

# Addressing Domestic Violence Against Women During the Time of COVID-19 Pandemic: The Case of Advocacy Actors in the Municipality of Malang, Indonesia

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**Abstract.** This study aims to examine the form of collaborative actions of advocacy actors, i.e. government and NGOs (communities) in policies related to domestic violence handling in the Municipality of Malang, Indonesia during the time of the COVID-19 Pandemic, and to analyze the supporting as well as inhibiting factors. Several actors collaborated in advocacy efforts; namely The Women's Empowerment & Child Protection, Population Control & Family Planning Agency and Women and Children Integrated Service and a non-governmental organization (community) called WCC Dian Mutiara also participated in these efforts. Results showed that the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Agency, the National Policewomen and Children's Protection Units, the Health Agency, the Social Services Agency, the District Court and the Woman Crisis Center Dian Mutiara had collaborated in advocacy efforts, supported by the existing Regulation Number 12 of 2015 and an intensive public education, but inhibited by public perception of domestic violence and their weak synergy.

**Keywords:** Advocacy Collaborations. Violence Against Women, Municipality of Malang, Domestic Violence, Synergy

## 1 Introduction

In the Republic of Indonesia, every citizen has the right to feel safe and free from all forms of violence in accordance with the Pancasila philosophy and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Despite this fact, all forms of violence, especially domestic violence against women, occur frequently. Regrettably the legal system has not fully guaranteed the protection of women victims of violence, which constitutes a violation of human rights and crimes against human dignity as well as forms of discrimination that must be eliminated, where the victims are mostly women.

The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 produced the term violence against women, which is defined as gender-based violence. In other words, violence against women is defined as "any violence that occurs or befall women just because they are female. Based on this explanation, violence against women is gender-based violence caused by gender

inequality between men and women, which has an impact on gender inequality, including: stereotypes, coordination, marginalization, double workload and violence” [12,22]

### **Causes of Violence Against Women: Current Data (2020)**

Currently, violence against women is still characterized by the dominant patriarchal culture in society [1,6,11,16], which causes imbalance in gender relations [4,20,21,22]. This has led most Indonesians to believe that the position of women is naturally a subordinate of men and is designed for duties and obligations in the domestic sphere, in charge of serving and taking care of their entire family and always subject to men's orders and decisions (often husbands of victims). The impact of these conditions [9,16] means that women or wives are vulnerable to experiencing violence in the public sphere and in the household (otherwise known as domestic violence against women).

In the context of violence against women that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, International Steering Committee-GBVF (2020) issued these 5 (five) keys statements in order to prevent the increase further [4].

- a. Access to justice for victims and survivors.
- b. Change norms and behavior through high-level prevention efforts.
- c. Urgently respond to victims and survivors of GBV.
- d. Strengthen accountability and architecture to respond to the scourge of GBVF adequately; and
- e. Prioritize interventions that facilitate economic opportunities for addressing women's economic vulnerability.

Menon et al (2020) [23] suggest the need for a collaborative approach between the government, media and health professionals to provide more advocacy and protection for both survivors and victims of gender-based violence specially to push for responsible media reporting, so that advocacy efforts will be promoted further and wider beyond the circle of advocacy actors. Nevertheless, this idea cannot always be taken into account due to the existing structures of advocacy and handling of domestic violence thus far.

In the case of Indonesia, the basis for the Indonesian government's obligation in handling cases of violence against women has been stated in the 1945 Constitution contained in Article 27 of the 1945 Constitution, which states that: " all citizens have an equal position in law and government and are obliged to uphold law and government with no exception ". This indicates the existence of gender equality which is fundamentally guaranteed by the government as constitutional law that applies in our country.

In reality, there is a prevalent belief in Indonesian society that a gender-based division of labor must exist [21][22] and as such they believe in the subordination of women in the domestic sphere and as a result many women are still impeded from participating in the public sphere. This subordination often results in violent acts, whether they occur physically, sexually or psychologically.

In Indonesia, violence against women is still a common case and continues to increase. This occurs due to the impact of the weak position of women in a patriarchal society [11]. Additionally, in the mass media aspect, although there are reports regarding the increase of domestic violence in the times of the pandemic, the synergy between mass media and local actors are lacking.

