

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality

Editorial

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality

Articles

The Political Personal Realm in the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Indonesia
Risna Desimory Tambunsaribu & Ikhaputri Widiyantini

LPSK-Establishing State Presence in Protection of Witnesses and Victims, Inclusive of Sexual Violence Crimes
Livia Iskandar

The Hidden Blackbox: Corrective Rape Against Lesbian, Bisexual (Women) and Male Transgender
Sri Agustin

Sexual Violence at University Level: A Philosophical Feminism Overview
Ikhaputri Widiyantini

Denial Narratives of Five Incestuous Fathers
Titiek Kartika Hendrastiti & Noeke Sri Wardani

Power Relations and Sexual Violence on the Campus
Sulistiyowati Irianto

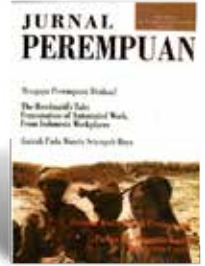
Recognizing the Needs and Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence:
Learning from the Experiences of 'Forum Pengada Layanan'
Atnike Nova Sigiro & Bagus Takwin

Published by:

YAYASAN
YJP
JURNAL
PEREMPUAN

Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan
Accreditation Number: 36/E/KPT/2019

Speak Up for the Indonesian Women through Your Support of Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan (YJP)!



While YJP has achieved much over the last two decades, contemporary Indonesia, facing many economic, social, political and cultural challenges continues to need us. Indonesian migrant workers are being discriminated against, illiteracy is still high among women, leadership positions are uncommonly filled by women, and women increasingly face extremism over issues of abortion, dress code, sex education, lesbianism, marital rape and inter-religious marriage. Your support is absolutely crucial in making a real difference in the lives of Indonesian women and gender minorities. Please read more below to see how you can support us – because, our unity is our strength – and you are needed!

Become Friends of Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan!

You can support us through our Indonesian language based *Sahabat Jurnal Perempuan* (SJP) and the English based *International Friends of Jurnal Perempuan* (SJP-International) membership programs offering you many benefits, such as receiving our newsletters and journals, invitations to workshops and networking events.

SJP Membership

Benefits:

- up to 4 editions of *Jurnal Perempuan* (JP) delivered to your doorstep annually
- invitations to SJP gatherings
- weekly newsletter on JP engagement delivered to your email
- possibility to speak/present during our networking and educational events
- space to voice your opinions on gender issues in our online blog

Annual Costs:

Individual Platinum : 1 000 000 IDR

Individual Gold : 500 000 IDR

Individual Silver : 300 000 IDR

Bachelor Level Student : 150 000 IDR

Corporate Sponsorship : 10 000 000 IDR

SJP-International Membership

Benefits:

- Indonesian Feminist Journal (IFJ) delivered to your doorstep or digitally to your email if living outside of Indonesia
- invitations to SJP-International gatherings
- monthly newsletter on JP engagement delivered to your email
- possibility to speak/present during our networking and educational events
- space to voice your opinions on gender issues in our online blog

Annual Cost:

Individual: 50 USD

Other Ways to Support Us

There are many other ways you can support our diligent work in the field of gender issues in Indonesia. You can volunteer or complete an internship with us. You can donate us money through PayPal or bank account. We also always need office equipment and other in-kind gifts. You can offer us your home or office as venues for our events. As an organization you can also sponsor us or collaborate with us on joint projects.

Payment Data

Bank Account:

Bank Mandiri Branch Jatipadang, No. Rek: 127-00-2507969-8

p.p. Indonesia Women's Journal Foundation (Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan Indonesia)

PayPal:

www.jurnalperempuan.org

www.indonesianfeministjournal.org

Contact

Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan

Email: yjp@jurnalperempuan.com

Websites:

www.jurnalperempuan.org

www.indonesianfeministjournal.org

Sincerely,

Gadis Arivia

YJP Founder



ISSN 1410-153X

FOUNDERS

Dr. Gadis Arivia
Prof. Dr. Toeti Heraty Noerhadi-Roosseno (Alm.)
Ratna Syafrida Dhanny
Asikin Arif, M.Fil. (Alm.)

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Dr. Gadis Arivia
Prof. Dr. Toeti Heraty Noerhadi-Roosseno (Alm.)
Prof. Mari Elka Pangestu, Ph.D.
Svida Alisjahbana

DIRECTOR & EDITOR IN CHIEF

Dr. Atnike Nova Sigiro, M.Sc.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Prof. Dr. Sulistyowati Irianto (Antropologi Hukum
Feminisme, Universitas Indonesia)
Prof. Sylvia Tiwon (Antropologi Gender, University
California at Berkeley)
Prof. Saskia Wieringa (Sejarah Perempuan & Queer,
Universitaet van Amsterdam)
Prof. Dr. Musdah Mulia (Pemikiran Politik Islam &
Gender, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah)
Dr. Nur Iman Subono (Politik & Gender, FISIP Universitas
Indonesia)
Mariana Amiruddin, M.Hum. (Komisi Nasional Anti
Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan)
Yacinta Kurniasih, M.A. (Sastra dan Perempuan, Faculty
of Arts, Monash University)
Soe Tjen Marching, Ph.D. (Sejarah dan Politik
Perempuan, SOAS University of London)
Dr. Andi Achdian (Sejarah & Sosiologi, Universitas
Nasional)

PEER REVIEWERS

Prof. Mayling Oey-Gardiner, Ph.D. (Universitas
Indonesia)
David Hulse, Ph.D. (Former Regional Representative
Ford Foundation Jakarta)
Dr. Pinky Saptandari (Universitas Airlangga)
Prof. Dr. Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari (Universitas
Indonesia)
Dr. Ida Ruwaida Noor (Universitas Indonesia)
Katharine McGregor, Ph.D. (University of Melbourne)
Dr. (Iur) Asmin Fransiska, S.H., LL.M. (Universitas Katolik
Atma Jaya)
Dr. Irene Hadiprayitno (Leiden University)
Prof. Jeffrey Winters (Northwestern University)
Ro'fah, Ph.D. (UIN Sunan Kalijaga)
Tracy Wright Webster, Ph.D. (University of Western
Australia)
Prof. Kim Eun Shil (Korean Ewha Womens University)
Prof. Merlyna Lim (Carleton University)
Prof. Claudia Derichs (Universitaet Marburg)
Sari Andajani, Ph.D. (Auckland University of
Technology)
Prof. Dr. Wening Udasmoro (Universitas Gadjah Mada)

Prof. Ayami Nakatani (Okayama University)
Dr. Antarini Pratiwi Arna (Indonesian Scholarship and
Research Support Foundation)
Dr. Widjajanti M. Santoso (Indonesian Institute of
Sciences)
Dr. Lidwina Inge Nurtjahyo (Universitas Indonesia)
Dr. Bagus Takwin (Universitas Indonesia)
Dr. Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem (Universitas
Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta)
Francisia Saveria Sika Seda, Ph.D. (Universitas
Indonesia)
Ikhaputri Widiyanti, M.Si. (Universitas Indonesia)
Ruth Indiah Rahayu, M. Fil. (Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat
Driyarkara)
Prof. Maria Lichtmann (Appalachian State University,
USA)
Assoc. Prof. Muhamad Ali (University California,
Riverside)
Assoc. Prof. Mun'im Sirry (University of Notre Dame)
Assoc. Prof. Paul Bijl (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
Assoc. Prof. Patrick Ziegenhain (President University)
Assoc. Prof. Alexander Horstmann (University of
Copenhagen)

