

**PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND TRACT INFECTION
REPRODUCTION THROUGH INFORMATION COMMUNICATION
ACTIVITIES EDUCATION TO YOUTH IN CITY DISASTER RISK AREA
PADANG IN 2020**

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is an area prone to various disasters, according to the 2018 BNPB, the most dominant hydrometeorological disasters such as 605 tornadoes, 506 floods, 353 forests, and land fires, 319 landslides, 55 volcanic eruptions, 33 tidal waves and abrasion, 1 tsunami. The impact is greater especially on vulnerable groups such as women and children, including adolescents. The most frequent impacts experienced by adolescents are sexual violence and harassment such as rape, personal hygiene disorders, the risk of contracting STIs, and trafficking. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of IEC in preventing the incidence of violence and ISR among adolescents in disaster-affected areas in 2020.

This type of research is a quasi-experimental, one-group pre and post-test research design. This research was conducted at the Midwifery Department of Padang. The study was conducted from September to November 2020. The population of this study was students of 1 d3 Midwifery in Padang. Sampling by consecutive sampling, totaling 92 people. Manual data processing and univariate data processing with frequency distribution, bivariate analysis with Mc Nemar.

The results showed that the number of incidents of sexual violence/harassment before and after IEC was 6.5% and 4.3%, respectively. The incidence of ISR before and after IEC was 12% and 7.6%, respectively. Adolescent readiness before and after Information Education Communication was 47.8% and 72.8%. The results of statistical tests before and after IEC on the incidence of sexual violence/harassment with p -value > 0.500 . The results of statistical tests before and after IEC on the incidence of ISR with p -value > 0.125 . The conclusion of this study is the effectiveness of IEC on the prevention of sexual violence and the incidence of ISR there is no difference before and after IEC. It is suggested to the local government to increase activities to prepare for disasters such as socialization, simulation, provision of adequate infrastructure for youth so that disaster risks to health and safety can be minimized.

Keywords: IEC effectiveness, sexual violence, reproductive tract infection

Introduction:

The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) noted that during 2018, 1,999 disasters occurred in Indonesia. Of all the disasters that occurred in 2018, BNPB noted that hydrometeorological disasters were the most dominant. Number of tornado occurrences 605 incidents, 506 floods, 353 forest, and land fires, 319 landslides, 55 volcanic eruptions, tidal waves, and 33 abrasions, 1 destructive earthquake, and 1 tsunami.⁽¹⁾

According to Sutopo Purwo Nugroho (2018), the high danger of disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, droughts, forest and land fires, nipples pickaxes, extreme weather, as well as high vulnerability and low capacity lead to high disaster risk.⁽²⁾ Disaster emergencies are accompanied by risks that increase youth vulnerability against violence, poverty, separation from family, sexual violence, and

exploitation. These factors can disrupt family and social protective structures, peer networks, school, and religious institutions and can greatly affect the ability of adolescents to practice safe reproductive health behaviors. In a new environment, they can also be violent, stressed, and/or unhealthy. So a role is needed midwives in dealing with adolescent reproductive health.^(3,4)

The impact of the disaster was reported to be very large. Recorded 3,548 people died and missing, 13,112 people were injured, 3.06 million people were displaced and affected disaster, 339,969 houses were heavily damaged, 7,810 houses moderately damaged, 20,608 houses lightly damaged, and thousands of public facilities were damaged. The trend of disasters also tends to increase every year.⁽⁵⁾ The impact of disasters is getting bigger, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and children, including adolescents. The impacts that are most often experienced by teenagers are sexual violence and harassment such as rape, personal hygiene disorders, risk of contracting STIs, and trafficking.^(3,4) The purpose of this study was to find out to determine the effect of Information Communication and Education (IEC) on the Prevention of Sexual Violence and Adolescent Reproductive Tract Infections in Disaster Risk Areas in Padang City year 2020.

Methods :

This type of research is a quasi-experimental, one-group pre and post-test research design. This research was conducted at the Midwifery Department of Padang. The study was conducted from September to November 2020. The population of this study was students of 1 d3 Midwifery in Padang. Sampling by consecutive sampling, totaling 92 people. Manual data processing and univariate data processing with frequency distribution, bivariate analysis with Mc Nemar.

