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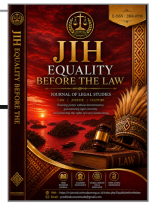

Legal Protection of Children with Disabilities Who Are Victims of Sexual Abuse at the Medan City DP3APMP2KB

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze comprehensively the legal protection of children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse in Medan. Children with disabilities are a group particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse because of physical, intellectual, mental, and other impairments. National statutes reinforce child protection, namely Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, as amended by Law No. 17 of 2016, Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, and Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes (the TPKS Law), together with Medan City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2024 on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly. The study uses an empirical juridical method with a statute approach and a field study at the Medan City Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Community Empowerment, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3APMP2KB). The results show that the main problems in law enforcement are the lack of reasonable accommodation for children with disabilities and the shortage of expert companions and certified sign language interpreters. The DP3APMP2KB plays an important role in providing legal and psychosocial assistance, but the absence of integrated cross-sector standard operating procedures makes its work less effective. To ensure justice, the recovery of victims' rights, and the prevention of sexual crimes against children with disabilities, the implementation of Medan City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2024 should therefore be optimized.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the problems in the enforcement of human rights and the development of an inclusive criminal justice system is the legal protection of children with disabilities against sexual abuse. Children with disabilities are highly vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual abuse because of their physical, intellectual, mental, or sensory impairments (Cahyani et al., 2020). This vulnerability places children with disabilities in an unequal position relative to offenders, who exploit the imbalance of power, the victim's physical or economic limitations, and the victim's inability to resist verbally or physically. In criminal law, sexual abuse of children with disabilities violates the child's constitutional right to protection from violence and discrimination, as guaranteed by Article 28I paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Camomile, 2025).

According to field data obtained from the Medan City Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Community Empowerment, Population Control, and Family Planning (Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Community Empowerment, Population Control and Family Planning Office), children with disabilities, such as those who are blind, deaf, or have intellectual and mental disabilities, are frequently targeted for sexual abuse. Victims with disabilities face two problems: limited verbal and nonverbal communication, and difficulty constructing a detailed chronology that meets the evidentiary requirements of criminal procedure (Azali & Purba, 2022). Perpetrators often exploit these limitations to conceal their acts, on the assumption that the victim will not be believed, even by their own family. This situation is aggravated by the public's limited knowledge of the rights of children with disabilities. As a result, many cases of sexual abuse are not resolved fairly or are even concealed to avoid social stigma (Ariyani et al., 2025).

From a legal perspective, the mechanism for protecting children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse is built on complementary statutes. The basis for severe criminal sanctions against perpetrators of sexual crimes against children is set out in Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, as amended by Law No. 17 of 2016 (Sartono & Rasdi, 2025). Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities further regulates the specific rights of persons with disabilities, including the right to be free from torture, exploitation, and violence, and the right to legal protection and access to justice. Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes (the TPKS Law) introduces important innovations, such as the recognition of electronic evidence, the obligation to provide expert assistance, the right to restitution, and special treatment for victims with disabilities (Sari, 2021).

At the regional policy level, the Medan City Government and the Medan City Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) have enacted Medan City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2024 on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly. The regulation is intended to provide a strong legal basis for respecting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities against exploitation, discrimination, and abuse (Tabayyun.id, 2026). It is consistent with North Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 of 2024 on the Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Medan Mayoral Regulation No. 45 of 2026 also establishes the Regional Action Plan (RAD) for Persons with Disabilities of Medan City for 2026–2029. With these regional legal instruments, the Medan City Government's responsibility to provide prompt and inclusive case-handling infrastructure has become more measurable.

Although the Medan regional regulations provide clear normative guarantees, the implementation of legal protection at the grassroots level still faces many problems. The Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) of Medan City is technically responsible for cases of violence and sexual

abuse against women and children. This unit operates under the DP3APMP2KB of Medan City (Aidha et al., 2025). The DP3APMP2KB serves as a center for complaints, legal assistance, psychological care, medical referral, and social rehabilitation for victims. To carry out its functions, it cooperates with the Women and Children Protection Unit (Unit PPA) of the Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Medan Metropolitan Police (Polrestabes Medan) (Putri & Ritonga, 2024).