EDITORIAL STAFFS

Abby Gina Boangmanalu, M.Hum.
Hendrik Bolitobi, S. Hum.
Triana Dyah, S.S.
Elisabet Repelita Kuswijayanti, M.Si.
Octania Wynn
Nada Salsabila
Agnes Diana Wahyuni

SECRETARIAT & FRIENDS OF JURNAL PEREMPUAN

Himah Sholihah
Gery Andri Wibowo

DESIGN & LAYOUT

Dina Yulianti

ADDRESS

Jalan Tanah Manisan No. 72, RT 07 RW 03, Kel. Cipinang
Cempedak, Kec. Jatinegara, Jakarta Timur
Telp: (+62) 812 1098 3075
E-mail : yjp@jurnalperempuan.com redaksi@
jurnalperempuan.com
Twitter : @jurnalperempuan
Facebook : Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan

WEBSITE

www.jurnalperempuan.org
www.indonesiafeministjournal.org

First published in August 2021



include | protect | engage

Expression of Gratitude to Reviewers

1. Yacinta Kurniasih, M.A.
2. Dr. Widjajanti M. Santoso
3. Dr. Bagus Takwin
4. Ruth Indiah Rahayu, M.Fil.
5. Mariana Amiruddin, M.Hum.
6. Soe Tjen Marching, Ph.D.
7. Dr. (Iur) Asmin Fransiska, S.H., LL.M.

Contents

Editorial

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality	V
<i>Atnike Nova Sigiro</i>	

Articles

• The Political Personal Realm in the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Indonesia	79-89
<i>Risna Desimory Tambunsaribu & Ikhaputri Widiyantini</i>	
• LPSK-Establishing State Presence in Protection of Witnesses and Victims, Inclusive of Sexual Violence Crimes	91-101
<i>Livia Iskandar</i>	
• The Hidden Blackbox: Corrective Rape Against Lesbian, Bisexual (Women) and Male Transgender	103-108
<i>Sri Agustin</i>	
• Sexual Violence at University Level: A Philosophical Feminism Overview	109-116
<i>Ikhaputri Widiyantini</i>	
• Denial Narratives of Five Incestuous Fathers	117-128
<i>Titiek Kartika Hendrastiti & Noeke Sri Wardani</i>	
• Power Relations and Sexual Violence on the Campus	129-135
<i>Sulistiyowati Irianto</i>	
• Recognizing the Needs and Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence: Learning from the Experiences of 'Forum Pengada Layanan'	137-152
<i>Atnike Nova Sigiro & Bagus Takwin</i>	

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality

Feminism frames sexual violence not merely as aggressive actions such as rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, or other physical attacks that target a person's sexuality. Rather, it puts these actions into the context of a more complex relationship of gender and structural inequality. Essentially, a hierarchy of sexuality allows women to be one of the groups that are vulnerable to violence, including sexual violence. Sexual violence closely relates to power relation; thus, it can happen to children, gender minorities, students, persons with disabilities, domestic workers, subordinates in industrial relations, and any kinds of subordination and other hierarchies in society.

Sexual violence is socially recognized as a problem, but it tends to be seen as a matter of morality, public decency, honor, or as a crime against family and society. The essence of sexual violence as a violation of one's bodily integrity is often negated. This perspective imposes a moral burden and stigma on a victim and even her family. Therefore, the victims often feel reluctant to talk about their experience of violence. When a victim talks about the sexual violence she has experienced, her morality and sexual history tend to be judged by her family, community, and the officers of law enforcement.

Another problem of sexual violence is the fact that the legal positivism paradigm is not able to see sexual violence more broadly. This paradigm imposes the burden on legal evidence - such as penetration, evidence, witnesses; to the victim. As a result, the law often fails to dispense justice and remedies fairly to the victims, let

alone to make people aware that sexual violence is a crime.

Legislation to eliminate and prevent sexual violence is a political action to voice the issue of sexual violence. Furthermore, if sexual violence is recognized as a social problem, the opportunity to assert the position of women and other marginal groups as equal citizens is possible. It is one of the main principles of women's struggle against The Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill (RUU PKS).

In other countries, the legal definition of sexual violence has evolved. For example, rape and sexual assault are defined as acts imposed by force or coercion with a lack of consent. In addition, legal thinking on sexual violence has emphasized the dimensions of protection and support for the victims/survivors needed during the process of unveiling sexual violence, the legal process, and also after the legal process.

The number of cases of sexual violence recorded by Komnas Perempuan (The National Commission on Violence against Women) and various women's organizations for the last ten years or so has actually shown the tip of the iceberg from the depths of the situation of violence against women in Indonesia. Therefore, suspicion of attempts to position sexual violence as a social problem is a patriarchal tactic to perpetuate the status quo of gender inequality and the hierarchy of sexuality towards women. (Atnike Nova Sigiro)

Abstracts Sheet

Risna Desimory Tambunsaribu & Ikhaputri Widiyantini
Departemen Filsafat, Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya,
Universitas Indonesia

**The Political Personal Realm in the Draft Law on the
Elimination of Sexual Violence in Indonesia**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 79-89, 1 table, 22 references

This article is using a critical interpretation based on radical feminist theory to analyze the issue of sexual violence against women in Indonesia. Based on data from Komnas Perempuan in 2020, the number of victims of sexual violence is increasing. The root of sexual violence comes from the biological differences between women and men that has been constructed in society. Men are considered to have sexual dominance on women. The existence of sexual politics maintains by the state have taken away women's authority both in private and public spheres. Using the critical and praxis feminist approach, this article assesses the data research from Komnas Perempuan, especially related to cases of sexual violence. The analysis and criticism of sexual politics in this article also highlights the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence. The analysis proves the importance of state involvement in ensuring the lives of Indonesian female citizens, especially concerning protection from sexual violence.

Keywords: personal, public, RUU PKS, sexual politics, sexual violence

Livia Iskandar

Komisioner LPSK-Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban

**LPSK-Establishing State Presence in Protection of
Witnesses and Victims, inclusive of Sexual Violence Crimes**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 91-101, 2 grafik, 4 tables, 12 references

The Indonesian Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK in Indonesian) was established based on Law No.13/2006 Protection of Witness and Victims, which was later amended by Law No 31/2014. It is an independent non-structural agency headed by seven commissioners for 5-year terms. One of the Agency's priority crimes is sexual violence. The Agency protects witnesses, victims, whistleblowers, justice collaborators, and experts. For the years 2019-May 2021, the Agency has given protection to a total of 984 victims of sexual crimes, consisting of 67% children and 33% adults. Out of that, 78% are female victims compared to 22% male victims. Based on Law No. 31/2014, there are 16 types of witness and victims' rights. The three most sought-after protection programs for victims of sexual violence are Procedural Rights, Psychological Rehabilitation, and Restitution Facilitation. For prevention programs, we need to learn who are sexual violence perpetrators.