## 2 Literature Review

### 2.1 Previous Research in the Field of Violence Against Women Advocacy

Violence against women continues to increase during the pandemic[10], therefore it must be stopped immediately. In the Municipality of Malang, data from the WCC shows that the number of female violence in the domestic sphere continues to increase, especially Domestic Violence. Therefore, it takes a serious cultivation, involving all related elements or institutions and coordination of roles, so that collaboration is needed between the government through the Women's Empowerment & Child Protection, Population Control & Family Planning Agency, alongside The National Policewomen and Children's Protection Units Municipality of Malang, and the community (through WCC Dian Mutiara) in handling it, through socialization and education to the community. Especially women. In order to anticipate violence against women, this study uses a comprehensive analysis with the Merille S. Gindle's policy implementation model, which consists of 2 (two) main aspects, namely: the content and the context policies in order to stop violence against women in the Municipality of Malang.

The study entitled: "(Re) Constructing women's resistance to woman abuse: Resources, strategy choice and implications of and for public policy in Canada" by Paterson (2009) [14]. This research was conducted to examine how gender and racial based violence occurs in Canada. Although the implementation of anti-violence policies in Canada is fragmented by the federal system of government, where responsibility is shared between the federal and provincial governments, there are still common types of policies used in Canada including criminal justice, social services, and awareness and education. Some of the things that distinguish this research are the focus of the description which refers to how women who have resistance respond to the implementation of anti-harassment policies for women, then how women view the implementation of women's anti-harassment policies in Canada. This study uses a resistance strategy in a survey conducted in collecting data based on the race and abilities possessed by women.

The research entitled: "Gender Empowerment Measure and Policy Choice" by Seipel (2010)[20]. The study found that human rights groups found that women in Afghanistan had been treated inhumanely by a Taliban militant for minor offenses. Some have even suffered death from appearing in public without being "protected" by a male relative, because in male-dominated countries the law does not always offer protection against many traditional practices that are harmful to women. Even when women are elected and appointed to decision-making positions, they are often ignored or underestimated. For example, in Sierra Leone, women's authority is referred to as the "bottom power," indicating that women have no political influence, unless it derives from the female anatomy.

The research result states that the way to carry out a gender equality promotion is to formulate a policy that will create incentives for women to be more fully involved in traditional roles at home and roles that arise in public services. Then, gender justice can only be realized when women's physical security is more fully expanded, and women who are involved in politics are considered wise, so that their participation brings practical benefits to society. The difference with this research is that it focuses on implementing policies by promoting gender equality which formulates a policy that will create incentives for women to be more fully involved in their traditional roles in the domestic sphere.

The study entitled: "Performance of Policy Implementation for Women Victims of Violence in Yogyakarta Province" by Fadlurrahman (2014)[6]. This study found that Women and Children Integrated Service has become a benchmark from various regions in Indonesia to become an example of other organizations in dealing with women victims of violence.

especially those who have special needs in their services. The result of this research is that the handling of women victims of violence by the Women and Children Integrated Service Rekso Dyah Utami was deemed ineffective. Even so, the existence of Women and Children Integrated Service Rekso Dyah Utami is still relevant to the situation in the Yogyakarta Province.

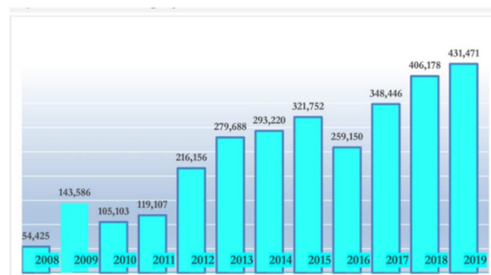
Then, the services provided by the Women and Children Integrated Service Rekso Dyah Utami to female victims of violence are in accordance with the Domestic Violence Eradication Law. However, while the human resources at Women and Children Integrated Service Rekso Dyah Utami are qualified their number is limited, as well as a tiered service system that has been implemented in the organization, such as: government, private, and NGO organizations, which are the most decisive factors related to the effectiveness of the program in dealing with women victims of violence in Yogyakarta Province. Distinct from our study, Fadlurrahman describe the factors that support the effectiveness of advocacy for victims with special needs.

