

Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 on Protection of Violence Against Women in Gorontalo City

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and describe the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 7 of 2016 concerning the protection of women from domestic violence (KDRT) in Gorontalo City. The determining factors influencing the success of its implementation. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, data were collected through observation and interviews with key informants and analyzed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman. The findings reveal that the implementation of Perda No. 7 of 2016 has shown significant progress, although it has not yet reached optimal effectiveness. The regulation has a strong legal and contextual foundation, taking into account local legal, social, and cultural values. However, implementation still faces challenges such as limited public understanding of the regulation, insufficient service capacity, and gaps in fulfilling comprehensive protection. Despite these issues, the existence of service units, cross-sector coordination forums, and increasing community awareness indicate positive developments. Greater consistency, routine evaluation, and integration across institutions are required to ensure sustainable and holistic protection for women victims of violence. The study also identifies four key factors that influence the success of policy implementation: communication, resources, implementer attitudes, and bureaucratic structure. Effective cross-sector communication and the use of digital platforms improve case management and public outreach. Resource limitations, especially in personnel and funding, constrain service delivery. Nonetheless, the empathetic attitude of implementers builds victim trust, while a growing bureaucratic structure lays the foundation for coordinated services. Ongoing synergy among these factors is essential to advancing women's rights and protection under the law.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Violence, Women, Protection, Regional Regulation

Received: April 9, 2025

Revised: May 7, 2025

Accepted: June 7, 2025

Introduction

Public administration is a field that regulates the implementation of public policies that aim to serve the community effectively and efficiently. In public policy, public administration acts as a tool to implement decisions taken by the government, involving various sectors and institutions. Public policy is the result of an in-depth analysis of various alternatives that lead to the best alternative decision (Kweit & Kweit, 1984). Policy implementation is the process of implementing or applying a policy to achieve predetermined goals (Hill & Hupe, 2021).

One important policy is through the formation of regional regulations that specifically regulate the protection of women and children from violence. This policy aims to provide a strong legal basis for local governments and communities to handle cases of violence and ensure maximum protection for victims (Mercy et al., 1993) Violence against women and children is a serious problem that has an impact on various aspects of life, including health, psychology, and social, so it must be addressed with various efforts.

Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection of Women and Children in Gorontalo City is a follow-up to the government's commitment to providing more effective protection for women and children who are victims of violence. With this Regional Regulation, it is hoped that there will be better coordination between sectors to protect women and children who are victims of violence.

Gorontalo City, as the location of this research, has a regional regulation that is very important in providing protection for women and children who are victims of violence, namely Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016. This regulation provides a strong legal basis for the implementation of policies for the protection of women and children at the regional level. The distinctive social and cultural characteristics require a sensitive and coordinated approach to ensure that the policy can be implemented effectively. The local government, in this case DP3A, and various community organizations must work together to ensure that all programs listed in this Regional Regulation can run well and provide benefits to victims.

Data on domestic violence cases in Gorontalo City show a fluctuating trend but tend to increase in recent years. Based on available data, in 2019, there were 23 cases of domestic violence reported to the authorities. This figure increased slightly to 24 cases in 2020 and 2021. A significant increase was seen in 2022 and 2023, where there were 35 cases of domestic violence reported each. These figures illustrate that domestic violence is still a serious problem in Gorontalo City and requires ongoing and effective handling.

The increase in the number of domestic violence cases from year to year shows that the protection policies that have been implemented have not been fully effective in preventing and overcoming violence in the domestic environment (Wolfe & Jaffe, 1999). Several factors that influenced this increase include low public awareness of victims' rights, victims' fear of reporting due to threats or social pressure, and lack of support for victims in the legal process. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic that hit during this period also worsened the situation, where economic and social pressures contributed to an increase in domestic violence cases in many areas, including Gorontalo City.

Although the number of domestic violence cases is increasing, efforts to handle and protect victims through the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 continue to be made by various parties, including local governments, law enforcement officers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Synergistic cooperation between related institutions is very important in ensuring that victims receive proper protection and that their rights are fulfilled. By evaluating the implementation of this Regional Regulation comprehensively, it is hoped that solutions can be found to overcome existing obstacles and increase the effectiveness of policies in protecting female victims of domestic violence in Gorontalo City.

Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 is present as a legal basis that regulates various aspects of protection for women and children, including mechanisms for handling, preventing, and recovering victims of violence. This regulation is an important instrument to ensure that victims' rights are protected and they gain access to adequate recovery services. In the context of domestic violence, this regulation emphasizes efforts to prevent violence in the domestic sphere, provide legal and psychosocial assistance, and guarantee protection for victims from further threats.

However, despite having a clear legal basis, the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 in Gorontalo City still faces various challenges. Some of these include limited human resources trained in handling cases of violence, lack of coordination between

related institutions, and low public awareness of the rights and legal protection for victims of domestic violence. In addition, the social stigma against victims of domestic violence is still a major obstacle in the reporting and recovery process. Many victims are reluctant to report because they are afraid of getting social pressure or even retaliation from the perpetrator.

The importance of this study lies in the effort to evaluate the extent to which the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 has been effective in providing protection for female victims of domestic violence in Gorontalo City. This study is expected to identify supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of the Regional Regulation, as well as provide strategic recommendations to increase the effectiveness of legal protection for victims of violence. In addition, this study also aims to understand the role of various institutions such as the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A), law enforcement officers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in implementing the policy.

Multi-party involvement is key to ensuring that victims receive sustainable and comprehensive protection. By identifying gaps and challenges in implementation, the results of this study can be the basis for improving future policies. The research gap in this study is that there has been no study that specifically and comprehensively reviews the effectiveness of the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 in Gorontalo City from a collaborative perspective between local actors. Research by Hidjun, Bilondatu, and Kadir (2023) highlights weaknesses in the implementation of law enforcement against sexual violence, but does not review the involvement of regional institutions and civil society.

Renny (2023) focus on the role of the PPA Unit in dealing with household neglect, but do not touch on the mechanism for evaluating regional regulations. Pomalingo et al. (2024) discusses gender mainstreaming strategies in general, but has not empirically assessed the impact of regional regulations in Gorontalo. Research by Wantu et al. (2024) reviews the role of DP2KBP2A, but has not directly linked it to Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016. Finally, research by Megawati et al. (2024) highlights the importance of evaluative indicators in similar regional regulations in Sidoarjo, which opens up opportunities for comparative studies. This gap is urgent for new research that examines the synergy between the government, apparatus, and community in implementing the Regional Regulation.

Methods

This research was conducted in Gorontalo City. The time used to conduct this research was calculated from December 2024 to March 2025. The research approach used was a qualitative method with a descriptive research method and the research procedure was carried out by observation and interviews with informants. The data analysis technique used was interactive analysis of the miles and huberman models.

Results and Discussion

Exposure to the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 Of 2016 on the Protection of Violence Against Women in Gorontalo City

Suitability of Formulation or Planning

The formulation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning the protection of women victims of violence, especially in the scope of domestic violence (KDRT), was prepared with a participatory approach and took into account factual conditions in the field. The involvement of technical service parties such as P2TP2A in the early stages of preparation provided practical weight in the formulation of policy substance. This shows that regional legal

products are not only normative, but also contextual according to the real needs of victims. However, this planning process has not touched all key actors evenly, especially from law enforcement elements who are more involved in the implementation stage, not in the early stages of formulation. On the other hand, the structure and content of the Regional Regulation are considered to be sufficient to cover aspects of reporting, legal assistance, rehabilitation, and cross-sector coordination, although technical adjustments are still needed to be more adaptive to the social dynamics of the local community.

Conformity of Implementation

The existence of a relatively systematic and adaptive service structure to the needs of victims of domestic violence. The mechanisms implemented have integrated direct service approaches, such as counseling, legal assistance, temporary shelters, and facilitation of post-mortem examinations, which are technically coordinated through standard operating procedures (SOPs) that have been designed in accordance with the substance of the Regional Regulation. Coordination between implementing agencies is carried out collaboratively through cross-sector forums, which include law enforcement officers, social service agencies, health, and legal assistance. This approach reflects that policy implementation is not only formal administrative in nature, but also responsive to the complexity of victims' needs, while maintaining the principle of synergy and integrated cross-sector services.

Target Suitability/Target Appropriate

The policy orientation has been directed appropriately at the main groups that are vulnerable to becoming victims of domestic violence, such as adult women, housewives without income, people with disabilities, and the elderly. These targets have been responded to through counseling services, legal aid, and provision of temporary housing. However, there is a gap between policy targets and realization in the field. Cultural barriers such as shame, family pressure, and social stigma cause some victims not to report the violence they experience, even though access to services is available. This shows that the effectiveness of achieving targets is not solely determined by the existence of services, but also by the success of the social approach in building the courage and awareness of victims to use the protection rights that have been guaranteed by the policy.