Keyword: LPSK, sexual violence, witness and victim rights

Sri Agustin
Ardhanary Institute

**The Hidden Blackbox: Corrective Rape Against Lesbian,
Bisexual (Women) and Male Transgender**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 103-108, 10 references

This article discusses about the corrective rape against lesbian, bisexual (women), and male transgender that is performed by the perpetrator with aim to correct the LBT's (lesbian, bisexual, and transgender) sexuality. Such sexuality that are deemed bad, abnormal and cursed, therefore must be corrected. Corrective rape is perceived as a form of punishment, and it is everyone's responsibility to undertake correction. Corrective rape has rarely been revealed. In order to reveal the facts about corrective rape against LBT in Indonesia, this article writes the stories of four LBTs that would open up our conscience, that any form of corrective rape must be abolished, in line with our hope to abolish sexual violence against women through the legislating of the draft law on the abolition of sexual violence (RUU PKS).

Keywords: corrective rape; LBT; power relation; sexual orientation; gender identity

Ikhaputri Widiyantini

Departemen Filsafat, Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya,
Universitas Indonesia

**Sexual Violence at University Level: A Philosophical
Feminism Overview**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 109-116, 11 references

This paper highlights the philosophical issues related to sexual violence cases at the university level. Many reports were found related to the sexual violence cases at the university level, but did not come to a solution that take sides to the victim. This is not just a problem about the unstrict law to handle the cases. There is a basic problem that underline in the mindset and behavior. Rape culture in society failed us to understand that this is a form of violence against humanity. The basis of patriarchal logic also affirms the condition. Based on the standpoint feminism method, also supported by data on sexual violence reports, I pointed the importance of using the feminist logic approach in viewing this issue. I aim to restore the point of view on siding the victim which can provide justice in handling the sexual violence cases at the university level.

Keywords: sexual violence at university level; rape culture; feminist logic; standpoint feminism

Titiek Kartika Hendrastiti & Noeke Sri Wardani

Jurusan Administrasi Publik, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik,
Universitas Bengkulu

**Narrative of Denial from Five Cases of the Incestuous
Fathers**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 117-128, 2 pictures, 1 table, 20 references

Various data from the society show the tendency of increasing number of incest's cases. This study aims to analyze the narratives of five cases of fathers who become perpetrators of incest. This study was conducted in 2016 to five fathers of incestuous perpetrators, who inhabited two Correctional Institutions in Bengkulu. This study was conducted using feminist narrative analysis and found that incestuous perpetrators rationalize their crimes based on their sexual identity and history to the victim. The history of the victims' sexuality, which represents corrupted, dirty, wild, and naughty bodies, became a justification for incest. Persons with disabilities faced multiple vulnerabilities, not only being humiliated through the rape by their fathers, but they were also being blamed for their inability to participate in the investigation process and court hearings. The research has found linkages between incest and early marriage, troubled marriages, and early divorce. The construction of hypersexuality and the objectification of the perpetrators towards child sexuality had failed to guide the perpetrators towards a sane relationship.

Keywords: incest narrative, feminist narrative analysis, incest rationalization, disabled incest victims

Sulistiyowati Irianto

Guru Besar Fakultas Hukum, Co-founder mata kuliah Gender dan Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Indonesia

Power Relations and Sexual Violence in the Campus

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 129-135, 11 references

Sexual violence on campus is a crime against humanity that is difficult to uncover because of professors' power relations and domination over students. Power relations also manifest at the structural level so that sexual violence is often dismissed and silenced by the administrators. The campus environment's hierarchy of status and positions makes sexual crime cases go on for years without any accountability. On the other hand, there are efforts such as the collective action of lecturers

across faculties to protect victims from the perpetrators and bring the perpetrators to justice. This study describes the author's experience in dealing with sexual violence on campus and using a reflexive approach in addressing sexual violence in Indonesia.

Keywords: Keywords: sexual violence in campus, power relations, crimes against humanity

¹Atnike Nova Sigiro & ²Bagus Takwin

¹Jurnal Perempuan & ²Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia

¹Jalan Tanah Manisan No. 72, RT 07 RW 03, Kel. Cipinang Cempedak, Jatinegara, Jakarta Timur 13340, Indonesia

²Kampus Universitas Indonesia Depok, Jawa Barat 16424, Indonesia

Recognizing the Needs and Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence: Learning from the Experiences of 'Forum Pengada Layanan'

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 137-152, 3 tables, 5 grafik, 17 references

This article will describe a research on the experiences of the members of 'Forum Pengada Layanan' or Service Provider Forum (FPL), a civil society initiative, in handling the victims of sexual violence. Through FPL's experience, this article will analyze the importance of legal protection and the availability of financial and human resources, in handling and protecting victims of sexual violence. This research was conducted using mixed methods, namely quantitative methods using surveys and qualitative methods using in-depth interviews. This article concludes that the legal umbrella regarding the elimination of sexual violence with victims' perspective would provide stronger foundation for protection, legal processes, and the availability of resources in handling cases of sexual violence in Indonesia.

Keywords: sexual violence; victim's perspective; abolition of sexual violence; legislating sexual violence

LPSK-Establishing State Presence in Protection of Witnesses and Victims, Inclusive of Sexual Violence Crimes

Livia Iskandar

Commissioner of LPSK – Indonesia's Witness and Victim Protection Agency for 2019-2024
Jalan Raya Bogor Km. 24 No. 47-49, Susukan Ciracas, Jakarta Timur 13750

iskandarlivia@gmail.com

Manuscript chronology: received 14 July 2021, revised 27 July 2021, accepted 28 July 2021

Abstract

The Indonesian Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK in Indonesian) was established based on Law No.13/2006 Protection of Witness and Victims, which was later amended by Law No 31/2014. It is an independent non-structural agency headed by seven commissioners for 5-year terms. One of the Agency's priority crimes is sexual violence. The Agency protects witnesses, victims, whistle-blowers, justice collaborators, and experts. For the years 2019-May 2021, the Agency has given protection to a total of 984 victims of sexual crimes, consisting of 67% children and 33% adults. Out of that, 78% are female victims compared to 22% male victims. Based on Law No. 31/2014, there are 16 types of witness and victims' rights. The three most sought-after protection programs for victims of sexual violence are Procedural Rights, Psychological Rehabilitation, and Restitution Facilitation. As for prevention programs, we need to learn who are sexual violence perpetrators.

Keywords: LPSK, sexual violence, witness and victim rights

Introduction

This paper will focus on the responses and responsibilities of the Indonesian Witness and Victim Protection Agency (hereinafter abbreviated as LPSK) during and in the protection of witnesses and victims of sexual violence, including that perpetrated against marginalised groups such as children and people with disabilities. Treatment and advocacy for victims of sexual violence are cross-sectoral work involving various elements of society, ministries, and other non-structural agencies, ranging from assistants from local non-governmental organisations to law enforcers (i.e. the police at the subdistrict, district, and provincial levels; the district and provincial prosecution offices), the managers of community-based safe houses or social rehabilitation places provided by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, the Indonesian Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, or the National Commission on Violence Against Women. LPSK plays a role in protecting witnesses, victims, justice collaborators, whistle-blowers, and expert witnesses who are under threat and have important information about a crime.

The protection of witnesses and victims is often long and lonely work across islands, open seas, and unpaved

roads in the dark of night in remote provinces or areas throughout Indonesia. Witnesses and victims often experience either an actual or potential threat in addition to psychological intimidation that they or their family are subjected to from the perpetrators' families or other people siding with the perpetrators. In cases where the perpetrators are public officials, even the entire agency will try all means to influence the victim not to take the case to a criminal court.