The research entitled: Applying Intersectionality To Partnership Between Women's Organizations And The Criminal Justice System In Relation to Domestic Violence was carried out by Day and Gill (2020)[3] in London. This study examines the relationship between women's organizations and the criminal justice system against domestic violence, which presents a new collaborative framework in analyzing policies and their implementation in dealing with domestic violence. The collaboration uses interviews with experts from the two organizations with an analysis that is applicable to both.

The complexity between these organizations shows how the interaction of gender, social class, race and immigration within the household to access and support excellence for more effective operations. The results of this study focus on the use of an intersectional approach that examines the complexity of the power structure that occurs when collaborating with institutional partners in overcoming domestic violence by women's organizations. Using analysis of intersectionality-based policies in women's organizations and the criminal justice system against domestic violence using IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy), namely advocacy against domestic violence independently, so as to increase the criminalization of immigrants who have special problems to get justice for women properly, in the context of policy in residence.

## 2.2 The Pandemic Context of Our Research

Based on data from the last 12 years, compiled from the National Commission on Violence Against Women's 2020's Annual Notes, which was released on March 6, 2020, Indonesia saw an increase in the number of victims of violence against women from 2008 to 2019. In 2018 the data increased significantly to 406,178 people, and further to 431,470 people in 2019 (see Figure 1).



**Fig 1.** Number of Victims of Violence Against Women in Indonesia (Source: The National Commission on Violence Against Women's 2020's Annual Notes March 6, 2020) [10]

Data in East Java Province by Malang's Women and Children Integrated Service, cases of women's violence have continued to increase since 2016-2019 with various forms of violence. In 2016 the total number of recorded violence was 16, in 2017 there were 50 cases, which then marginally increased to 54 cases in 2018, and in 2019 there were 86 cases. On average, the form of violence that is mostly experienced is domestic violence or domestic violence both psychologically, physically and sexually. In reality, in the Municipality of Malang, the rate of violence against women is also relatively high (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.** Cases of Violence Against Women in East Java Province, Indonesia (2019) Source: The National Commission on Violence Against Women's 2020's Annual Notes [10] March 6, 2020

No.	Area	Physical	Psychological	Sexual	Exploitation	Trafficking	Abandonment	Other	Total
1	Sidoarjo Regency	117	66	26	0	1	36	28	213
2	Municipality of Surabaya	30	32	65	1	11	4	3	116
3	Municipality of Malang	21	38	13	0	0	6	16	86
4	Blitar Regency	11	17	28	2	0	14	19	73
5	Tuban Regency	49	2	19	0	0	0	0	67

As shown on Table 1.1, Municipality of Malang is a municipality with cases of women's violence that occupy the top 3 (three) in East Java. with total violence reaching 86cases. Municipality of Malang recorded an alarming number of cases of sexual violence. In 2017, there were 79 cases of Violence Against Women recorded, while in early January to 23 March 2018 there were 21, and in 2019 there were 86 cases, so the Chairwoman of WCC Dian Mutiara explained that Municipality of Malang was classified as unsafe for children and women because there are still many cases of violence for them.

The Women's Empowerment & Child Protection, Population Control & Family Planning Agency in the Municipality of Malang itself has made various efforts to reduce the number of violence against women and children, such as: making various policies to minimize or deal with violence against women and children, as well as conducting socialization and assistance to victims of violence.

The statement above still rings true even in the time of the COVID-19 Pandemic, as was supported by the results of an interview on March 30, 2020 with the Head of The Women's Empowerment & Child Protection, Population Control & Family Planning Agency, Penny Indriani, in which she issued the following statement.

*"Various efforts have been made by the government, in this case to deal with violence against women in Municipality of Malang. One of the activities we carry out is by conducting outreach to the community to immediately report any violence and providing free assistance to the community. The free mentoring process is carried out from the deliberation process to completion, namely providing social rehabilitation or safe houses (shelters) "*

The forms in which East Java Provincial Government acted in handling cases of violence against women in detail can be observed based on the data of cases of violence in all regencies /cities in East Java, which included five (5) largest areas are shown in Table 1.2.

