

STUDY ON THE ROLE OF “RUMAH HARAPAN” OF GMIT (EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN TIMOR) NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGO) IN PREVENTING AND HANDLING OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN CASES

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the extent to which the roles of the Rumah Harapan (House of Hope) Non-Government Organization in its efforts to prevent and deal with cases of violence against women and children, as stipulated in the Child Protection Act and the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The results of the study show that Rumah Harapan has played a significant role in the prevention and management of the cases as regulated in the law. The prevention role is done through implementing Communication, Information and Education strategies, socialization, building a community-based prevention system and staff capacity building. Roles in handling VAW and VAC are conducted through the provision of psychosocial recovery, temporary shelter, legal assistance, facilitating victims to obtain health services, legal assistance, protecting confidentiality and facilitating the processing of population documentations.

Keywords: Prevention of violence against women and children; Handling of violence against women and children cases; The Roles of Rumah Harapan.

INTRODUCTION

Violence against women and children is a serious problem that is of concern to the entire world community including Indonesia. The results of the 2021 National Women's Life Experience Survey (SNPHPN/ *Survei Nasional Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional*) show that as many as 26% or 1 out of 4 women aged 15 to 64 years old experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or other than a partner. In addition, 34% or 3 out of 10 boys and 41.05% or 4 out of 10 girls aged 13–17 years have experienced one or more types of violence during their lifetime. The National Commission on Women's Rights (*Komnas Perempuan*) in its 2021 Annual Notes, explained that in 2020 there were 299,911 cases of violence against women. Of these cases 79% of cases occurred in the private spaces with the highest types of cases namely domestic violence in husband–wife relations, dating violence, violence against girls and violence against domestic helpers (PRT/*Pembantu Rumah Tangga*). A total of 21% of cases of violence against women occurred in public spaces with the types of cases of sexual violence, obscenity, rape and other sexual violence.

The Indonesian government reported that during 2018–2021 it had received 35,103 children, with details of 10,694 boys and 24,409 girls, 45% of the forms of violence that occurred were sexual violence. Data shows that girls are more vulnerable to becoming victims of violence than boys¹. Data shows that girls are more vulnerable to becoming victims of violence than boys. In the context of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), the Office for the Empowerment of Women and Children of the Province of East Nusa Tenggara reported that during January–October 2021 there were 284 cases of Violence Against Women (VAW) reported. In the form of psychological violence 137 cases (48%), physical violence 120 cases (42%), neglect 57 cases (20%), sexual violence cases (19%) where 227 cases (90%) of them occurred within the household. Cases of Violence Against Children (VAC) in NTT amounted to 292 cases. The most frequent forms of violence were cases of: sexual violence 193 cases (66%), psychological violence 87 cases (30%), physical violence (16%), neglect 22 (8%).

Research results show that violence against women and children has a serious impact on their lives. Violence against children has strong, long-lasting effects on brain function, mental health, health risk behaviors, non-communicable diseases, infectious diseases such as HIV and sexually transmitted diseases, and social functioning. It also has direct and indirect impacts on the economy and social life². Other research results show that 18% of women who experience violence have an impact on their lifetime³.

VAW and WAC that occur as described above indicate that this problem is a very serious problem because it requires serious attention from the government to overcome it. The Indonesian government has enacted Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which has been updated with Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. This law emphasizes the obligation of the state to protect children from all forms of violence, Article 20 and article 25 states about the responsibility of the community in protecting children. that community participation in the implementation of child protection is carried out by involving community organizations, academics, and child observers. The government also stipulates Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. This law regulates the government's responsibility in preventing and handling domestic violence. Articles 11 to 15 states that in implementing the prevention and handling of domestic violence, the government

¹ <https://kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/3478/kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-dan-anak-tinggi-menteri-bintang-optimalkan-layanan-terpadu-dan-komprehensif, diakses tanggal 21 November 2022>

² WHO, on behalf of the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence Against Women Estimation and Data 2021 (VAW-IAWGED). World Health Organization

³ Gender Based Violence against Women : A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Cross-Sectional Studies (2020), Muluken Dessalegn Muluneh at al, Public Health 2020, <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph170309031>

in accordance with its duties and functions can encourage the participation of community, including institutions available in the community. Based on the provisions in the Law on the Protection of Children and the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, this research will focus on the role of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) *Rumah Harapan* (House of Hope) of GMIT (Evangelical Christian Church in Timor) in preventing and handling acts of violence against women and children.