Situations like this have prompted a request for protection to the LPSK. In addition to requests submitted by witnesses, victims, companions, and law enforcers, LPSK can also proactively provide protection for cases that receive public attention or need immediate handling due to their serious threat. The safety of witnesses and victims is the main factor in the limited coverage of the protection programme provided by LPSK. Therefore, many people do not know the duties and authority of LPSK.

There are still few studies on the willingness of criminal act witnesses to participate in the witness protection programme, one of which attracted attention was a study in Turkey with 732 respondents who were witnesses or victims of criminal acts (Demir 2017). The study shows that gender, socio-economic status, and whether the

witness/victim works or not are determinants of their willingness to participate in the witness and victim protection programme. Furthermore, the study found that the presence of a witness and victim protection programme increased the willingness of witnesses and victims to give testimony, allowing investigation, prosecution, and decision-making processes by judges to run smoothly until the end.

LPSK is an independent agency established based on Law No. 13/2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, which was amended through Law No. 31/2014. The law on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims is also perceived as a legal breakthrough that is focused on the perpetrator (offender-oriented) and the fulfilment of the rights of the victim or witness (victim-oriented). Sexual violence is one of the specific criminal acts stated in Article 6 of Law No. 31/2014 which is given priority for protection by LPSK.

Table 1. The rights of witnesses and victims of criminal acts included in Article 5 of Law No. 31/2014 on the Protection of Victims and Witnesses

The rights of witnesses and victims in Article 5 of Law No. 31/2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain protection for their own safety, and the safety of their families and property, and to be free from threats related to the testimony they will give, are giving, or have given; 2. Participate in the process of selecting and deciding the form of protection and security support; 3. Provide information without pressure; 4. Get a translator; 5. Be free from trapping questions; 6. Receive information about the development of the case; 7. Receive information about the court decision; 8. Receive information in the event that the convict is released; 9. Have their identity confidential; 10. Get a new identity; 11. Get a temporary residence; 12. Get a new residence; 13. Obtain reimbursement of transport costs as needed; 14. Get legal advice; 15. Obtain temporary living expense support until the protection period ends; and/or 16. Get counselling.
---	--

Source: processed from Law 31/2014 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims

Gender-based violence is a form of violence that can occur in all parts of the world without exception. Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicates that one of three women in the world has suffered physical or sexual violence at least once in their life (WHO 2021). Meanwhile, the National Survey of Women's Life Experiences found that one of three women aged between 15 and 64 years old in Indonesia had experienced physical or sexual violence by their partners or other people in their lives, and one in ten women aged between 15 and 64 years old had been subjected to violence in the last 12 months (BPS 2017).

It is not easy for a woman who is a victim of sexual violence to report what happened to her and decide to take the case to legal proceedings. Sexual violence incidents are traumatic events that often undermine the victims' perception of the world that they once considered safe, and can make them hate themselves and want to hurt themselves or end their own lives. Iskandar (2016) in his article entitled "*Pengalaman Kekerasan Seksual di Masa Kanak: Upaya Sintas dan Institusi Pemulihan*" (Sexual Violence in Childhood: Survival Efforts and Recovery Organizations) cites a study from WHO (2002) which proves the relationship between experiences of sexual violence in childhood or adolescence and the pattern of

repeated victimisation in adulthood with more-severe impact on those experiencing forced penetration.

If we compare the number of complaints reported to non-structural agencies such as the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, and counselling providers with those which were forwarded to the women and child protection units in police stations at the subdistrict, district and provincial levels, we will see a significant difference. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment has just received a mandate in 2020 to provide direct services through Presidential Regulation No. 65/2020 on the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, allowing for more channels for victims to get support and thus they do not have to go through the process of seeking justice without companionship or direction from trained personnel. Judging from the number of reports filed to the women and child protection units in police stations, the number who then requested protection from the LPSK because they were threatened in their efforts to take the case to criminal legal proceedings seemed to decrease a lot.

In incest cases where the perpetrator is a member of the victim's family, the female victim – whether she is a child or over 18 years old – is also often faced with a situation where her own mother does not believe that her husband has sexually abused his own biological, adopted child, or stepchild. Coupled with the number of women who are economically dependent on their husbands who are the main breadwinner, they have difficulty making decisions to defend their children. In many cases of incest, the child has to deal with the extended family from the father's side pressuring them to withdraw the report and not go to court.

Children and women with disabilities, as the most vulnerable groups, are also targeted by perpetrators of sexual violence. In some places, they were sexually abused in turns or together with several other perpetrators and experienced sexual exploitation. These perpetrators of violence target people with hearing impairments because they know that they will have difficulties expressing the criminal incidents without an interpreter or assistant.

Cooperation is absolutely needed from the witnesses and victims to enable a criminal case to proceed to criminal justice. A victim's journey to get justice is a long and tortuous process. She has to repeat the story several times from the start of her report of the incident to a friend or family member for the first time which required tremendous courage. During the making of the investigation proceedings at the police station, the victim

has to go through the process of retelling the incident in great detail for hours. Law enforcers' attitude at the examination stage will determine the psychological condition of the victim. If she meets supportive law enforcers, it is more likely that she will be able to tell the story more easily. However, if not, imagine how she must experience prolonged re-traumatisation. During the examination of witnesses in court, the victim has to tell the chronology of the incident in detail for hours. Therefore, support from family, friends, companions, or state agencies that provide protection to witnesses and victims is urgently needed so as not to make the victim feel alone in going through all this process. Often the time required for a sexual assault case file to be complete and ready to be transferred to the trial is very long and winding, and it requires courage, determination, and patience from the victim with strong social support from those close to her.

In the discussion section, the protection programme and the fulfilment of the witnesses and victims' rights, including support provided to facilitate this long process, will be described. LPSK can provide assistance since the case is still in the investigation stage. In the case study section, two examples will be given. In the first case, the mother did not defend the child who had sexual intercourse with the mother's lover, and in the second case, the victim was a person with a disability. Further, a qualitative analysis will be carried out on who is the perpetrator of sexual experience by the LPSK protected victim from 2019 to May 2021. In the last section, I will give my reflection on my journey as a member of LPSK.

Research Methodology

The data in this paper was taken from LPSK data from 2019 to May 2021, which consists of recapitulated data on victims of sexual crimes, types of protection programmes, a description of each of the protection programme types to which witnesses and victims are entitled, and two case studies.

This paper uses a feminist perspective which is critical in looking at problems and contains a message of women's empowerment. Minh-ha (1991) asserts that in feminist research, researchers must push the boundaries of the research to be able to describe, retranslate, and modify the research into an accountable one. Feminist research uncovers new questions and places women's lives at the centre. In this research, I, as a member of LPSK (an insider), also act as an outsider using a feminist framework.

Recapitulated Data of Sexual Violence Victims Protected by LPSK From 2019 to May 2021

It is recorded that the total number of sexual violence victims who were protected by LPSK from 2019 to May 2021 was 984 people (see Table 2). Table 2 shows that the

number of victims who were protected in 2019 was 512 people. The number decreased to 284 people in 2020. Meanwhile, as of May 2021, it was recorded that 188 people had been protected. Thus, it can be projected that the number of protected sexual violence victims will be larger than that in 2020.

