 and 68 of the TPKS Law, preventive efforts are also carried out in the educational environment by creating schools that are safe and free from violence in accordance with article 54 of the Child Protection Law. In addition, the provision of complaint and early assistance services for children, as stipulated in articles 69 and 70 of the TPKS Law, is an important step to prevent continued trauma and recurrence of violence. Thus, preventive protection is an integrated effort involving various parties to prevent sexual violence against children.

Efforts made by the Women and Children Service Unit (UUPA) of the Cirebon City Police in handling cases of sexual violence against children include preventive steps and integrated initial handling, one of the main efforts is the receipt of complaints and the provision of quick response services to reports submitted by victims, families, and the community, After the report is received, UPPA immediately takes initial action in the form of examination and protection to the victim's child, In addition, UPPA also provides assistance during the legal process, both at the investigation and investigation stages by involving other parties such as psychologists, social workers, and related institutions to minimize the trauma experienced by the victim

Furthermore, the Cirebon City Police UPPA coordinates with various agencies, such as the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Children (UPTD PPA) and related agencies, in order to provide comprehensive protection and recovery to victims. In the Preventive Aspect, UUPA also carries out socialization and legal counseling activities to the community and the educational environment regarding the dangers and prevention of sexual

arousal against children. In addition, UPPA also carries out law enforcement functions through the investigation and investigation process of perpetrators to provide a deterrent effect. Under certain conditions, the authorities also carry out outreach and security of victims, including temporary placement through coordination with child protection institutions. Thus, the efforts made by the Cirebon City Police UPPA reflect a comprehensive approach to legal protection, both preventive and repressive, in order to protect children from sexual violence

In addition to prevention and early handling efforts, the protection of child victims of sexual violence must also be directed at the sustainability of victim recovery after the legal process is completed. The local government has a responsibility to ensure the implementation of sustainable protection programs through rehabilitation services, psychological counseling, family assistance, and strengthening a safe social environment for victims. This step is important to prevent the appearance of prolonged trauma that can hinder the child's development.

With the active involvement of the government through policies, funding, the provision of professional personnel, and coordination between agencies, legal protection for child victims of sexual violence can be carried out more optimally. Therefore, the success of child protection is not only determined by the effectiveness of law enforcement against perpetrators, but also by the government's ability to ensure the recovery process and the fulfillment of victims' rights in a sustainable manner.

## **CONCLUSION**

Legal protection for children victims of sexual violence in Cirebon City implemented by the Women and Children Service Unit (UPPA) of the Cirebon City Police is implemented through two main approaches, namely repressive and preventive. Repressively, protection is carried out after the occurrence of a criminal act through an investigation process that prioritizes the principle of the best interest of the child, where the examination is carried out in a special room that is child-friendly, uses language that is easy to understand, and involves psychological assistance or parents to maintain the mental health of the victim. In addition, this effort includes law enforcement against perpetrators based on strong regulations such as Law Number 35 of 2014 and the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS) to provide legal certainty and restitution rights for victims. Meanwhile, preventive protection is realized through preventive measures such as education and socialization to the community and the educational environment about the dangers of sexual violence, with the aim of fostering collective awareness to protect children's rights. Cross-sectoral coordination between UPPA and related agencies, such as DP3APPKB and child protection institutions, is key in ensuring comprehensive handling, from identity protection to children's physical and social recovery. Although the number of case reports in Cirebon City shows a fluctuating trend, it reflects the increasing courage of the public to report sexual crimes, which is also a challenge for law enforcement officials to continue to optimize witness and victim protection services. In addition, protection for children victims of sexual violence must continue to be carried out after the legal process is completed through continuous medical, psychological, and social rehabilitation. In this case, the government has a central role in ensuring the availability of rehabilitation, assistance, and social reintegration services for victims so that children's rights can be fulfilled comprehensively and sustainably.

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