Result and Discussion :

1. The results of research conducted on adolescents about the influence of communication Information and education on sexual violence and reproductive tract infections can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 1. Distribution Frekuensi of the Incidence Sexual Violence at Adolescents in Risk Areas Disaster in Padang City in 2020

Sexual Violence	Before IEC		After IEC	
	f	%	f	%
Ever	6	6,5	4	4,3
Never	86	93,5	88	95,7
Amount	92	100	92	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the incidence of sexual violence after KIE is as much as 4.3%. Seen here is a decrease in the number of events by 2.2%. As for violence/harassment experienced by teenagers in the form of being watched while bathing, being held on ass, same-sex harassment, and catcalling. In a disaster situation, the potential for sexual violence or harassment can occur increase. This increase in cases is due to the instability of various sectors of life, which can lead to the emergence of social complications. according to UNFPA Coordinator, Ita Nadia F, 2019 said that there were 57 case reports of gender-based sexual violence during disaster emergencies in Central Sulawesi. At that time there were 57 cases of physical and sexual abuse including rape reported during the rapid assessment of gender-based violence from November 2018 to January 2019.⁽⁶⁾

According to Ita F, 2019 events The rape and attempted rape took place in the toilet

washing bath facility, area dark and isolated, and refugee camps and tents. Disasters have a significant impact on reproductive health conditions affected people, especially women, children, and youth. Sexual violence have long-term physical and psychological effects and can be life-threatening if not handled properly. Sexual violence has the potential to occur in various places, for example in refugee camps when accessing public toilets and water needs clean for domestic use. Groups at risk of violence sexual health crises are women who have lost family members, women as heads of families, sons/daughters who lost family members, men/women with special needs (people with disability) etc. ^(3,4,21) Given the serious impact on reproductive health problems then Prevention and handling of cases of sexual violence is one of the priorities to ensure an emergency response that addresses women's vulnerabilities from the start crisis and adequate safeguards in the event of violence. But in during disaster management efforts carried out by the government and institutions related, there is one central issue that generally escapes discussion.

The issue is a reproductive health service in an emergency. ⁽²⁰⁾ Steps that must be taken in preventing and handling sexual violence in refugee areas are advocating BPBD and social services through the health cluster coordinator for support in preventing sexual violence through the management of safe refugee camps. sanitation, involving women in evacuation, etc. ⁽¹¹⁾

2. Incidence of Reproductive Tract Infections and Actions Taken by Adolescents Incidence of reproductive tract infections in adolescents before IEC activities and after can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 2. Distribution Frekuensi of the Incidence Reproductive Tract Infections at Adolescents According to Symptoms Experienced in the Disaster Risk area in the city of Padang in 2020

The symptoms Experienced of Adolescents	Before IEC		After IEC	
	f	%	f	%
Mild	81	88.0	85	92.4
Severe	11	12.0	7	7.6
Amount	92	100	92	100.0

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the incidence of Reproductive Tract Infection is symptomatic of infection with mild complaints (whiteness, fishy and colorless) as many as 88%, with complaints of severe symptoms (colored discharge, odor, and itching) as much as 12%. From table It can be seen that reproductive tract infections with complaints of severe symptoms experienced. Adolescents experienced a decrease in symptoms after IEC, from 12.0% to 7.6%. Reproductive tract infection is an infection that attacks the organs of the reproductive system genitalia and can be experienced by both men and women. There are three types of infection reproductive tract, namely sexually transmitted infections, such as chlamydia, gonorrhea and HIV, an endogenous infection, caused by an overgrowth of the organism which under normal conditions are iatrogenic, caused by errors in medical procedures, such as an inappropriate abortion or an inappropriate delivery done right. Reproductive tract infection is a condition that can be prevented. ^(25,26,27)

According to WHO, 2008 stated that there were 499 new cases of ISR which curable, while STIs that cannot be cured, such as infections It is estimated that as many as 536 million cases and human infection (HPV) suffered by 291 million women. Most STI incidences are found in developing countries. Asia Southeast (including Indonesia) and South

Asia, top the list, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.^{2,3} Based on WHO data (2005), the number of cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, 70.8 million.⁴ In Indonesia, according to data from 12 Hospital (RS) during the period 2007-2011, found 3 STDs The most common are condyloma acuminata, gonorrhea. Non-specific genital infection Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2010, adolescents (35%-42%) have the highest incidence of reproductive tract infection (ISR) in the world, and young adults (27%-33%) candidiasis prevalence (25-50%), bacterial vaginosis (20-40%) and trichomoniasis (5-15%). Indonesia has 43.3 million young women aged 10-14 years who have very poor hygiene behavior based on statistical data in Indonesia in 2012. Indonesia has a hot and humid climate, so that Indonesian women are more prone to ISR.^(12,13)