Table 2. Recapitulated Data of Sexual Violence Victims Protected by LPSK from 2019 to May 2021

Gender	2019		2020		2021		Total	
	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults		
Female	192	185	174	47	114	45	757	0.769309
Male	64	71	45	18	29	0	227	0.230691
Total	256	256	219	65	143	45	984	
Total number of protected victims and witnesses every year	512		284		188			
Total number of child victims every year	256	-	219	-	143	-	618	0.628049
Total victimised girls	192	-	174	-	114	-	480	0.776699
Total victimised women	-	185	-	47	-	45	277	0.756831
Total number of adults every year		256		65		45	366	0.371951

Source: processed from LPSK data from 2019 to May 2021

Meanwhile, it can be seen in Chart 1, the percentages of sexual violence victims by gender between 2019 and (May) 2021 are as follows: (1) 77% are girls and women,

and 23% are boys and men; protected by LPSK; (2) 78% are victimised girls, 22% are victimised boys; and (3) 76% are victimised women, 24% are victimised men.

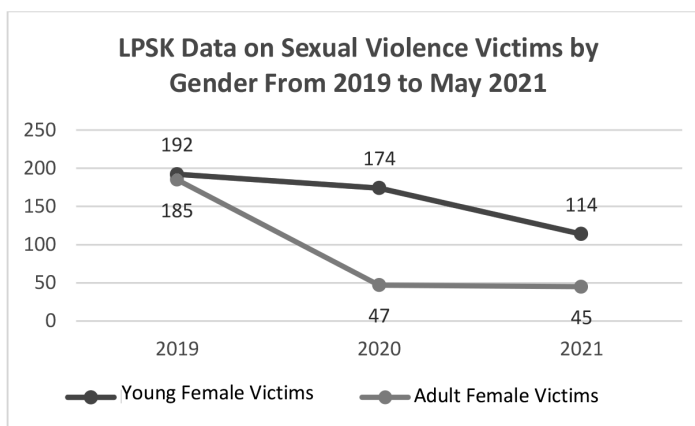


Chart 1. Percentage of Sexual Violence Victims by Gender (2019-May 2021)

Source: LPSK Data until May 2021

For the record, regarding data of adult male victims presented in this paper, the age recorded is the age at the time of applying for protection to the LPSK, they were still children at the time of the sexual violence incident. The LPSK database records the age at which a person

applies for protection, rather than the age at the time of the violence.

Chart 2 shows that the shares of child victims and adult victims are 63% and 37%, respectively. This data shows that children are vulnerable to sexual violence.

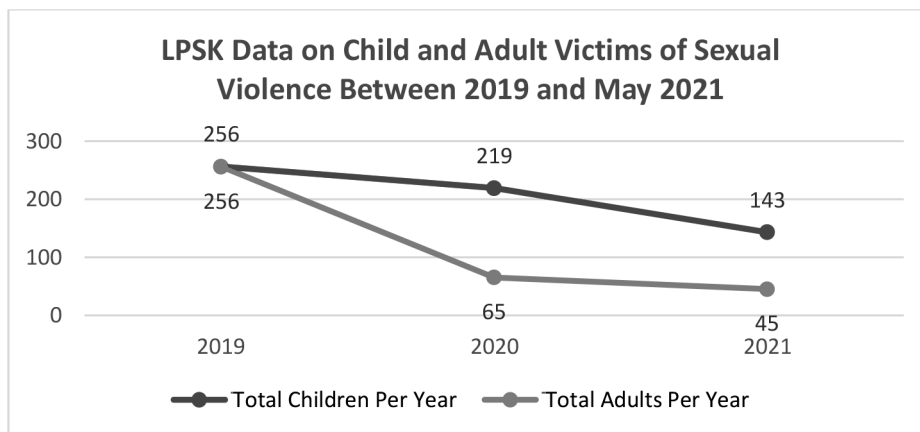


Chart 2. Percentage of victims by age of children and adults

Source: LPSK Data

From the victim data shown above, LPSK also noted that there were 23 children and women with disabilities who were protected from 2020 to May 2021. The types of disabilities possessed by the protected victims were hearing, speech, and intellectual disabilities, autism, and some suffered multiple disabilities – hearing, speech and intellectual disabilities – at once.

Types of Protection Programmes Accessed by Sexual Violence Victims Protected by LPSK in 2020

Based on data owned by LPSK, there are three types of protection programmes that are most needed by the victims of sexual crimes: Fulfilment of Procedural Rights, Psychological Rehabilitation, and Restitution Facilitation (Table 3).

Table 3. Types of protection programmes provided by LPSK in 2020

The number of protection programmes provided by LPSK is 1182	Accessed by the protected individuals in 2020
Fulfilment of Procedural Rights	520 programmes
Psychological Counselling	280 programmes
Restitution Facilitation	162 programmes
Psychosocial Support	99 programmes
Medical Support	75 programmes
Physical Protection	31 programmes
Temporary Living Cost	10 programmes
Legal Protection	2 programmes

Source: Processed from LPSK data

Description of the Protection Programme as the Fulfilment of Witnesses and Victims’ Rights Provided to LPSK Protected Individuals in Sexual Violence Cases

Data used in this section is quoted and adapted from Chapter 3 of LPSK Guide to Psychological Rehabilitation for Protected Individuals, about LPSK Protection

Programmes, which will be launched in September 2021. There are several programmes such as the Fulfilment of Procedural Rights, Medical Support, Psychological Rehabilitation Support, Physical Protection, Legal Protection, Rights to Information, and Restitution Facilitation.

The Fulfilment of Procedural Rights is assurance that the witnesses and victims who receive protection from LPSK can enjoy their rights. These procedural rights include administration, companionship, coordination, and other rights at each stage of the trial. It must be ensured that protected witnesses and victims can enjoy these procedural rights from the stages of preliminary and full investigation, trial, to court-decision with permanent legal force. Some of the procedural rights covered are: (1) Companionship during examination by the police until witness examination in court; (2) Information provision without pressure; (3) Support from an interpreter, including a sign language interpreter for protected individuals with hearing impairments or a language interpreter for protected individuals who cannot speak Indonesian; (4) Freedom from trapping questions; (5) Legal advice; (6) For the trial of a case involving a child, LPSK ensures that judges, the prosecutor, and the lawyer do not wear robes, the trial is closed to the public, the defendant is not present when the victim testifies, and the child is accompanied to make him/her feel comfortable and safe.

The scope of support provided for witnesses and victims by LPSK includes medical support, psychosocial rehabilitation, and psychological rehabilitation following the elucidation of Article 6 of Law 31/2014. Included in these types of support are the following:

First, medical support. This type of support is provided to restore the protected individuals' physical health through the government health-insurance scheme (BPJS) or on a regular basis, including taking care of the body of a dead victim and arranging a funeral in the event the victim dies. Medical support for sexual violence victims who are protected by LPSK includes a fee for an obstetrician to check for sexually transmitted diseases, and pregnancy care and delivery costs for impregnated victims. According to Article 75, paragraph 2(b), of Law 36/2009 on Health, exceptions to the prohibition on abortion can be granted to impregnated rape victims as the pregnancy may lead to psychological trauma. The article is further strengthened by Government Regulation 61/2014 on Reproductive Health and subsequently Regulation of Minister of Health 3/2016 on Training and Implementation of Abortion for Medical Emergency and Pregnancy as a Result of Rape.

Second, psychological rehabilitation support. This type of support is provided by psychologists to the protected individuals who are affected by the trauma or crime they have experienced, or who experience other mental problems. The purpose is to restore and

strengthen the protected individuals' mental state. With the main focus on the protected individuals, LPSK can expand its provision of support or facilitation to those close to the protected individuals. In child sexual abuse cases, for example, psychological rehabilitation can also be given to the parents who will play a large role in making their children feel safer to testify. Support from parents or guardians is a protective factor in the long-term recovery of a child who has experienced a traumatic event such as intercourse.