DISCUSSION

Conceptions of Violence Against Women and Violence Against Children

Article 1 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women⁴ defines acts of violence against women as "any action based on gender differences that results or is likely to result in misery or suffering of women physically, sexually or psychologically, including threats of certain actions, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether it happens in public or in private life." Furthermore, in Article 2 it is stated that the definition of violence against women above also includes physical, sexual and psychological violence that occurs within the family and within the community, including abuse, sexual mistreatment of girls, violence related to dowries (dowry-related violence), marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices that harm women, violence outside of marriage, exploitative violence, sexual harassment of women and intimidation in the work environment, in educational institutions, trafficking in women, forced prostitution and violence perpetrated by authorities.⁵ This definition includes all forms of violence against women, both those that occur in women's private lives and in the public spheres.

Violence against children includes all forms of violence against people under 18 years old, whether perpetrated by parents or other caregivers, peers, romantic partners, or strangers.⁶ Article 1 Number 15a of the Child Protection Act defines violence as an act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual misery or suffering and/or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion or unlawful deprivation of liberty. Terry E Lawson⁷ said that violence against children is divided into four types, namely verbal abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and physical abuse. Violence against children is actually often carried out by parents who are supposed to care for the child.⁸

Factors that cause acts of violence against women, specifically domestic violence, are⁹: 1) Unbalanced power relations between women and men; husband and wife; children and adults as a result of socio-cultural construction including gender construction 2) Wife's economic dependence on husbands, as a result of society's view that wives should depend on husbands 3) Violence is often used as an option to solve problems, in this case women are more vulnerable to becoming victim. The experience of assisting *Rumah Harapan* shows another factor that causes acts of violence against women in NTT, namely the giving of belis from male families to female families in large numbers when they marry¹⁰.

Factors causing violence against children are 1) Economic factors, namely limited family income 2) Parental divorce 3) Early marriage of parents so that psychosocially they are not ready to educate children¹¹ 4) The assumption that children belong to parents so that parents are free to commit acts of violence against children¹² 5) Position of children Girls are still considered inferior to boys¹³

Violence against women children is a reflection of the imbalance of influence/power between victims and perpetrators. Violence against children may occur only once but may involve various impacts that are indirectly has impact in the long term, or it may also occur many times and more frequently for months or years. In all its forms, violence and abuse impact the safety, health and development of children. According to Fontana as quoted by Goddard, violence against children or child abuse is mistreatment of children physically and carried out by adults which causes trauma to children and even leads to death.¹⁴

⁴ The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women was established by the United Nations in 1993. This declaration was established as a response to the rampant acts of violence against women that have occurred throughout the world.

⁵ General Recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women- United Nations, Number 19.

⁶ Defenition from WHO, 2020, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-children#:~:text=Violence%20against%20children%20includes%20all,%2C%20romantic%20partners%2C%20or%20strangers.>

⁷ Terry E Lawson in Noviana, 2015, "*Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak: Dampak dan Penanganannya* (Sexual Violence Against Children: Impact and Handling)", *Jurnal Sosio Informa*, Vol 1 No. 1, p. 13–28

⁸ Flanagan Kelly dkk, 2016, "The Potential of Forgiveness As A Response for Coping With Negative Peer Experiences", *Journal of Adolescence*, Vol. 35, p. 1215–1233

⁹ Rosma Alimi dan Nunung Nurwanti, 2021, *Penyebab Terjadinya Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Ruma Tangga*, *Jurnal Pengabdian dan Penelitian Kepada Masyarakat* (Causes of Violence Against Women in the Household, *Journal of Community Service and Research*) Vol 2 Nomor 1, hal 20-27

¹⁰ *Catatan Tahunan* (Annual Notes) *Rumah Harapan- GMIT* 2021, *Berisi Laporan Penangan Tindak Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Anak* (Contains Reports on Handling Acts of Violence Against Women and Children) Tahun 2020. throughout 2020.