**Table 2.** Percentage of Cases and Handling of Violence Against Women in East Java Province, Indonesia (2019) Source: The National Commission on Violence Against Women's 2020's Annual Notes [10] March 6, 2020

No.	Municipality name	Total Cases	Total Handling	Percentage of handling	Legal Aid
1	Sidoarjo Regency	213	17	8%	6
2	Municipality of Surabaya	116	81	70%	3
3	Municipality of Malang	86	66	77%	20
4	Blitar Regency	73	5	7%	0
5	Tuban Regency	67	10	15%	3

Based on Table 1.2, the highest percentage of violence survivors advocacy was done in the Municipality of Malang (77%), out of five cities in East Java Province which are listed in the said table. This is an impetus towards a more optimized implementation of Municipality of Malang Regulation Number 12 of 2015 concerning the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence, which is described in Chapter 2, article 3, which reads as follows:

*"eliminating all forms of violence and exploitation of women and children, protecting and providing a sense of security for women and children."*

In order for the regulation to run well, in its implementation, community participation is needed in the success of these policies and regulations. This is an evidence that society takes responsibility in suppressing and preventing acts of violence against women, especially in the Municipality of Malang. The Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Agency in the Municipality of Malang is part of the municipality's Social Service Agency, which has the task of protecting and guaranteeing the rights of Municipality of Malang residents who are involved in the law, especially women and children.

On the other hand, one form of community participation and role in the implementation of prevention of violence against women is the presence of the non - governmental organization, here is represented by the Women's Crisis Center Dian Mutiara: an institution that focuses on improving and advocating for gender-based policies in handling violence against women. WCC Dian Mutiara, together with The Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Agency collect data related to violence and cooperate with legal officials, direct complaints and set up the Call Center and then take action to handle and protect victims of violence, while also make the victims feel secure, facilitate and mediate between both parties (victims and perpetrators) and then monitor the behavior of both afterwards.

Many cases of violence against women have been resolved by the WCC, half of which have been resolved through mediation for both parties and half are still being resolved in court. This is confirmed from the data WCC that most cases of violence against women and children were mediated or ended in a win-win solution for both sides. So if there are those who still are not satisfied, the handling on the priority of the victims. About 50% can be resolved either by mediation or legally in the District Court.

Furthermore, the Chairwoman of the WCC on September 1 2020 mentioned that some cases in the handling of these acts of violence were still incomplete, due to various factors. As explained below:

*"Ironically, even though there is Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2015 on the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence, violence against women Municipality of Malang has always increased each year. Even though the WCC handles it as much as possible and is supported by various parties, this is also because there are still people who do not have the courage to report these acts of violence. Apart from that, there are several parties who*

*do not play an active role in assisting the coordinated handling, so that the handling is not optimal. Therefore, our institution tries its best to make every effort to be able to help the victims in solving their problems legally . Currently WCC focuses on seminars or outreach to various regions in Indonesia "*

The forms of violence against women in Malang are very diverse. In one instance, where said domestic violence occurred due to economic factors, a survivor was assaulted by their biological father who never even provided a living and education since the survivor's parents divorced. The WCC assisted in mediating the child and father so that forms of violence can be resolved properly without taking legal action.

### **3 Research Methods**

Our research method is descriptive qualitative by collecting basic interview data with representatives of the institutional advocacy actors, supported by secondary data from WCC Dian Mutiara Municipality of Malang, as well as webinars through a public discussion entitled: "Online Gender-Based Violence" on May 29, 2020, in which the Chairwoman of Dian Mutiara was a keynote speaker [6,8,18]

### **4 Results and Discussion**

Violence is a form of crime that often occurs in social life in Indonesia. It is also a violation of human rights for whatever the reasons behind it. Violence also often occurs among vulnerable people (women and children), both verbally and physically[19]. In Indonesia, society in general still considers women as individuals or entities second only to men or leads to actions that seem very patriarchal. Victims of violence are often even given the priority in handling cases in the law enforcement environment in Indonesia. The factors behind it are very diverse, ranging from economic problems, social and cultural problems in society, to psychological problems and others. On the other hand, issues related to the level of education and equality in society are also often one of the factors that trigger violence against women. The times and technology also add to the long list of forms and means of violence against women.