A book entitled *Guidelines for Psychological Rehabilitation for LPSK Protected Individuals*, which will be launched in September 2021, describes more specifically what is included in the psychological rehabilitation provided by LPSK to witnesses and victims, including Stage 1: psychological assessment, observation, tests and examinations, and risk analysis at the Application Review stage to meet one of the protection requirements stipulated in Article 28 of Law 31/2014; Stage 2: psychological strengthening of protected individuals to face witness examination in court, including recovery projection by an examining psychologist or accompanying psychologist to calculate restitution, the facilitation of which is under the authority of LPSK; Stage 3: psychotherapy and psychological intervention in the context of recovery according to the needs of the protected individuals; Stage 4: termination or extension of an LPSK protection programme. A protection programme lasts for six months and can be extended if the legal process has not been completed or if there is a request for an extension from the protected individual or his/her family or according to the psychologist's recommendation if psychological rehabilitation needs to be continued.

With regards to psychological rehabilitation, LPSK includes the final evaluation report from the psychologist. This report contains analysis, conclusions, and recommendations or proposed follow-up actions for the victim's family. The final evaluation report is part of the handover process to the family or related office to ensure that the victim can continue with his/her life as optimally as possible. To help with the psychological rehabilitation, LPSK may appoint a psychologist who has an independent practice and is registered with the Indonesian Association of Psychologists as a member with a valid practice permit.

Third, psychosocial rehabilitation. This type of support includes all forms of psychological and social support aimed at helping to relieve, protect, and restore the protected individuals' physical, psychological, social,

and spiritual conditions to enable them to carry out their social functions normally again. One of the forms of support is that LPSK tries to improve the quality of the protected individuals' life by providing clothing, food, and housing support; helping the protected individuals to find work; or providing support for the protected individuals to continue their education, in collaboration with the relevant authorities.

Physical protection is provided to ensure witnesses' and victims' senses of security, which includes the protection of the witnesses or victims themselves, their families, and property. Physical protection may include the provision of (1) a safe house, which is a temporary residence used to protect witnesses and victims per the standards determined by LPSK; (2) safeguarding, which is a preventive activity carried out by a police officer(s) to maintain the security and safety of life and property while they move from one place to another; (3) monitoring, which is the activity of monitoring the condition of a protected individual and his/her surroundings which is carried out by the police to ensure the security and safety of the protected individual's life and property; (4) new identity, which is the replacement of a witness or victim's identity carried out especially concerning an organised crime for the safety of the witness or victim's life.

In addition to physical protection, legal protection is also guaranteed. Legal protection is the protection of the legal rights of individuals protected by LPSK from counter-attack by another individual or entity, including a corporation, the suspect, or the defendant, launched as a consequence of the information or testimony given by the LPSK-protected individual to law enforcers for the disclosure of a crime.

Furthermore, LPSK-protected individuals have the rights to information and temporary living costs to the provincial or regional minimum wage standard which is consistent with the LPSK decision, and reimbursement of transport costs to access medical support and psychological rehabilitation while they are under LPSK protection. LPSK can facilitate a temporary residential place that is considered safe for a witness or victim while s/he receives medical support or undergoes psychological rehabilitation. Information to which LPSK-protected individuals have the right includes updates on the case, the court ruling, and the legal status of the convict.

LPSK ensures that protected individuals can enjoy their rights to information even if there is an appeal until a court ruling which is legally binding is issued, including if the convict gets remission or released from prison.

Another type of protection that is also guaranteed is restitution facilitation. In Law 31/2014 on Amendment to Law 13/2006 on Witness and Victim Protection, compensation for sexual violence victims can be sought through restitution, which is compensation given to a victim or his/her family from the perpetrator or a third party in the form of (1) compensation for the loss of wealth or income; (2) compensation for suffering as a result of a crime; or (3) reimbursement of medical and/or psychological treatment costs.

Case Studies of Sexual Violence Experienced by LPSK Protected Individuals between 2019 and 2021

I chose two cases of sexual violence against an adult woman who was abused when she was a child and a disabled child who had never been to school. The victims in both of these case studies were protected by LPSK. It should be noted that the details of both cases are disguised so as not to reveal the identities of the people concerned. Confidentiality is one of witnesses' and victims' rights that need to always be upheld.

Case Study 1: The perpetrator was the stepfather

The protected individual was a university student. She had been experiencing sexual violence in her own home for years by her mother's lover without the mother's knowledge, until one day she could not take it anymore and told her mother what had happened to her. Her mother was very shocked to hear her story and confronted the perpetrator. However, moments later the mother changed drastically in her acceptance of the daughter and even accused her (who was still a minor at that time) that she had enjoyed the intercourse.

The protected individual was surprised by her mother's 180-degree change in attitude and moved to her grandmother's house. Then, the mother married the lover and kept defending her new husband. It was the grandmother (the mother of the protected individual's biological mother) who tried hard to get her granddaughter to get justice by bringing in expert witnesses from various professions. The perpetrator has a doctoral degree and is very proficient in law.

The protected individual's enjoyment of her procedural right was ensured. LPSK accompanied the protected individual while she was giving her testimony for four hours. The protected individual was asked to provide a detailed explanation of what had happened to her. She received legal protection because she was

counter-reported by her biological mother, and her right to information was fulfilled because the perpetrator filed an appeal.

The articles used were Article 76D in conjunction with Article 81 and Article 76E in conjunction with Article 82 of Law 35/2014 on Child Protection with a penalty of 15-year imprisonment, and a fine of 1.5 billion which can be replaced by six-month imprisonment. The panel of judges found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to 13-year imprisonment and a fine of 1.5 billion which could be replaced by six-month imprisonment. The perpetrator filed an appeal. The appellate court sentenced the perpetrator to 18-year imprisonment and a fine of 2 billion under the condition that an unpaid fine would be replaced with six-month imprisonment.

This first case study is related to the fulfilment of procedural rights in which the protected individual was briefed about what she would go through during witness hearings by the court, and was picked up, dropped off, and guarded. This case in which the perpetrator was the stepfather received huge attention from the media because of the socio-economic status and education levels of the perpetrator and the protected individual's family, and thereby a robust guarding strategy needed to be prepared by the security team and LPSK security officers (i.e. police officers assigned at LPSK).

Case Study 2: The perpetrator was a relative who lived next door to the protected individual

The protected individual was a child with special needs in that she had hearing and speaking disabilities. She became a victim of a crime committed by a suspect who worked as an online motorcycle taxi driver, a neighbour who still had a family relationship with her. The victim was sexually assaulted, resulting in pregnancy and she gave birth to a baby boy. The article used was Article 81 paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 76D of Law 35/2014 on Amendment to Law 23/2002 on Child Protection.

The protected individual's procedural right was fulfilled. She also received restitution facilitation, psychological rehabilitation and psychosocial

rehabilitation (sign language training because she had never been to school and thereby did not understand universal language, and business capital support for her mother who was the main breadwinner in the family.

LPSK cooperates with the Indonesian Disability Movement for Equality (PerDIK) and the Movement for the Welfare of Indonesian Deaf People (GERKATIN) during the process of taking the Minutes of Investigation at the police station until the trial.