Environmental Suitability

The social environment in Gorontalo City has a significant influence on the successful implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning the protection of women victims of domestic violence. Although there are indications that the community is starting to show a positive response to the issue of domestic violence, the reality on the ground shows that the community's perception and understanding are not evenly distributed. The strong assumption that domestic violence is a domestic matter that does not require legal intervention creates structural barriers for victims in accessing protection. Social norms influenced by patriarchal culture and pressure from the extended family to resolve problems amicably make most victims feel hesitant or afraid to report. This shows that the social environment does not always support the fulfillment of victims' rights, and can even act as an obstacle in the legal protection process regulated in the regional policy.

Exposure to Factors that Determine the Success of the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 on the Protection of Women from Violence in Gorontalo City

Communication Factors

Communication as a supporting factor for the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 has shown positive progress, especially in the aspect of inter-agency coordination. The use of digital communication channels such as cross-sector chat groups and regular meetings, both formal and informal, has accelerated the flow of information and responses to reports of cases of violence. The internal communication flow is also quite structured, starting from receiving reports, initial assessments, to distribution to related units. This reflects efforts to build an adaptive and efficient operational communication system. On the other hand, implementing officers have been actively involved in socialization activities to the community through citizen forums, seminars, and education in schools. However, the reach of this socialization has not been optimal due to budget limitations and the concentration of activities that are still focused on urban areas and certain strategic groups.

Resource Factors

The resources available to support the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 have shown progress in terms of quality, but still face serious challenges in terms of quantity and availability of facilities. The competence of officers, both in the P2TP2A environment and the PPA Unit, is considered adequate because they have undergone technical and psychosocial training that increases sensitivity and professionalism in handling victims. This training not only focuses on the legal procedural aspects, but also strengthens understanding of victim trauma and non-intimidating communication techniques. However, the number of companions, psychologists, and investigators is still not comparable to the caseload being handled. This condition has an impact on the limited reach of services, especially when there is a spike in the number of cases or when several victims need treatment at the same time.

Implementer Attitude Factors

The attitude of the implementers in the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 is a determining factor that greatly influences the success of protecting women victims of domestic violence. Based on field data, service implementers, both from local government and police elements, demonstrate a high moral and professional commitment to side with the victims. The approach used is not rigid or merely administrative, but emphasizes empathy, patience, and respect for the dignity of the victim. The work culture that is built is also directed at supporting internal solidarity, maintaining the mental health of officers, and fostering a sense of collective responsibility. The process of aligning perceptions through training and internal discussions is carried out periodically so that there is no disorientation in implementation in the field, especially in complex and recurring cases.

Bureaucratic Structure Factors

The bureaucratic structure in the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 has been built with a fairly supportive institutional foundation, especially with the existence of work units that functionally handle legal, psychological, and social services. The division of tasks between units is relatively clear, and cross-sector coordination is carried out through formal forums such as integrated forums or inter-institutional cooperation formalized in the form of memorandums of understanding. This shows that the bureaucratic system in general has been directed towards efficiency and integration. However, there are still gaps in aspects of data management and policy evaluation mechanisms that can hinder evidence-based follow-up. In addition, informal communication patterns are still the main

strategy to overcome delays in bureaucratic responses, which indicates that formal bureaucratic mechanisms are not fully responsive to the urgency of emergency domestic violence cases.

Research Findings

Data on domestic violence (KDRT), namely violence against women in Gorontalo City, is presented in the following graph:

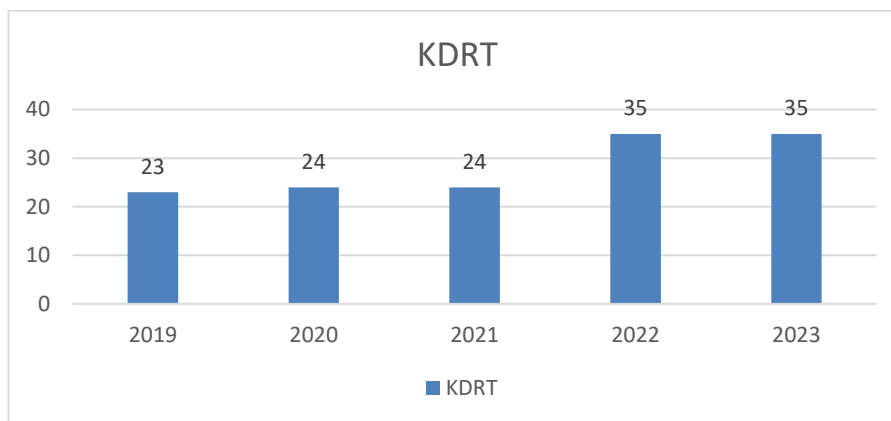


Figure 1. Domestic Violence Trends in Gorontalo City (Source: BPS Gorontalo City)

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that the data on cases of domestic violence against women which increased from 23 cases in 2019 to 35 cases in 2022 and 2023 shows that the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 has been running in a certain capacity, especially in encouraging victims to report. This increasing trend can be interpreted as the result of the reporting system that has begun to function and the existence of protection services such as P2TP2A, PPA Units, and safe houses that are starting to be known to the public. However, this increase also reflects that domestic violence has not been significantly suppressed. This means that the implementation of the Regional Regulation at the level of legal substance and basic services has existed, but has not been fully effective in terms of prevention.

Although the Regional Regulation has been implemented, its effectiveness in reducing the prevalence of violence has not been achieved comprehensively. One important factor that determines the success of implementation is communication. The findings show that information regarding victims' rights and protection procedures has not been fully conveyed to all levels of society, especially in remote areas. Many victims only find out about protection services after becoming victims and receiving informal referrals from neighbors or family. This shows that the intensity of systematic and sustainable socialization of the Regional Regulation is still low. In addition, cross-sector communication between agencies handling victims is considered to have been formed through a coordination forum, but has not been fully documented or made into a formal system. Communication is a crucial point that still needs to be improved so that the implementation of the Regional Regulation can truly target violence prevention in a participatory manner and reach potential victims before violence occurs.

The increase in domestic violence rates also shows pressure on the capacity of human resources and protection infrastructure. Findings in the field confirm that the number of companion officers, psychologists, and shelter facilities is still limited, so that not all cases can be handled quickly. Meanwhile, the attitude of the implementers shows a high commitment to helping victims, especially through an empathetic and humanistic approach. Unfortunately, the success of the service still depends heavily on the quality of the individual implementer, not on a

standardized system. Therefore, although the Regional Regulation has provided a clear framework, its success is largely determined by the strength of the resources and awareness of the officers. The aspects of resources and the attitude of the implementers serve as the main driving force for implementation in the field, but still require structural support and funding so as not to become exhausted in dealing with the increasing caseload from year to year.

The consistently high trend in domestic violence rates in the last two years reinforces the importance of fixing the bureaucratic structure as a determinant of the effectiveness of the Regional Regulation implementation. The findings show that although service channels are available, such as referrals from SPKT to PPA Units, the bureaucratic process is still long and inflexible, especially when victims need fast treatment. Administrative delays such as processing referral letters and medical examinations can delay protection. On the other hand, there are still many social environments that view domestic violence as a personal matter, not a criminal matter. This regulation has not been fully able to influence the legal culture of society because the educational approach and value transformation have not been maximized. Therefore, the success of implementing the regulation does not only depend on written policies, but also on bureaucratic reform and the ability of the legal system and public services to respond to social challenges holistically and responsively.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 on Protection Against Violence Against Women in Gorontalo City

The results of the analysis found that the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning protection against violence against women, especially domestic violence (KDRT), showed quite significant progress, although not yet optimal. This regulation has a relatively strong formulation basis and was drafted by considering local legal, social, and cultural aspects. However, in its implementation, a number of challenges were still found, such as the unequal understanding of the community regarding the substance of the policy, limited service capacity, and the failure to fulfill all aspects of protection systematically and sustainably. Even so, the existence of service units, cross-sector coordination forums, and increasing awareness of some communities indicate that the implementation of this regulation is starting to touch the root of the problem.