However, the criminal law enforcement process, from investigation to trial, is often hampered by procedural limitations that are not responsive to disability. In the Medan judiciary, the examination of the case in Medan District Court Decision No. 1245/Pid.B/2023/PN Mdn illustrates that handling criminal cases of sexual abuse against persons with disabilities requires extra care in the preparation of evidence and in the examination at trial (Lubis et al., 2024). Similar cases in Medan and its surrounding jurisdiction show that the main obstacle for law enforcement officials is the shortage of officially certified sign language interpreters who can help victims with disabilities to give statements from police examination through to trial (Lubis et al., 2025).

There is also a shortage of disability experts and forensic psychologists who can identify psychological trauma and explain the behavior of children with disabilities as valid witnesses. Even where the facilities of police, prosecutorial, and judicial offices are disability-friendly, limitations persist because of a procedural habit in which law enforcement officers hesitate to process reports, fearing that the testimony of a child with a disability will not meet the criteria of criminal procedural law (Sibarani, 2026). This condition directly affects the fulfillment of the rights of children with disabilities who have experienced sexual abuse. The resulting harm is known as secondary victimization, which arises when the law enforcement system fails to meet the victim's special needs and the victim is retraumatized during the examination. In addition, because no comprehensive compensation is arranged from the investigation stage, the restitution mechanism regulated in the TPKS Law is rarely applied at the Medan District Court (Ardini & Melati, 2025).

Based on this analysis, this study formulates two research questions: (1) What legal rules and policies of the Medan City Government guarantee the protection of the rights of children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse in Medan? (2) What obstacles does the DP3APMP2KB of Medan City face in providing access to justice for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse?

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs an empirical juridical (socio-legal) method. The empirical juridical approach was chosen because the problem under study arises not only from legal vacuums or vagueness of norms but also from the gap between ideal legal norms and their

practice by law enforcement officials and service providers in Medan. The study aims to understand how positive law functions within institutions and social reality in order to provide comprehensive attention and protection to children who are victims of sexual abuse. Because this problem occurs frequently, definite legal measures are needed to provide real and effective protection for children with disabilities in Medan (Ananova et al., 2025).

Data were analyzed qualitatively by processing the results of an interview with the Head of the Women and Children Division of the DP3APMP2KB in order to answer the research questions above. A statute approach was also used to review comprehensively the body of regulations on child protection, the rights of persons with disabilities, and the prevention of sexual abuse (Ali, 2014). The focus was to ensure that victims' rights are fulfilled, including reasonable accommodation, psychological assistance, medical examination (visum), personal protection, and legal assistance from the beginning of the process through trial (Maunino et al., 2026).

The research was conducted at the DP3APMP2KB of Medan City, North Sumatra Province, on Tuesday, July 14, 2026, at approximately 10:00 WIB (Western Indonesia Time), and the researchers were received directly by the Head of the Women and Children Division. In general, Medan has enacted progressive regional regulations on children with disabilities. Data were collected systematically by combining library and field techniques. Document searching involved collecting primary and secondary legal materials, namely Medan regional regulations, academic papers (naskah akademik), and the DP3APMP2KB's case-handling documents. Data were collected through a structured interview with the Head of the Women and Children Division. Child victims and their parents were not directly included in the study in order to protect the confidentiality of the children and their families. The police, for their part, work directly with the DP3APMP2KB in the further handling of abuse cases.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Legal Rules and Medan City Government Policies in Guaranteeing the Protection of the Rights of Children with Disabilities Who Are Victims of Sexual Abuse in Medan

Children are the nation's next generation, young shoots who play an important role in guiding the country toward a brighter future. They are the bearers of hope, and therefore children must be free from all forms of suffering that rob them of their childhood, a time that should be filled with play, learning, and other positive experiences rather than work or burdens of responsibility that do not belong to them (Ariani et al.,

2022). Preparing a quality next generation is therefore the key to the nation's progress and development (Lubis, 2024).

Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, as amended by Law No. 17 of 2016, defines a child as a person under 18 years of age, including a child still in the womb. Article 1 point 12 further affirms that children's rights are part of human rights that must be guaranteed, protected, and fulfilled by parents, families, society, and the government. Every child is entitled to rights equal to those of other human beings because children's rights are basic human rights guaranteed by law, under both international rules and the regulations in force in Indonesia (Umirtang, 2025).

Disability is an evolving concept and results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities requires States Parties to take appropriate measures to provide persons with disabilities with access to the support they may require in exercising their legal capacity, such as legal assistants, interpreters, and accessible courtroom conditions. It also requires States Parties to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, including through procedural and age-appropriate accommodations, in order to facilitate their effective role as direct and indirect participants, including as witnesses, in all legal proceedings (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026)

In addition to setting out the rights of persons with disabilities that must be fulfilled and respected, Article 19 of Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities emphasizes the role of local governments in providing legal aid to persons with disabilities in every examination at every law enforcement institution, in civil and/or criminal matters, in accordance with statutory provisions. It is therefore clear that there is an explicit obligation to provide legal aid when a person with a disability is in conflict with the law. Given this regulation, the central and local governments should be prepared with all the instruments and facilities needed when the person facing the law is a person with a disability, so that there is no excuse for neglecting persons with disabilities (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026).

Statutes through to regional regulations governing the legal protection of children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse are arranged in a hierarchy of norms (Stufenbau theory) (Handayani et al., 2026). Children with disabilities experience layered vulnerability, which combines the vulnerability arising from the child's physical and psychological immaturity with that arising from physical, intellectual, mental, and sensory impairments. This condition demands legal certainty that protects victims in both general and specific terms (Tahun et al., 2026).

To protect child victims of sexual crimes, Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, as amended by Law No. 17 of 2016, Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, and Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes (the TPKS Law) have become the legal basis for comprehensive legal protection of children (Madalaine et al., 2024). The TPKS Law broadens the categories of sexual abuse offenses, establishes the obligation to provide reasonable accommodation during judicial proceedings, and guarantees victims' rights to psychosocial recovery and full restitution (Apriyani et al., 2024).

At the regional level, the Medan City Government and the DPRD have updated regulations in response to developments in the protection of children with disabilities. The enactment of Medan City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2023 on the Implementation of Child Protection and Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2024 on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly is an important step toward ending the legal vacuum at the regional level. This vacuum previously limited the ability of persons with disabilities to exercise their basic rights to grow and develop in Medan (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026).

Medan City Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2024 contains 147 articles that provide a specific legal basis for protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. Under Article 4 paragraph (2) of the regulation, women and children with disabilities are entitled to greater protection and must not be subjected to discrimination, violence, or sexual exploitation. Under this provision, the local government must prioritize prompt handling for children with disabilities and provide integrated and sustainable rehabilitation facilities (jurnalx.co.id, 2025).

This system combines the obligation to build a child-friendly city with guarantees of the rights of persons with disabilities. However, for the provisions of the regional regulation to be used effectively, the Medan City Government must issue a Mayoral Regulation (Perwal) that sets minimum service standards and technical procedures for handling cases in the field (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026). The Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Community Empowerment (DP3APM) and the UPTD PPA of Medan City are technically responsible for implementing the city government's policies on the protection of children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse. The policy rests on three pillars: preventive measures, responsive (curative) handling, and post-incident (rehabilitative) recovery (Sidik & Yamamah, 2024).