To deal with this problem, the government through its law enforcement and government officials has attempted to suppress acts of violence against women in various ways. This is also to increase awareness of equal rights, especially the human rights that every human being has. This is also a form of commitment from the government to every citizen, especially women, to get legal protection, legal certainty, equality in law, and uphold human rights in Indonesia, especially in the municipality of Malang. The Municipality of Malang had issued a policy for handling cases of violence against women as stipulated in the Municipality of Malang Regulation No.12 of 2015 concerning the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence. The perda contains the basics for implementing policies related to the protection of women and children's victims of violence.

The process for handling victims of violence is as follows:

- a. The victim comes alone, accompanied by a referral process or obtained through outreach in the identification process which includes screening, assessment and intervention plans according to the victim's needs.

- b. If the victim has to receive medical treatment due to injuries caused by the violence, the victim will enter the stage and process of health rehabilitation. The services provided include non-critical, semi-critical and critical services that are adjusted to the condition of the victim. The medical record that is carried out must be as detailed as possible for judicial use.
- c. If the victim does not have physical injuries and is identified in a counseling manner for psychological recovery, then the victim will enter the stage of social rehabilitation. This was carried out by means of a social contract accompanied by an agreement with the victim. This was done in order to get the victim's consent to carry out further counseling, mental and spiritual guidance, assistance and referrals if needed. If the victim is a child, the consent of the victim or companion is not required.
- d. If the victim needs legal assistance, it is carried out after the rehabilitation process, whether in health, social or it can be given directly if the victim needs rehabilitation. The legal assistance provided is carried out starting from the processing of police investigation report at the police, prosecution at the prosecutor's office, to the court process. These include legal assistance to obtain retribution for witnesses and/or victims, material and non-material losses that are collected and attached by the police for the completion of the investigation report.
- e. If the victim is repatriated from abroad or within the country to the region or country of origin or family or substitute family or at the wish and consent of the victim while still prioritizing protection services and fulfilling their needs based on the categories of victims which are divided into
- f. Victims of transnational and domestic or domestic violence.
- g. Newspapers originating from countries directly bordering Indonesia, will be handed over from Indonesian representatives abroad and victims will be immediately provided with services and coordinate with relevant agencies for the repatriation of victims to their home regions.
- h. The final stage for victims is social reintegration, where the victim is reunited with his family or substitute family and efforts are made to make the victim re-accepted by the family and society. In this regard, this includes economic and social empowerment as well as skills development so that they can be economically empowered, providing education for witnesses and/or victims who are still in school and who have been disconnected from becoming victims with further monitoring and guidance.

#### Supporting Factors in Advocacy

To support this process, the government is obliged to carry out monitoring for at least three months or more intensively depending on the consideration of the victim's vulnerability level. On the other hand, the government through Women and Children Integrated Service also carries out violence handling activities by accepting complaints indirectly in the following ways: (1) Telephone/hotline; (2) Receiving complaints by mail, and (3) Receiving complaints by email.

In this case, the Women and Children Integrated Service has an important role in the policy of handling violence in Municipality of Malang. This is because Women and Children Integrated Service under coordination with The Women's Empowerment & Child Protection, Population Control & Family Planning Agency play significant roles and functions in implementing policies related to the handling and advocacy in violence against women cases within the Municipality of Malang.



The following is how victims can submit their complaints.

First, victims make reports and complaints to Women and Children Integrated Service accompanied by various means via the communications provided. Second, the service makes efforts to identify problems and chronology related to the violence efforts received by the victim and accompanied by an examination and reporting report. Third, after obtaining adequate information, the victim will be referred to the stage of psychological assistance efforts, if the victim receives violence which causes the victim's psychological condition to be disturbed. Fourth, the victim feels that he is under pressure which causes his safety to be disturbed, then he will be referred to a safe house or social rehabilitation. If the victim is subjected to violent treatment that causes violence assistance and postmortem. In the aforementioned efforts, attempts were also made to mediate with families and perpetrators to reduce prolonged conflicts by remaining focused on assisting efforts to protect victims.

The handling of violence against women in the Municipality of Malang is supported by several aspects.

First, far from before the pandemic, the policy of Handling Violence against Women in Municipality of Malang is supported by Law No.12 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Municipality of Malang Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2015 concerning the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence. The existence of such a legal basis has guaranteed the implementation of policies in handling violence in all regions, especially in Municipality of Malang, which aims to ensure that there are no more victims of violence against women, especially in the domestic or household sphere. So that the existence of this legal basis also makes the Municipality Government of Malang and several networks create and implement various policies and programs to be able to help victims of violence to get their rights and dare to ask for help.