¹¹ Purwoko dalam Alycia Sandar Dina Andini, 2019, *Analisis Perlindungan Hukum Tindak Kekerasan Pada Anak di Indonesia* (Analysis of the Legal Protection of Violence Against Children in Indonesia), *Ajudiksi : Jurnal ilmu Hukum*, Volume 3 Nomor 1, hal 41- 52

¹² Timpka T, dkk, 2015, "Protocol Design for LargeScale Cross-Sectional Studies of Sexual Abuse and ssoiated Factors in Individual Sport", *Journal of Sport Science and Medecine*, Vol. 14 No. 1, hlm 179-187, online pada <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4306771/>

¹³ *ibid*

¹⁴ Christ Godart in Rabiah Al Adawiah, 2018 *Upaya Pencegahan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak* (Efforts to Prevent Violence Against Children), *Jurnal Administratif Reform (JAR)*, Vol. 6 No. 3,

Women and girls are groups that are vulnerable to violence. Women's vulnerability is influenced by gender construction in society that views women as inferior to men. The vulnerability of girls to acts of violence is in line with research conducted in Medan City, where 67% of violence occurred to girls¹⁵

REGULATIONS ABOUT PREVENTION AND HANDLING

Violence Against Women and Children in Indonesian Law

Prevention of Violence Against Women and Children

In a broad sense, prevention is defined as a deliberate effort made to prevent disturbance, damage, or loss to someone. Thus, preventive efforts are actions taken before something happens. This is necessarily done because the act is something that can damage or harm someone.¹⁶ As parts of efforts to the promotion as well as prevention of child sexual crimes, the National Anti-Sexual Crime Against Children Movement (GN AKSA) is carried out starting from the family, school, and community environment. In the family environment, parents play important roles in determining the attitudes and character building of children. Parents must provide children with the right information and knowledge about sex. Sex education is provided from early age in the right way and at the right time according to the level of development and maturity of the child. Thus, children will be able to prepare themselves to face various threats that can harm their future. Two-way communication between parents and children is also needed because children are now more vulnerable in dealing with problems.¹⁷

Theoretically, efforts to overcome and prevent violent crime can begin with the creation and systematic development of an environment that can reduce the stages of violence from people who are prepared or have the potential to commit violence, at least to reduce the expected violence and actual violence.¹⁸

Regulations regarding acts of violence against women and acts of violence against children in Indonesia are specifically stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2004 which has been updated with Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence. Regarding efforts to prevent acts of violence against women and acts of violence against children, the arrangements can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1
Regulations on the Prevention of Violence Against Women and Violence Against Children

Law Number 23 of 2004 which has been renewed by Law Number 35 of 2014 About Child Protection	Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence
Article 72 paragraph 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducting socialization and education about child protection⁷ ○ Providing input in policy formulation⁷ ○ Monitoring the implementation of child protection; ○ Provision of facilities and infrastructure for child care. 	Article 11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organizing communication, information and education; ● Organizing outreach and advocacy; ● Organizing gender sensitive education and training.

Table 1 shows the mandate for preventing acts of violence against women and children in the form of activities to build community awareness through outreach training, building supporting facilities, and formulating policies. Prevention efforts are the main responsibility of the government, the community is required to participate in prevention efforts.

Handling acts of violence against women and children

G.P. Hoefnagels stated that efforts to deal with crime can be pursued by: a. Application of criminal law (crime law application), b. Prevention without punishment, c. Influencing the public's view of crime and punishment through mass media.¹⁹ Barda Nawawi, also confirmed that efforts to deal with crime in general can be divided into two, namely through the penal route (criminal law) and the non-penal route (non-criminal law). Item (a) above is a penal route, while items (b) and (c) are a group of non-penal means.²⁰

¹⁵ Hairani Siregar, dkk (2022) Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak di Kota Medan (*Violence Against Women and Violence Against Children in Medan City*), CV Budi Utama, Yogyakarta, hal 70

¹⁶ <https://suduthukum.com/2017/04/pengertian-pencegahan.html>, accessed on August 17, 2022