To prevent the vulnerability of children with disabilities in the family and school environments, the DP3APM of Medan City conducts legal outreach, sexual abuse prevention training, and community-based education. The UPTD PPA of Medan City

functions as a complaint center and provides psychological assistance and legal aid in the curative and rehabilitative fields (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026). Case handling begins with a report or complaint from the public. Reports can be made through direct complaint services, referrals from non-governmental organizations such as the Women and Children Information Service Unit (UPIPA) of Medan, and official communication channels. After receiving a report, UPTD PPA officers immediately assess the child's physical and psychological condition and type of disability.

Under the child protection law, the service institution, together with the Medan Metropolitan Police, provides temporary protection from the moment a report is received, which may last up to seven (7) days, by applying to the court for a protection order (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026). To support the examination process, the UPTD PPA of Medan City appoints a social worker, a clinical psychologist, and a sign language interpreter, because the victims are children with special needs, such as those with hearing or intellectual disabilities. Inter-agency synergy is needed to ensure that the investigation stage does not cause secondary trauma (Putri & Ritonga, 2024).

In addition, the Medan City Government plans to shift toward technology-based service policies. These include developing a disability-friendly application for reporting sexual abuse and training law enforcement officials and counselors with due regard for the rights of children with disabilities. This step is an important foundation for building an inclusive and responsive child protection system in Medan (Afiah et al., 2025).

Table 1. ***Legal Framework for the Protection of Children with Disabilities***

Legal Instrument	Number and Year of Regulation	Main Substance on the Protection of the Rights of Children with Disabilities Who Are Victims of Sexual Abuse
Law	Law No. 35 of 2014 (as amended by Law No. 17 of 2016)	Regulates criminal sanctions for sexual crimes against children, the obligation of special protection, and victim assistance
Law	Law No. 8 of 2016	Regulates the rights of children with disabilities to be free from discrimination, neglect, exploitation, and sexual abuse
Law	Law No. 12 of 2022	Guarantees the right to restitution, protection from repeated trauma, and the right to reasonable accommodation in judicial proceedings
Government Regulation	Government Regulation No. 39 of 2020	Procedures for providing reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in the criminal justice system

Provincial Regulation	North Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 of 2024	Reference framework for the fulfillment and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in North Sumatra Province
City Regulation	Medan City Regulation No. 6 of 2023	Implementation of local child protection, integration of the Child-Friendly City program, and protection institutions
City Regulation	Medan City Regulation No. 2 of 2024	Special rights of women and children with disabilities to protection from sexual abuse and exploitation, and prompt intervention

Source: *Interview with the Head of the Women and Children Division, Medan City Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Community Empowerment, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3APMP2KB)*

3.2 Obstacles Faced by the Medan City DP3APMP2KB in Providing Access to Justice for Children with Disabilities Who Are Victims of Sexual Abuse

The phenomenon of sexual abuse against persons with disabilities is one for which no clear resolution has yet been found. Stigma that regards this group as weak and powerless is one of the factors that make persons with disabilities vulnerable to sexual abuse. According to Saharuddin Daming, the main cause of the marginalization of and discrimination against persons with disabilities lies in the institutionalization of stereotypical and prejudiced attitudes and behavior, from the general public and intellectual circles to the ruling elite. As decision makers, they may produce human-rights-biased policies, because their policymaking and implementation start from a limited, non-comprehensive knowledge of persons with disabilities. As a result, the resulting policies are full of discrimination, cynicism, prejudgment, and even apathy (Farakhiyah et al., 2022).

Sexual abuse experienced by children with disabilities is far more complex than that experienced by persons without disabilities. This does not mean, however, that sexual abuse of persons without disabilities is easy to handle. Victims with disabilities face very severe challenges in disclosing and handling their cases, and each case of sexual abuse against persons with disabilities is very difficult to reach. This condition affects their situation: their helplessness and inability are very often exploited by irresponsible people (Gulo et al., 2023). Although the case-handling process is governed by procedure, access to justice for child victims with disabilities is systemically obstructed at every stage.