Other impacts of reproductive health services are in a responsive situation an emergency is not implemented immediately, including the increase in maternal mortality and neonatal, increased risk of cases of sexual violence and subsequent complications, increased transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), the occurrence of pregnancy unwanted and unsafe abortions and the increased risk of The incidence of infectious diseases including infections in the genital area.^(6,12,13)

Adolescents are one of the groups susceptible to infection in the urinary tract reproduction of the results of the study obtained knowledge of adolescents about urinary tract infections reproduction in a disaster situation which includes the definition of reproductive tract infection including STIs, modes of transmission, and the type of infection. As for the research results It was found that there were still teenagers who did not know about ISR as much as 7.9%, about how to do it ISR transmission that did not know was 11% and the type of ISR/STI was 9.3%. The results of the study also found that adolescents' knowledge about problems health workers who may be experienced during a disaster with less understanding as much as 36.6%, The impact of the problem of the lack of understanding of the problem of health care as much as 12.7% and preparation adolescents overcame the problems of professionals who did not understand as much as 52.2%. Otherwise Every individual should demand information and services that are comprehensive so that they can learn and protect themselves from the consequences of unwanted consequences, including how to prevent infection in the reproductive tract.

3. Effectiveness of Educational Information Communication (IEC) activities for adolescents prevention of sexual violence/harassment in disaster risk areas 2020.

The effectiveness of IEC activities carried out on adolescents in affected risk areas disasters in preventing incidents of sexual violence/harassment in 2020 can seen in the table below :

Table 3. The Effectiveness of IEC on Adolescents in Disaster Risk Areas in Prevention Sexual violence/harassment in 2020

Before IEC	After IEC	
	Tidak pernah	Pernah
Never	86	0
Ever	2	4

p value = 0,500

The results of statistical tests obtained a p-value > 0.005 which proves that the activity KIE has not been effective in preventing sexual violence/sexual harassment in adolescents, From the table, it can be seen that the incidence of violence/harassment has decreased by 2 people (2.2%). Sexual harassment/violence is one of the serious impacts on post-natal care disasters.

In disaster situations, sexual violence against vulnerable groups such as women and children has increased. Violence can happen anywhere, anytime only, and to anyone. Some cases of sexual violence that are less well-received the concern is sexual violence that occurs in disaster situations. Victim of Sexual violence can happen to anyone. In the post situation disaster usually, someone has greater pressure, so it requires an emotional or sexual outlet. While victims of sexual violence the person will usually feel injustice, misery, or suffering physical, sexual, psychological to victim(1,2,3) .

Victims of sexual violence in emergency or disaster situations are rare report the case. Whereas sexual violence is a serious and threatening problem soul safety. Meanwhile, UNFPA Representative Melania Hidayat said: that the changing times do not reduce the number of sexual violence because there are still many people who are not gendered sensitive. According to him, gender-based violence can happen at any time. Incidence of sexual violence continues to increase not only in women and girls, but boys can also experience the same thing.⁽⁶⁾

According to Komnas Perempuan's 2020 Records, within 12 years, violence against women increased by 792% (almost 800%) meaning violence against women in Indonesia over the past 12 years has increased almost 8 times fold. Violence is an iceberg phenomenon. The condition of Indonesian women far experiences an insecure life. Komnas Perempuan also stated that there is violence against girls (KTAP) soared by 2,341 cases, the previous year as many as 1,417. The increase from the previous year occurred as much as 65% and the most are cases of incest and added with cases of sexual violence (571 cases). Sexual violence against women with disabilities compared to last year, increased by 47% and the most victims were people with disabilities intellectual.⁽¹⁹⁾