¹⁷ Nuralia Utami, 2018 *Pencegahan kekerasan terhadap anak dalam perspektif hak atas rasa aman di Nusa Tenggara Barat* (Prevention of violence against children in the perspective of the right to security in West Nusa Tenggara), Jurnal Ham, Vol. 1 July

¹⁸ Misriyani Hartati, 2016 *Studi Tentang Upaya Penanganan Tindak Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan dan Anak (Studi Kasus Pada Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A) Provinsi Kalimantan Timur)* (Study on Efforts to Handle Acts of Violence Against Women and Children (Case Study at the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) of East Kalimantan Province), Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan, ejournal.ip.fisip-unmul-orang.

¹⁹ G.P. Hoefnagels in Barda Nawawi Arief, 2016 *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana* (Anthology of Criminal Law Policies), Publisher: Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, p. 45-46

²⁰ *ibid*

Table 2
Handling Acts of Violence Against Women and Children

Law Number 23 of 2004 which has been renewed by Law Number 35 of 2014 About Child Protection	Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence
<p>Article 59A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompt handling, including treatment and/or physical, psychological and social rehabilitation, as well as prevention of diseases and other health problems; • Psychosocial assistance during treatment to recovery; • Provision of social assistance for children who come from underprivileged families; and • Provision of protection and assistance in every judicial process. 	<p>Article 23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the victim at the investigation, prosecution or court examination level by guiding the victim to objectively and completely explain domestic violence; • Listen empathetically to all the stories of the victim so that the victim feels safe accompanied by a mentor; • Actively provide psychological and psychological reinforcement for victims.
<p>Article 59 Paragraph 2 Special Protection for Children in conflict with the law as referred to in Article 59 Paragraph (2) Letter b is carried out through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoidance of publication of his/her identity; 2. Provision of assistance from parents/guardians and people trusted by the child; 3. Provision of social advocacy; 4. The gift of private life; 5. Providing accessibility, especially for Children with Disabilities; 6. Provision of educational services; 7. Provision of health services; and 8. The granting of other rights in accordance with the existing the laws and regulations. 	<p>Article 24 In providing services, spiritual mentors must provide explanations regarding rights, obligations and provide strengthening of faith and piety to victims.</p>
<p>Article 69 A Special Protection for Child victims of sexual crimes as referred to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social rehabilitation; • Psychosocial assistance during treatment to recovery; and • Provision of protection and assistance at every level of examination starting from investigation, prosecution, up to examination in court hearings. 	<p>Article 25</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide legal consultations that include information regarding victims' rights and the judicial process; 2. Accompanying victims at the levels of investigation, prosecution and examination in court proceedings and assisting victims to fully describe the domestic violence they are living in; 3. Coordinate with fellow law enforcers, companion volunteers and social workers so that the judicial process runs as it should.

The Role of *Rumah Harapan* in Prevention and Handling of Acts of Violence Against Women and Children

The establishment of *Rumah Harapan* (House of Hope) was initiated by the Evangelical Christian Church in Timor (GMIT), to respond to the rampant acts of violence against women based on gender, acts of violence against children and women that occurred in the GMIT service areas and the call of the church to bring God's shalom to those who are in a situation as victims of violence. *Vision of Rumah Harapan*: To create a society free from the crimes of modern slavery, human trafficking and gender-based violence.

The mission of *Rumah Harapan*: 1) Become a holistic assistance center for victims 2) Become a Center for Information for Communication and Education 3) Work in strong networks to address issues of violence against women and violence against children.

The purpose of establishing *Rumah Harapan*: 1) To provide temporary protection for victims & their families 2) To provide holistic assistance to victims 3) Prepare KIE that can be used by the church and the community 4) Facilitate limited reintegration of victims 5) Strengthen internal capacity.

Roles in preventing acts of violence against Women and children

In an effort to prevent acts of violence against women and children, *Rumah Harapan* carries out its roles, namely²¹:

- 1) Role in Communication, Information and Education
 - Socialization with a church ministry area-based approach – *Classis*²²
 - Throughout 2021 *Rumah Harapan* carries out public awareness regarding the issue of human trafficking and Gender-Based Violence. Public awareness aims to: 1) Increase the understanding of pastors, assemblies and congregations on the issue of human trafficking and GBVs. 2) Build a shared understanding of the importance of the church's role

²¹ Report on the implementation of the *Rumah Harapan* program in the 2022 annual notes. This report describes the work program for 2021

²² *Klasis* is a church ministry area whose membership consists of several churches.