Field data show that women and girls with disabilities account for the highest proportion of victims of sexual abuse in urban areas. The main factors behind this vulnerability include communication limitations, social isolation, physical inability to defend themselves, and heavy dependence on caregivers (Putri & Ritonga, 2024).

3.2.1 Obstacles to Proof and the Absence of Reasonable Accommodation

One of the greatest obstacles in the legal structure is the criminal evidentiary process, from the investigation stage through trial. Under the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), the victim's testimony is the primary evidence. Nevertheless, children with hearing or speech disabilities or intellectual disabilities often have difficulty conveying the chronology of events in a detailed and structured way, including difficulties in verbal and cognitive articulation. The testimony of children with disabilities is often doubted by law enforcement officers at the investigation level at the Medan Metropolitan Police because it is considered inconsistent or difficult to record in the Examination Report (Berita Acara Pemeriksaan, BAP). The scarcity of forensic psychologists specializing in disability and of judicially certified sign language interpreters (JBI) in Medan aggravates the problem.

The lack of accommodation facilities and inclusive examination procedures may cause case files to be assessed as lacking evidence, which ultimately leads the police to issue an Order to Terminate the Investigation (SP3) (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026).

3.2.2 Obstacles to the Fulfillment of the Right to Restitution

In terms of legal substance, Medan District Court decisions have been very limited in enforcing the right of child victims of crime to restitution, including financial compensation for material and other losses, medical or psychological treatment costs, and/or suffering. This is despite the fact that Article 30 of the TPKS Law and Government Regulation No. 43 of 2017 grant this right to child victims of crime (Pamungkas et al., 2025).

Obstacle Factor	Form of Legal Problem	Impact on Child Victims with Disabilities
Legal Substance	Complex restitution claim formulas and dependence on the offender's financial capacity	Victims risk receiving no compensation for trauma recovery if the offender is declared unable to pay
Legal Structure	Limited number of investigators with a disability perspective and a shortage of judicial sign language interpreters	The victim's statements are easily doubted as unreliable, which may lead to termination of the investigation
Facilities and Infrastructure	Police examination rooms have not yet fully applied Universal Design	Victims experience repeated psychological distress (revictimization) when giving testimony
Legal Culture	Social stigma toward disability and the habit of settling cases within the family	High underreporting (iceberg phenomenon) and neglect of the victims' human rights

Most perpetrators of sexual crimes come from poor economic backgrounds and ultimately cannot pay the material compensation (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026). In fact, the TPKS Law establishes a victim assistance fund (victim compensation fund) as a substitute when the perpetrator cannot pay (Astuti et al., 2026). However, funds for assistance and emergency compensation have not yet been technically included in the Medan City Government's regional budget (APBD) allocation. As a result, victims' right to financial recovery is often not realized (Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia, 2022).

3.2.3 Cultural Stigma and Limited Inclusive Facilities

Legal-culture obstacles stem from negative stigma and the apathetic attitudes of society toward persons with disabilities. Parents or families of children with disabilities who have been victims of sexual abuse often refuse to report the crime because they feel ashamed (a culture of shame, budaya malu) or believe that the formal legal process will not deliver real justice for their children. In Medan, sexual crimes against children with disabilities are an iceberg phenomenon because cases are resolved within families or concealed (Madalaine et al., 2024). Cultural values and the victim's internal vulnerabilities also play a part. The DP3APMP2KB of Medan faces significant challenges because stereotypes about persons with disabilities remain strong in Medan society (Hermawan, 2024).

A complex combination of individual and environmental factors influences the vulnerability of children with disabilities to sexual abuse. At the individual level, children with special needs face barriers to verbal communication, social isolation from peers, limited understanding of sex education, and limited understanding of bodily boundaries (physical independence) (pkh.upi.edu, 2025). Perpetrators of sexual crimes exploit this extreme dependence. The data indicate that most perpetrators of sexual abuse against children with disabilities are family members, neighbors, caregivers, or people in the victim's educational environment (Admin, 2019).