Second, there is commitment, relations, generosity from the parties and from cooperating network institutions as well as good relationships that are established to assist implementation. With this, it can help so that policies can be implemented with the desired expectations and make victims feel more quickly responded to if they ask for protection. Because if there are victims who report, the implementers can immediately take action and investigate and counseling by involving parties according to the needs of the victim.

Third, there is awareness from the public and victims of violence to make a report if they become victims of such violence. The socialization and various programs provided to the community and members of the Family Member Empowerment assist the community in developing more awareness in the importance of reporting crimes if they fall victims to or witness acts of violence.

### **Inhibiting Factors in the Advocacy**

In this case too, of course there are factors that hinder the implementation of the handling the persistence of violence itself. The inhibiting factor can come from the implementors or from the infrastructure, even if it does not rule out the possibility of coming from the victims themselves. The following are the factors that can hinder the implementation of policies, one of which is due to the fact that human resources budget is limited.

This is as stated by the source in the following interview results: "The inhibiting factor is definitely due to the limited budget funds provided by the government of Municipality of Malang. Lack of funds is what hampers us in handling, especially when the process is costly, for example in postmortem examinations.

So, based on the interview above, one of the obstacles in handling it is due to the lack of budget from the government, so that this makes the service and other networking institutions

hampered in handling, especially since there is still no collaboration with hospitals in the Municipality of Malang that provide free postmortem for victims of violence.

From the lack of available budget, this has an impact on other things that become further inhibiting factors. Facilities and infrastructure in providing facilities such as safe houses to victims were also obstacles, this was because if a victim left the house and did not know where to live, the government had to assist in providing shelter. Actually, Women and Children Integrated Service prepared a shelter for the victims, but it was only one and there was no 24 hour guards who are on standby for the victims. Even though the shelter works with other institutions such as the social service, sometimes if the victims take their children along to the service, some victims sometimes fear that their child is sick or something.

It is, as expressed by the WCC Dian Mutiara's Chairwoman on September 1 2020 as follows

"At the moment we lack a safe home services (shelter), have not had because it requires a huge cost for it. Now there is only 1 shelter, we are also collaborating with Women and Children Integrated Service, and the Police as well. We also lack human resources for guarding, also in dire need of postal services available in kampungs (urban lower-class neighborhoods)."

The third factor is the existing human resources, in this case it has been explained that the existing human resources are still lacking even though this is one of the most vital things in its implementation because it is the most important essential in implementing policies to achieve the stated goals. The human resources within the department and Women and Children Integrated Service themselves are inadequate because in the service there are only 2 staffs who help assist victims and not within 24 hours, so if there are victims who have to stay in the shelter, there is still no one to handle them.

In fact, the lack of human resources can sometimes be helped by existing networking institutions, but this often overlaps in the division of tasks. Therefore, sometimes it makes the performance of the Dinas or Women and Children Integrated Service less than optimal in handling cases of violence in Municipality of Malang so they have to be extra in the implementation so that it is maximal.

The fourth obstacle, as conveyed by Mrs. Erna as Head of The National Policewomen And Children's Protection Units on March 30, 2020 , is as follows: Other obstacles also occur because sometimes there are parties who are not committed, the party in question means that while here it is really discussing, there are not take care of the perpetrators, because sometimes the village head is reluctant to help .

"The inhibiting factor is usually the same as the sub-district or sub-district. Not all village heads and sub-districts care about their citizens. In fact, we always tell us, "Sir, this is one of your own people and the local stakeholders." If we come and look, we will definitely say that he is very busy and has an outside position even though we need mediation. "

Based on the interview, it was explained that the kelurahan or kecamatan officials sometimes hampered the process because they were reluctant to assist in the mediation process. Actually, Women and Children Integrated Service can handle it by themselves through mediation at the office or at The National Policewomen and Children's Protection Units, but it is sometimes difficult to find common ground so that local stakeholders are needed to help the process as follows:

"Sometimes the victim can also hinder the implementation, because the victim is not yet firm in determining her choice, so the victim asks that her husband be punished but after the process goes on and is filed by The National Policewomen and Children's Protection Unit, suddenly the victim withdraws her claim. Also, sometimes when we come to the front of the

police station and want to report the victim, they suddenly feel sorry for our husband and state that they still love the husbands.