- in carrying out efforts to prevent and deal with issues of human trafficking and GBVs. 3) Promote *Rumah Harapan* and its work program as a church service tool.
- Dissemination via radio in the form of radio dialogue. The dialogue presents resource persons from various backgrounds such as religious leaders, law enforcement officials, psychologists/counselors, and the government.
 - Outreach (socialization) to groups with disabilities. *Rumah Harapan* specifically conducts outreach with disability groups. The choice of socialization with the disability groups is separate because the disabled group is a group that is more vulnerable to acts of violence compared to non-disabled groups.
- 2) Development of a Community-Based Prevention System for Violence Against Women and Children. In order to strengthen the role of the church in participating in the prevention and handling of human trafficking and GBVs, *Rumah Harapan* initiated the Church Community-Based Assistance Program since October 2020. Through this program, religious leaders are trained to increase their understanding of issues of violence against women and children including laws and regulations. Religious leaders are the ones who later on carry out socialization to church members.
- 3) Campaign through Social Media and Radio, *Rumah Harapan* conducts campaigns to prevent violence against women and children through social media such as Facebook and radio. The radio campaigns are convened in both the Indonesian language as well as local language.
- 4) Capacity building for staff and administrators, *Rumah Harapan* provides capacity building in the form of training, thematic discussions for administrators and staff. The goal is that management and staff can become resource persons in socialization activities.

Referring to regulations regarding community participation in preventing acts of violence against women and children, it shows that the role of *Rumah Harapan* in programs and activities to prevent violence against women and children is in line with what is stipulated in the Child Protection Act and the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The regulated roles are the provision of KIE (Communication, Information and Education materials), socialization and advocacy.

Role in Handling Acts of Violence Against Women and Children

Throughout 2020–2021 *Rumah Harapan* assisted 101 cases of violence against women and children. Of these number, violence against adult women was 77 cases (76.24%) and violence against children was 24 cases (23.76%). 70% of cases of violence against children are sexual violence. Meanwhile, cases of violence against adult women are violence against wives in the household.

Violence that occurs has a negative impact on children and women who are victims, such as:²³ 1) Physical impact. Victims suffered injuries to the point where they bled on their faces, arms and had bruises on certain parts of their bodies and some even had broken legs. 2) Psychological impact. Victims and their families are ashamed because they become the subject of gossip in society, victims are blamed because they are considered unable to take care of themselves, victims get negative stigma, women victims with disabilities are considered a burden on the family, forced to become mothers at a young age and trauma that impacts their self-isolation, withdrawn and easily stressed/depressed. 3) Economic impact. Women victims and their families have to pay daily expenses to leave their jobs for some time so they do not get income and also become a double burden for the family because children are born out of breach of promise of marriage and/or as a result of rape. For treatment, they had to have expenses for transportation in relation to the case management in progress, which is considered expensive for parents and families who work as labourers. 4) The impact on education. The victim felt ashamed that she/he was no longer in school. For a certain amount of time the victim did not attend lessons at school because she/he had to take part in the legal assistance process as well as in the recovery process. Teachers usually do not provide substitute lessons for students in this situation. 5) The impact on health, including damage to the reproductive organs, the victim becomes pregnant in the breach of promise of marriage case, the occurrence of unwanted pregnancies as a result of rape. A girl who is accompanied by a sexually transmitted infection disease – leucorrhoea.