3.2.4 Obstacles in Facilities, Infrastructure, and the Implementation of Reasonable Accommodation

Available facilities and infrastructure are essential in determining whether a law can be applied in practice. The DP3APMP2KB of Medan faces obstacles: there are no adaptive physical and non-physical facilities for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse. Government Regulation No. 39 of 2020 on Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities in the Judicial Process stipulates that service institutions and law enforcement officials must provide supporting facilities, such as procedural flexibility, physically accessible facilities, and assistive communication media (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026).

Reasonable accommodation in Medan remains far from the best standard. The Integrated Service Center managed by the UPTD PPA of Medan does not yet have a special examination room that is sensory-friendly and disability-friendly. Where a child

with a disability has experienced significant trauma from a sexual crime, assessment or interrogation in a general service room often causes severe anxiety, such as sensory overload or hysteria, which ultimately leads the child to withdraw and refuse to communicate (Aidha et al., 2025). In addition, neither the UPTD PPA of Medan nor the examination rooms of the Unit PPA of the Medan Metropolitan Police have adequate examination aids, such as anatomical dolls for reconstructing events and effective visual communication media.

However, for children with verbal limitations, only anatomical dolls and assistive media can be used to turn the victim's recollections or movements into legally valid evidence. Because these facilities are unavailable, UPTD PPA companions must use conventional verbal interviewing methods that are ineffective and may lead law enforcement officers to misinterpret the child's account (Debora, personal communication, July 14, 2026).

3.2.5 Limited Human Resources

In terms of legal structure, the distribution, quality, and number of human resources (HR), as well as the institutional patterns that have been built, greatly affect the performance of the DP3APMP2KB and the UPTD PPA of Medan. Empirical data from case handling show that assisting children with special needs who have experienced sexual abuse requires a highly specific, interdisciplinary, and trauma-informed approach. However, the UPTD PPA of Medan faces a shortage of staff experienced in handling victims with disabilities (Insiyyah, 2025). The absence of legally certified sign language interpreters (PBI) permanently integrated into the UPTD PPA structure is one of the main obstacles to victims' access to justice. When the UPTD PPA assists a child with a hearing or speech sensory disability, the assistance team must look for third parties outside the institution because availability is limited and requires special funding (Binsari et al., 2026).

In addition to the shortage of internal human resources, there is a significant structural obstacle: the lack of cross-sectoral coordination (network governance) between the DP3APMP2KB of Medan and law enforcement officials (the Medan Metropolitan Police, the Medan District Prosecutor's Office, and the Medan District Court). Although the UPTD PPA provides assistance and acts as a legal intermediary, it has no pro justitia authority to press investigators to implement Government Regulation No. 39 of 2020 consistently (Marina et al., 2026). Viewed through Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness, the five obstacles above are interrelated and mutually reinforcing in preventing children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse in Medan from obtaining justice. Legal uncertainty arises from substantive obstacles in implementing rules; the shortage of law enforcement officers with expertise in this field and the lack of facilities and infrastructure mean that the UPTD PPA's services are not yet fully available with supporting facilities; and social stigma undermines the victims' dignity in fighting for their legal rights (Darmika, 2016).

4. CONCLUSION

Since the enactment of Medan City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2023 on the Implementation of Child Protection and Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2024 on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly, the legal rules governing the legal protection of children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse in Medan have developed rapidly. The right to special protection, non-discriminatory treatment, and prompt recovery services for children with disabilities is guaranteed by both regulations. However, the policies made by the Medan City Government through the DP3APM and the UPTD PPA have not yet been implemented effectively. This is due to the stigma in society's legal culture, a shortage of adequate accommodation, obstacles in the criminal justice system, and the inability to implement victims' right to restitution.

Based on the analysis of the results above, it can be concluded that the DP3APMP2KB of Medan faces many systemic challenges in providing access to justice for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse. These obstacles consist of five factors, as described above: legal obstacles, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, sociocultural factors, and factors internal to the victims themselves.

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