The case had been decided with a sentence of 12-year imprisonment and a fine of IDR 100,000,000 which can be replaced by 2-month imprisonment for the perpetrator. However, the social impact on the protected individual was not diminished only because the case had a decision with permanent legal force. She lost her courage to leave the house because the perpetrator's family lived very close to her. They lived in a crowded settlement. It was found later that her mother suffered domestic violence in the form of psychological and economic violence committed by her husband. Therefore, LPSK strived for the mother to receive business capital support to allow her to meet the needs of a household with four children, one of which had a child as a result of sexual assault.

For victims with hearing and speaking disabilities as in case study 2, the protected individuals are ensured to receive sign language training to allow them to communicate more easily with other people with similar disabilities, rather than being isolated because they have never attended school. Recovery is often a lengthy process for the victim even after the case is finalised. Therefore, LPSK is considering providing a safehouse and long-term recovery to accommodate such needs, particularly the needs of vulnerable people such as children and people with disabilities who need more time to be able to reorganise their lives after being victimised in a crime, including to get proper training in skills needed to be able to live their lives after a crime.

It is impossible to prevent sexual violence without understanding who the perpetrators are. Therefore, Table 4 below describes qualitatively the perpetrators of crimes, of which the victims have been protected by LPSK in the last 2.5 years (from 2019 to May 2021).

Table 4: Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Victimising Individuals Protected by LPSK (from 2019 to May 2021)

<i>a. The perpetrator is someone in the victim's household</i>		
	Girls	Biological father, stepfather, biological or step older or younger brother
	Women	Boyfriend, ex-husband, father-in-law, uncle under the same roof
<i>b. The perpetrator is someone in the victim's extended family</i>		
	Girls	Uncle, grandfather, step grandfather, father-in-law
	Women	Uncle, grandfather
<i>c. The perpetrator is someone in the victim's residential area</i>		
	Boys and girls	Neighbour, friend, parents' friend
	Women	Neighbour
<i>d. The perpetrator is someone at the school or Quranic boarding school the victim goes to</i>		
	Boys and girls	School teacher, religion subject teacher at a religious-based educational institution, school principal
<i>e. The perpetrator is someone at the university the victim goes to</i>		
	Women	Supervisory lecturer, lecturer, friend during the student community service
<i>f. The perpetrator is someone at the religion-based institution the victim goes to</i>		
	Boys and girls	Quranic boarding school owner, priest, pastor or those who claim to be religious leaders
	Women	Priest, Quranic boarding school owner
<i>g. The perpetrator is someone closest to but does not have kinship with the victim</i>		
	Girls	Boyfriend, boyfriend's friend, the victim's friend
	Women	Friend, boyfriend
<i>h. The perpetrator is someone in the victim's workplace</i>		
	Women	Superior
<i>i. The perpetrator is an acquaintance or stranger</i>		
	Boys and girls	Stranger
	Men and Women	Stranger, Public Figure, Public Official

Source: Processed from LPSK data

Table 4 above shows that there were more perpetrators who the victims knew (points a to h) than those who the victims did not know at all. This qualitative data can be used as a reference in developing sexual violence prevention programmes in each of these scopes, from the family scope to the workplace. LPSK does not have the authority to provide prevention and thereby

has to submit the data on the perpetrators of sexual violence victimising LPSK protected individuals to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, and the National Commission on Violence Against Women to make the necessary prevention programmes available.

LPSK's Follow-Up Plan: Continuing LPSK's Support for the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence

The bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence is a comprehensive *Lex Specialis* bill, covering prevention to victim recovery, which also emphasises the importance of fulfilling the victims' rights to restitution as compensation paid by the perpetrators. LPSK is an institution that has the authority to calculate compensation. In addition, LPSK also pioneered the issuance of a *Victim Impact Statement* – a verbal or written statement about the impacts of a crime on the victim before the judges.

LPSK has a plan to build a recovery, protection and training centre to help the victims of sexual violence. It has received a donated land plot in Cibitung, Bekasi; the centre is planned to begin construction in 2022. The centre will be used to protect testifying victims whose legal processes are still ongoing or encountering obstacles, making them require a safe house in the medium or long run. Further, the centre is planned to house victims who need physical and psychological rehabilitation as well as long-term life skills to enable them to organise their lives after the criminal justice process has been completed. This centre will also be used as a training centre for witness and victim protection.

Closing

I am always grateful to be given the opportunity to be a witness and finally take part as one of the historical implementers of how services for surviving victims of sexual violence were developed in this beloved country¹.

The May 1998 riot is a wake-up call to contribute to the community movement for the recovery of sexual violence victims. It was one of the darkest moments in Indonesian history. The decision to change direction from working for an international organisation to a national commission that had just been established and then dedicate myself to the issue of anti-violence against women finally changed my life until I was finally sworn in as one of the commissioners in LPSK on January 7, 2019, which was witnessed by the Indonesian President. *A road less travelled, but it made the difference*, quoting a poem from an American poet, Robert Frost.

Like all unpredictable life journeys, my journey began with an invitation from the National Commission on Violence Against Women in 1999 to become an active participant in a workshop on the establishment of a crisis centre for women and children which was organised by the National Commission on Violence Against Women, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund

(UNFPA) at BumiWiyata Hotel in Depok. One of the outputs of the workshop was the selection of a multidisciplinary team for study visits to three countries to study a crisis centre for women and children, the One-Stop Crisis Center at the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital in Malaysia, visit the Philippine General Hospital in Metropolitan Manila, the Philippines, and learn about community-based movements in a country with a conflict between an armed group and its national government, Sri Lanka.

I was lucky to be selected as a member of the team as a counselling psychologist together with Irawati Harsono (Legal aid Derap Warapsari which initiated the Women and Children Service Unit at police stations) who later became the commissioner of the National Commission on Violence Against Women; Magdalena Sitorus (a child-rights activist and later the commissioner of the National Commission on Violence Against Women); Selfiana Sanggenafa (a lawyer from Papua who later founded the Women and Children Protection and Empowerment Institute in Abepura, Papua); and dr. Meuthia Erufana (a forensic doctor at the Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital where an integrated crisis centre was established).

One of the things that I got from the overseas trip was the opportunity to take part in the planning and establishment of an integrated crisis centre at the Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital which was established in June 2000. At the time of the establishment, I was a national programme manager at UNFPA/UNIFEM before being invited by the Secretary-General of the National Commission on Violence Against Women to be the coordinator of services for survivors of violence against women which had just started operating at the National Commission on Violence Against Women.

One and a half years at the National Commission on Violence Against Women and having the opportunity to have dialogues or conduct training from Aceh to Papua for facilitating institutions or directly for women at the grassroots opened my eyes that the role of psychologists who work for trauma recovery for victims of violence is still very limited. Furthermore, a historic visit to South Africa with the Secretary-General of the National Commission on Violence Against Women, Kamala Chandrakirana and my senior at the Faculty of Psychology of the University of Indonesia, Kristi Poerwandari, was needed to come up with the idea of the need to establish a psychological support institute that we call PULIH.

It was only the following year, in 2002, that we succeeded in establishing PULIH, and in July 2021 it celebrated its 19th anniversary. The second office, Pulih

Aceh, was found in January 2005 after the Aceh tsunami in December 2004. The youngest Pulih office is Pulih@thePeak – a Centre for the Strengthening of Women, Youngsters and Families – which was established in April 2014, upon my return from living in the US for almost eight years (from 2006 to 2014).