Actually, there are many more factors, but in the end it is up to the victims. because we are not allowed to impose our will and our position is here only to assist and provide protection. Thankfully some of the victims who come until now have had no problems with their families and even if there were they could handle it themselves because if counseling always tries to make the victims solve their own problems. Even the files have arrived at the National Policewomen and Children's Protection Units and sent to the prosecutor's office. Some suddenly ask to be revoked with various family considerations. "

Meanwhile, according to the Women Crisis Center, factors that can hamper its implementation are not only in cost but also due to lack of facilities because they do not have a car or motorbike for operations. Because the WCC itself also does not apply to the government , so all in charge i by the relation and dekermawanan agencies working together. Not only that, according to the WCC, there is a need for revisions to be made in the Perda so that the implementation can run better. As explained by Ms Wahyu during the webinar on May 29, 2020 which was conveyed as follows:

"Regulation No. 12 of 2015 concerning Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence. From the existing municipality regulation, it is true that inadequate handling is given to victims, and it is necessary or there are points that need to be revised. What is urgent to be revised is that the articles in the Regulation need to be revised in accordance with the facts on the ground where violence in households include sexual violence and trafficking and these are currently increasing in number and the problems are increasingly complex. In addition, there is a need for optimization in providing domestic violence services in all aspects, both socio-cultural and legal."

The last inhibiting factor for implementation is the need for efforts to increase communication or cooperation with other institutions that assist in implementing policies, the government, the police or the WCC as well as several other institutions, so as to achieve common goals and in accordance with the vision and mission of Municipality of Malang.

### **Overviews in the Time of Covid-19**

With regards to the abovementioned 5 (five) key aspects regarding the handling and advocacy for domestic violence against women crisis, the following can be extrapolated in the Municipality of Malang thus far

- a. Access to justice for victims and survivors  
Actors involved in providing advocacy for the victims and survivors of domestic violence against women had collaborated although the collaboration is not always synergized well.
- b. Change norms and behavior through high-level prevention efforts.  
Regulations were made in order to prevent the reoccurrence of domestic violence. However, due to the limited number of human and financial resources, the advocacy provided is at times inadequate compared to the necessities and the increase in domestic violence during the pandemic.
- c. Urgently respond to victims and survivors of GBV.  
The urgent responses could not always be provided due to reasons of budget and human resources constraints, despite the establishment of proper procedures and database.
- d. Strengthen accountability and architecture to respond to the scourge of GBVF adequately  
Thus far what the actors can do in the case of the Municipality of Malang is to optimize the resources available to them since increasing the budget and bypassing the constraints are not possible especially during the pandemic.

- e. Prioritize interventions that facilitate economic opportunities for addressing women's economic vulnerability.

Thus far the last step is still not within the reach of the advocacy actors because the approach taken to address the problem is mostly from a legal standpoint instead of socio-economical. In the future this might have to be reconsidered due to the economic impacts of the pandemic.

Although multiple reports regarding the increase of domestic violence in the time of the pandemic appear in mass media both new and conventional, local actors are still impeded by existing structures and constraints in getting the media to socialize their activities. Nevertheless, the awareness of such problem among society members nowadays is also caused by the mass media participation in socializing new norms regarding domestic violence as a crime that needs to be addressed.

## 5 Conclusions

Collaboration between government and society exists, but this is not optimal due to the preexisting enabling and inhibiting factors, even though the socialization of advocacy is always carried out, but at least it can create more public awareness continues to grow. The supporting factors for the policy are the existence of commitment, relations, generosity from the parties and from cooperating network institutions as well as good relationships that are established to assist implementation.

Additionally, it is related to the awareness of the public and victims of violence who dare to report if they have become victims of violence. The inhibiting factor for policy is the budget constraints, so that it hampers the service office and other network institutions in handling the problem of domestic violence. Moreover, there is still no collaboration with hospitals in Municipality of Malang that provide free medical examinations for victims of violence. In addition, the conditions of facilities and infrastructure in providing facilities such as safe houses or shelters for victims are also an obstacle.

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