For children and women victims of violence who are assisted, the roles of *Rumah Harapan* are as follow²⁴:

- 1). Psychosocial recovery for victims, interventions for recovery through:
 - Provision of counseling services by counselors and psychologists. Counseling services are provided to victims and their families.
 - Provision of spiritual counseling services by religious leaders according to the victim's religion and beliefs.
 - *Rumah Harapan* coordinates with local religious leaders (priests) to prepare the victims' neighbors so that they also support victims during the recovery process.
- 2). Temporary protection for victims, temporary protection for victims is intended for victims whose safety is threatened, for the purposes providing safe environment during legal proceedings for victims who live far away from the court. Services provided include:
 - Provision of temporary housing for victims.
 - Provision of clothing, consumption and hygiene needs for victims while in temporary housing.
- 3). Facilitating victims to recover their health. *Rumah Harapan* facilitates victims to get health services through:
 - Transporting the victim to a hospital or health service.
 - If the victim does not have health insurance, *Rumah Harapan* will assist in arranging health insurance.
 - In certain situations, *Rumah Harapan* also pays for the treatment of victims with funding limits according to the availability of funds at *Rumah Harapan*.
- 4). Legal Assistance. *Rumah Harapan* provides legal assistance through:
 - Provision of legal consulting services.
 - Assistance by lawyers from the stages of examination at the police to trials in court.
 - Facilitate transportation during legal proceedings.
 - Coordinate with the police, courts and prosecutors in the legal process.

²³ Report on the implementation of the *Rumah Harapan* program in the 2022 annual notes. This report describes the work program for 2021

²⁴ *ibid*

- 5). Protection of victim's confidentiality. In carrying out assistance, *Rumah Harapan* has a role in becoming victim confidential by means of:
- o Do not publish the identity of the victim.
 - o Avoid the victim from meeting with journalists.

- 6). Facilitating victims in processing population documents. *Rumah Harapan* facilitates the processing of birth certificates, especially for children who are victims of violence who do not have birth certificates.

Explanations in numbers 1–6 describe the roles of *Rumah Harapan* in providing holistic services to children and women who are victims of acts of violence. The services provided answer the needs of victims, especially for the impact of violence experienced by victims, whether physically, psychologically, health-wise and economically. The roles carried out by *Rumah Harapan* are in line with what have been regulated in the Law on Child Protection and the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. *Rumah Harapan* has carried out its roles in preventing and handling cases of violence against women and children. In carrying out their roles *Rumah Harapan* faced some obstacles, including²⁵:

- 1) Limited human resources at *Rumah Harapan*, such as no psychologist. There is only one lawyer and only two full-time assistants. With limited temporary assistance personnel, the demand for fulfilling the needs of the number of women and children victims who require assistance from psychosocial and legal aspects is quite high.
- 2) Temporary housing available for victims is very limited, where only two rooms are available. Often victims enter safe houses where several people live temporarily, so that there is not enough room or space available.
- 3) Services for victims become high-cost because they have to pay for psychologists. Sometimes they have to pay for medical examinations, and transportation costs are expensive because of the long distances.
- 4) Community and family-based counseling services has not been implemented optimally due to limited assistance personnel and the location of the victim's residence which is at distance and has implications for high transportation costs.
- 5) Limited number of human resources, so that the implementation of IEC has not reached more church service areas and the wider community.
- 6) Extensive service area, difficult transportation which causes onsite socialization to be expensive.
- 7) Monitoring is still weak after the implementation of the IEC program to measure the impact of activities on increasing knowledge and changes in beneficiaries' behaviors.

CONCLUSION

Rumah Harapan has carried out its role in preventing acts of violence against women and children in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Child Protection and the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The Prevention Plans carried out are Information Communication and Education (IEC), outreach/socialization, development of a church-based prevention system, campaigns through social media and radio. Activities that have been carried out according to community needs to increase awareness in the context of preventing violence against women and children. In carrying out the preventive roles, the obstacles are still faced, namely the limited number of personnel, and the breadth of the service area so that the socialization process and IEC delivery have not run optimally.

Rumah Harapan has carried out its role in handling acts of violence against women and children, in accordance with the provisions in the Law on Child Protection and the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. The roles carried out are psychosocial recovery, temporary shelter, legal assistance, facilitating victims to obtain health services, legal assistance, confidentiality protection and facilitating the processing of population documents. Services for children and women victims of violence provided are holistic services that have been adapted to the needs of victims. However, there are still obstacles faced, namely limited human resources, limited temporary housing for victims, the distance between victim's residence and safe housing and the high cost of assistance.

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²⁵ibid

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