According to the Deputy for Child Protection at the Ministry of Empowerment Women and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA), 2020 the Covid-19 pandemic It also harms the parent-child relationship. Children experience violence and exploitation from parents who experience economic difficulties as a result of this Covid-19 pandemic. Children are vulnerable to violence and exploitation, because at home easily distracted, communication with parents is not smooth eventually tantrums and this triggers parents to commit violence against children, from January to July 31, 2020 There were 4,116 cases of violence against children in Indonesia. From that figure, Most experienced by children is sexual violence. From the number of cases of this violence (4,116 cases), the highest figure is the number of victims of sexual violence. The details of the cases are 2,556 victims of sexual violence, 1,111 victims of violence physical, 979 victims of psychological violence.⁽²⁷⁾ These special findings need to get serious attention from the state as a responsibility to protect women and girls, especially policies related to sexual violence, both in terms of prevention, protection, as well as handling, including in the realm of the internet, to create space safe for women and girls..⁽¹⁹⁾

4. The Effectiveness of IEC on Adolescents in Disaster Risk Areas in Prevention Sexual Reproductive Tract Infection in 2020.

The Effectiveness of IEC on Adolescents in Disaster Risk Areas in Prevention Sexual Reproductive tract Infection in 2020 based symptoms can seen table below :

Table 4. Effectiveness of IEC on Adolescents in Disaster Risk Areas in Prevention Sexual Reproductive Tract Infection (STI) in 2020

Before IEC	After IEC	
	Mild	Severe
Mild	81	0
Severe	4	7

p value 0,005

Based on table 4 explains that as many as 81 respondents experienced mild symptoms of STI before and after IEC, there are no respondents before KIE experienced mild STI symptoms and after KIE experienced severe STI symptoms, there were 4 respondents before KIE experienced severe symptoms of STI and after IEC experienced mild symptoms of STI, 7 respondents experienced severe symptoms of STI before IEC and after IEC. There was a 4.4% decrease in cases with severe symptoms. Test results statistics show the p-value of 0.125 means the p-value 0.05 so that concluded that there is no difference between before and after IEC.

Reproductive tract infection is one of the most serious health problems often experienced by teenagers. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2010, adolescents (35%-42%) have a high incidence of reproductive tract infections (ISR) is the highest in the world, and young adults (27%-33%) have candidiasis prevalence (25-50%), bacterial vaginosis (20-40%) and trichomoniasis (5-15%). In Indonesia, there are 43.3 million adolescent girls aged 10-14 years who have very good hygiene behavior bad based on statistical data in Indonesia in 2012. Indonesia has a climate that is hot and humid so that Indonesian women are more susceptible to ISR. In the United States, youth ages 15-17 and young adults 18-24 years old is the highest age group for STI sufferers compared to other age groups. Meta-analysis of various publications on Medline worked on by Chacko, et al. 2004, suggested that the prevalence of chlamydia in women aged 15 - 24 years in family planning (KB) clinics are 3.0 -14.2% and gonorrhea 0.1% - 2.8%. In Thailand, in 1999 Paz-Bailey, et al. researched three schools of vocational training in Chiang Rai Province. They reported that out of 359 adolescent girls aged 15-21 years who have had sexual intercourse, with examination polymerase chain reaction (PCR) laboratory, 22 people (6.1%) were positively infected with chlamydia and 3 people (0.3%) infected with gonorrhea.^(25,26)

Reproductive tract infections can occur not only because of transmission through only sexual intercourse, but also because of hygiene/hygiene issues and care which is not good, in addition to external factors that influence it. Teenager It is important to make various efforts to avoid reproductive tract infections such as seeking information about reproductive health, maintaining unsex behavior free, maintain personal hygiene, and increase body immunity through the application of healthy life.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

1. Incidents of sexual violence/harassment before KIE as many as 6 cases (6.5%) and after IEC as many as 4 cases (4.3 %) in adolescents in affected risk areas the disaster of 2020.
2. Incidence of reproductive tract infection with complaints of severe symptoms before IEC as many as 11 cases (12%) and after IEC as many as 7 cases (7.6%) in adolescents in disaster- affected risk areas in 2020.
3. There is no difference between before and after IEC on prevention sexual violence/harassment in adolescents, but there is a decrease in the number of cases as much as 2.2%.
4. There is no difference between before and after ISR prevention of ISR in adolescents, but there was a decrease in complaints of severe symptoms 4.4%

B. Suggestion

1. There needs to be an increase in socialization to adolescents about reproductive health especially in efforts to prevent health problems during disasters, either through simulations, training, and activities in the community.

2. There needs to be good preparation by the local government of facilities and infrastructure adequate in disaster preparedness, especially for prevention of sexual problems in adolescents.
3. Further research is needed on the most appropriate efforts in preparation of youth to face the impact of disasters.

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