Consistency, periodic evaluation, and integration of programs between institutions are needed to realize holistic and comprehensive protection for women victims of violence. These results are in line with the statement of Kusuma et al. (2024) that the importance of implementing gender-based policies in upholding justice for women, especially victims of domestic violence (KDRT). They emphasized that existing regulations need to be accompanied by a victim-centered approach and strengthening implementing institutions so that policy implementation is not only symbolic, but touches on the roots of structural and cultural problems in society. This is also in line with Nur et al. (2013), who in her research stated that the implementation of policies to protect women from domestic violence in Indonesia is often not comprehensive, and requires continuous evaluation and increased institutional capacity.

These two studies support the finding that Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016 in Gorontalo City, although it already has a strong legal framework, still requires adjustments in its implementation so that it can run systematically and consistently. The implementation of Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2016 has not been fully evenly distributed in terms of public understanding and optimal service provision. There are still challenges in the form of limited

facilities and infrastructure, low legal literacy of the community about domestic violence, and minimal cross-sector socialization. This weakness has resulted in the existence of regional regulations not being fully utilized as an effective legal protection instrument. There needs to be strategic cooperation between local governments, law enforcement officers, service institutions, and civil society so that this policy reaches all levels of society. According to Lemon (2006), legal protection for victims of domestic violence is not only seen from the substantive legal aspect, but also from the process and access to justice. Therefore, the success of this policy depends on the integration and sustainability of protection programs at the grassroots level.

Although various service units and cross-sector forums have been established in Gorontalo City, their effectiveness in responding to the dynamics of domestic violence cases has not been optimal. Several cases are still not reported due to the victim's fear or social stigma, which shows that public awareness and the courage of victims to report are still major challenges. The implementation of laws related to domestic violence must consider the social context that influences victims in making decisions. They also recommend the need for an active role for local governments in building a climate that supports reporting and recovery of victims. By building a culture of equality and protection based on human rights, the Gorontalo City Regional Regulation can become a more vibrant and functional instrument in addressing violence against women in a sustainable manner.

Factors that Determine the Success of the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 7 Of 2016 in the Protection of Women from Violence in Gorontalo City

The results of the analysis found that the success of the implementation of Gorontalo City Regulation Number 7 of 2016 was largely determined by four main factors, namely communication, resources, attitudes of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. Good communication, especially in the form of cross-sector coordination and the use of digital media, can accelerate case handling and expand public education. The availability of resources, both human and budgetary, is still a major challenge that limits the reach of services. On the other hand, the empathetic and committed attitude of implementers has become a strength in building victim trust. The bureaucratic structure that has begun to be built, although still facing administrative obstacles, has become the initial foundation for the implementation of coordinated services.

Therefore, the success of this policy is highly dependent on the synergy between these factors in a sustainable manner within a public policy framework that is oriented towards protecting victims and fulfilling women's human rights. These results are in line with the statement of Wahyuni and Lestatika (2024) which states that good communication between stakeholders in women's protection policies, including digital channels and coordination forums, is a crucial element in responding quickly to cases of violence and building public awareness of women's rights. They highlighted that the slow implementation usually occurs due to one-way communication and minimal field evaluation. A similar thing was conveyed by Freed et al. (2017), who emphasized that the use of digital communication and systematic information management in institutional coordination greatly determines the effectiveness of protecting victims of domestic violence in the regions.

The combination of direct and digital communication, when managed in a participatory and transparent manner, has been shown to strengthen legal aid networks and psychosocial services, especially in the context of local communities that are heterogeneous in terms of culture and social norms. Without coordination, the success of this policy is hampered by

sectoral barriers and a non-adaptive top-down approach. Resources are the second important factor that determines the success of the implementation of this Regional Regulation. The availability of budget, experts, handling facilities, and ongoing training for policy implementers greatly determines the smoothness of services for victims. The low budget allocation for women's protection in the regions causes limitations in the formation of rapid response units and victim rehabilitation services. Without adequate resources, law enforcement tends not to side with victims, even leading to re-victimization. The success of implementing policies on violence against women is largely determined by the adequacy of human resources who understand gender perspectives and are able to reach vulnerable communities.

Therefore, strengthening gender-based budgets and training is not only an administrative complement, but also the core of a rights-based protection and social justice approach. The attitude of the implementer and bureaucratic structure are the basis for the sustainability and consistency of the implementation of this policy. Implementers who show empathy, professionalism, and sensitivity to victim trauma have great potential in building public trust in the existing protection system. That discriminatory, patriarchal, or non-neutral attitudes in the case resolution process are actually the main obstacles for victims to access justice. A complex, slow, and less synergistic bureaucratic structure between agencies, police, and NGOs also increases the risk of policy fragmentation. In this case, Lehbruch (2019) show the importance of local bureaucratic reform in the form of implementing regulations, integrated SOPs, and the formation of special cross-sectoral task forces. This integration is important to ensure that Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 is not only a legal symbol, but also a real instrument in providing justice and comprehensive protection for women victims of domestic violence.