Bibliography

BPS 2017, Satu dari Tiga Perempuan Usia 15–64 Tahun pernah mengalami Kekerasan Fisik dan/atau seksual selama hidupnya, BPS, Jakarta.

Demir, M 2017, *The Perceived Effect of a Witness Security Program on Willingness to Testify*, International Criminal Justice Review.

Iskandar, L 2016, "Pengalaman Kekerasan Seksual di Masa Kanak: Upaya Sintasan dan Institusi Pemulihan", *Jurnal Perempuan* Vol. 21 No. 2, May 2016

Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban 2021, *Panduan Rehabilitasi Psikologis untuk Terlindung LPSK*, will be published in September 2021.

Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban 2021, *Pimpinan dan Pegawai LPSK Menolak Menyerah- Separuh Nafas Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban di Tengah Pandemi*, accessed on 10 July 2021, on: <https://lpsk.go.id/berita/detailberita/3272>

Minh-ha, TT 1992, *Framer Framed: Pulmonary Infection* (1st ed.), New York: Routledge, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203699416>

Permenkes No. 3/2016 on *Pelatihan dan Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Aborsi atas Indikasi Kedaruratan Medis dan Kehamilan Akibat Perkosaan*.

PP No. 61/2014 on *Kesehatan Reproduksi*.

UU No. 13 Tahun 2004 on *Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban*

UU No. 36 Tahun 2009 on *Kesehatan*

UU Nomor 31 Tahun 2014 on *Perubahan Atas UU No 13 Tahun 2006 Mengenai Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban*

WHO 2021, Fact Sheet: Violence Against Women, WHO, accessed on 10 Juli 2021 on: <https://www.who.int/news/item/09-03-2021-devastatingly-pervasive-1-in-3-women-globally-experience-violence#:~:text=Younger%20women%20among%20those%20most%20at%20risk%3A%20WHO&text=Across%20their%20lifetime%2C%201%20in,unchanged%20over%20the%20past%20decade>.

Endnotes

- 1 The author thanks the LPSK experts: Syahrial MW, Amalia Mahsunah and Abdanev Jopa; assistants Harry Nugraha and Siti Muminah, and Dr. Saiful Mahdi.

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Jurnal Perempuan (JP) is a quarterly interdisciplinary publication in the English language that aims to circulate **original ideas in gender studies**. JP invites critical reflection on the theory and practice of feminism in the social, political, and economic context of Indonesian society. We are committed to exploring gender in its multiple forms and interrelationships.

The journal encourages practical, theoretically sound, and (when relevant) empirically rigorous manuscripts that address real-world implications of the gender gap in Indonesian contexts. Topics related to feminism can include (but are not limited to): sexuality, queer, trafficking, ecology, public policy, sustainability and environment, human and labor rights/ issues, governance, accountability and transparency, globalization, as well as ethics, and specific issues related to gender study, such as diversity, poverty, and education.

JP welcomes contributions from researchers, academia, activists, and practitioners involved in gender advocacy in any of the areas mentioned above. Manuscripts should be written so that they are comprehensible to an intelligent reader, avoiding jargon, formulas and extensive methodological treatises wherever possible. They should use examples and illustrations to highlight the ideas, concepts and practical implications of the ideas being presented. Feminist theory is important and necessary; but theory — with the empirical research and conceptual work that supports theory — needs to be balanced by integration into practices to stand the tests of time and usefulness. We want the journal to be read as much by stakeholders as by academics seeking sound research and scholarship in women's study.

JP appears annually and the contents of each issue include: editorials, peer-reviewed papers by leading writers; reviews, short stories, and poetry. A key feature of the journal is appreciation of the value of literature, fiction, and the visual narrative (works of art, such as paintings and drawings) in the study of women's issues

Submissions

To discuss ideas for contributions, please contact the Chief Editor: Anita Dhewy via anitadhewy@jurnalperempuan.com. Research papers should be between 5000-10000 words. Please make sure to include in your submission pack an **abstract outlining the title, purpose, methodology and main findings**. It is worth considering that, as your paper will be located and read online, the quality of your abstract will determine whether readers go on to access your full paper. We recommend you place particular focus on the impact of your research on further research, practice or society. What does your paper contribute? In addition, please provide up to **six descriptive keywords**.

Formatting your paper

Headings should be short and in bold text, with a clear and consistent hierarchy. Please identify **Notes or Endnotes** with consecutive numbers, enclosed in square brackets and listed at the end of the article. **Figures** and other images should be submitted as .jpeg (.jpg) or .tif files of a high quality. Please number them consecutively with Arabic numerals and mark their intended location within the body of the text clearly. If images are not the original work of the author, it is the author's responsibility to obtain written consent from the copyright holder before using them. Authors will be asked to confirm the status of images, tables and figures in the journal submission pack. Images which are neither the authors' own work, nor are accompanied by the necessary permission, will not be published.

Please Note: The wide availability of an item on the internet does not imply that it is not subject to copyright restrictions. Please supply evidence that the item is legally available to use. For example, it may be posted online with a "Creative Commons" attribution, or it may be taken from one of your earlier works, for which you hold the copyright. Please provide evidence. If you do not have permission, it must be sought as a matter of priority. Otherwise we cannot publish, and the content will have to be removed. If required, the editor will provide guidance on identifying and approaching the copyright holder. If you are currently seeking permission but are yet to receive it, please indicate this next to the relevant content in the permissions section of the journal submission pack. Please note that the process of seeking permission can take several months. **Tables** should be included as part of the manuscript, with relevant captions. **Supplementary data** can be appended to the article, using the appropriate form and should follow the same formatting rules as the main text. **References** to other publications should be complete and in Harvard style, e.g. (Jones 2011) for one author, (Jones & Smith 2011) for two authors, (Jones, Smith & Jackson 2011) for three authors, and (Jones et al. 2011) for four or more authors. A full reference list should appear at the end of the paper.

- For **books**: Surname, Initials year, *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication. e.g. Author, J 2011, This is my book, Publisher, New York, NY.
- For **book chapters**: Surname, Initials year, "Chapter title", in Editor's Initials Surname (ed./eds.), *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication, pages.
- For **journals**: Surname, Initials year, "Title of article", *Title of Journal*, volume, number, pages.
- For **conference proceedings**: Surname, Initials year, "Title of paper", in Initials Surname (ed.), Title of published proceeding which may include date(s) and place held, Publisher, Place of publication, Page numbers.
- For **newspaper articles**: Surname, Initials year (if an author is named), "Article title", *Newspaper*, date, pages.
- For **images**: Where image is from a printed source – as for books but with the page number on which the image appears.
- Where **image is from an online source** – Surname, Initials year, Title, Available at, Date accessed. Other images - Surname, Initials year, Title, Name of owner (person or institution) and location for viewing.

Copyright Notice

All written material, unless otherwise stated, is the copyright of the Jurnal Perempuan. Views expressed in articles and letters are those of the contributors, and not necessarily those of the publisher. If you wish to use any content appearing in JP, please contact redaksi@jurnalperempuan.com for guidance.

YAYASAN
YJP
JURNAL
PEREMPUAN

Jalan Tanah Manisan No. 72,
RT 07 RW 03, Kel. Cipinang
Cempedak, Kec. Jatinegara,
Jakarta Timur
Telp: (+62) 812 1098 3075