Conclusion

The implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 concerning protection against violence against women, especially domestic violence (KDRT), shows quite significant progress, although it is not yet optimal. This Regional Regulation has a relatively strong formulation basis and is prepared by considering local legal, social, and cultural aspects. However, in its implementation, a number of challenges are still found, such as the unequal understanding of the community regarding the substance of the policy, limited service capacity, and the failure to fulfill all aspects of protection systematically and sustainably. Even so, the existence of service units, cross-sector coordination forums, and increasing awareness of some members of the community indicate that the implementation of this Regional Regulation is starting to touch the root of the problem. Consistency, periodic evaluation, and integration of programs between institutions are needed to realize holistic and comprehensive protection for women victims of violence.

The success of the implementation of Gorontalo City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2016 is largely determined by four main factors, namely communication, resources, attitudes of implementers, and bureaucratic structure. Good communication, especially in the form of cross-sector coordination and the use of digital media, can accelerate case handling and expand public education. The availability of resources, both human and budgetary, is still a major challenge that limits the reach of services. On the other hand, the empathetic and committed attitude of implementers has become a strength in building victim trust. The bureaucratic structure that has begun to be built, although still facing administrative obstacles, has become the initial foundation for the implementation of coordinated services. Therefore, the success of this policy is highly dependent on the synergy between these factors in a sustainable manner

within a public policy framework that is oriented towards protecting victims and fulfilling women's human rights.

Suggestion

The Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A) of Gorontalo City is expected to strengthen gender-based planning and budgeting mechanisms by ensuring that the needs of victims of violence are a top priority in regional policies. Strengthening internal capacity, expanding services to remote areas, and integrating data between sectors are essential to improving the implementation of the Regional Regulation. The Police (Women and Children Protection Unit - PPA) need to continue to prioritize an empathetic and victim-based approach in every process of handling domestic violence. Continuous training on victim-friendly interview techniques, gender sensitivity, and cross-sectoral work must be institutional priorities. Coordination with DP3A, P2TP2A, and the courts must be strengthened so that the legal response is not only repressive, but also preventive and rehabilitative. The Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) needs to expand the scope of psychosocial and legal services evenly, especially by increasing the number of companions and safe shelters in each sub-district. It is also necessary to strengthen the victim service information system and integrate local advocacy networks to accelerate responses and referrals. In the future, the involvement of survivors as local agents of change can increase the effectiveness of community-based approaches.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Sahabat Perempuan must continue to play a strategic role in building public awareness, especially in grassroots communities that have not been reached by the socialization of the Regional Regulation. In addition, NGOs can be the government's main partners in monitoring policy implementation, providing emergency services, and advocating for victims. Collaboration of programs with DP3A and P2TP2A needs to be strengthened so that there is no overlap and there is reinforcement from outside the government. Community Leaders and Religious Leaders in Gorontalo City have a key position in shaping public opinion and social norms that favor victims. Therefore, they need to be empowered as agents of change to erode the patriarchal culture and stigma against victims of domestic violence. Education through preaching, lectures, or community meetings that include gender justice values will have a significant impact on social acceptance of victim protection. Victims of Violence Against Women and Children need to be given a safe space and adequate information to access their rights, both through formal and non-formal channels. Strengthening the capacity of victims in the form of skills training, legal literacy, and long-term assistance is very important so that they are able to build independence after violence. Victims can also be involved in testimonial forums or survivor networks to share strength and experience in the recovery process.

Academics are expected to be more active in conducting applied research that analyzes the effectiveness of local policies. Field-based data research must continue to be developed to become material for evaluation and recommendations for public policies. In addition, academics can play a scientific advocacy role, both in regional policy discourse and training for field implementers. Social Companions and Psychologists need to continue to improve their professional capacity in handling trauma and long-term recovery for victims of domestic violence. They must work in cross-sector teams and based on ethical standards for services for victims of violence. In the long term, active involvement in the preparation of SOPs, training modules, and the development of ongoing emotional support programs is very important to ensure that victims receive complete recovery.

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