

Quo Vadis Gender Mainstreaming Policy to Fight Against the Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence in Indonesia

Anisa Rizki
Graduate School
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
 Yogyakarta, Indonesia
 anisarizki.2018@student.uny.ac.id

Farida Hanum
Faculty of Education
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
 Yogyakarta, Indonesia
 faridahanum@uny.ac.id

Abstract—Gender-based violence is still an unresolved problem in Indonesia. This is indicated by the high level of violence against women and children. Violence is one indicator in the gender equality and equity index used to measure development success. This certainly shows that Indonesia still has challenges in realizing gender equality and justice in national development. Various attempts have been made by the government. Gender mainstreaming is one of the government's efforts to overcome these challenges.

Keywords: *gender-based violence, equality, equity, gender mainstreaming*

I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of gender is a central problem in development, especially human resource development because gender equality and equity are still the main challenges in development. To realize gender equality and equity, the National Long-Term Development Plan of 2005-2025 formulates policy of empowering women and establishes the concept of gender as one of the main principles that must be mainstreamed throughout the development program. The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy is emphasized in the importance of reducing the gap between male and female populations in development according to Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 regarding the implementation of gender equality in development [1]. The Gender Equality and Equity Index was formed to measure and evaluate the success of the development of gender equality and equity in the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025. One aspect measured in the Gender Equality and Equity Index is protection against violence with an indicator of the ratio of the amount of violence experienced by men and women outside the home or workplace and inside the household or domestic [1]. Based on the calculation of the violence index in Indonesia, it is known that the male is 0.020 and the female is 0.024. This shows that generally violence experienced by women is 2.4%, still higher than violence experienced by men by 2%. These figures do not reflect the phenomenon of violence in Indonesia because the data on male violence only includes the population aged 0-17 years (child age), while the data from the 2006 Susenas is very small in number. While the violence index by type of violence shows that women are more vulnerable to domestic violence and men are more vulnerable to public violence. The index of domestic violence in women is 3% (0.0303), higher than men by 1.2% (0.0116). In contrast, the public violence index shows that men are 3.6% (0.0356), still higher than women by 1.8% (0.0183) [1].

II. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

A. Definition of Gender-Based Violence

Gender equality is achieved when women and men have equal rights, prospects, life opportunities and the power to shape their own lives and participate in society. On the contrary, gender inequality is a condition where women and men have unequal power. This gender inequality is at the root of gender-based violence (GBV) [2]. GBV is an umbrella term for any dangerous action carried out but contrary to one's wishes based on social (gender) differences between men and women. These actions include those that are harmful to one's physical, sexual, or mental well-being that can occur either publicly or privately. The term GBV is used to distinguish between violence in general and violence that targets individuals or groups based on their gender [3]. GBV can occur in both men and women. Women are more victims of GBV because of systemic inequality between men and women. This shows that women have a higher vulnerability than men to GBV [4]. Violence against women is also included in the GBV actions which may cause physical, sexual and psychological harm. GBV is the most extreme expression of gender differences. Wherever GBV occurs it will be a major obstacle to achieving gender justice which will then influence the achievement of sustainable development. GBV's actions are not only related to gender issues but on a broader scale is the first and foremost violation of human rights. GBV can be prevented, reduced and finally terminated. A new paradigm is needed that focuses on the root causes of violence that occur [2].

B. Forms of Gender-Based Violence

GBV can occur in the household or domestic or public places or public spaces such as workplaces and other schools. According to UNHCR gender-based violence actions have been grouped into five categories as follows [5]:

- *Physical violence*

There are two types of acts of physical violence namely physical attacks and trafficking in persons and slavery. Physical attacks include beating, punching, kicking, biting, burning, injuring, killing with or without weapons. Physical attacks are often carried out by spouses, family members, friends, acquaintances, strangers, to conflicts. Trafficking in persons and slavery includes selling people for sexual activity, forced labor, slavery, and selling human organs which are usually carried out by anyone who has power.

- *Emotional and psychological violence*

There are two types of acts of emotional and psychological violence namely abuse and confinement.

Harassment includes verbal and non-sexual harassment that is insulting and demeaning, as well as forcing the victim to take shameful actions both personally and in public. Confinement involves isolating from friends/family, restricting movement, and depriving him of his freedom. Harassment and confinement are usually carried out by anyone who has power, spouse, and family members.

- *Sexual violence*

Sexual violence can take the form of rape, sexual violence against children, sodomy, sex trafficking, sexual slavery, and forced abortion. Sexual violence can be committed by anyone who has power, family, spouse, caregivers, friends, the community, even strangers.

- *Harmful traditional practices*

Dangerous traditional practices include cutting down female genital organs for non-medical reasons, early marriage, forced marriages, killing family members who bring shame or disgrace on the family, killing and neglecting girls who are considered of little value, and forbidding women to go to school. These harmful traditional practices are usually carried out by traditional practitioners, families, religious groups, and the community.

- *Socio-economic violence*

Socio-economic violence includes discrimination on services such as education and health, discrimination at work, social exclusion based on sexual orientation in enjoying civil rights, and discrimination on cultural and political rights, especially for women. Socio-economic violence can be done by families, communities, organizations, and governments.

C. Factors that Influence Gender-Based Violence

GBV is a complex phenomenon formed by forces operating at different levels. Prevention and GBV can be done by addressing the factors that contribute to GBV. The ecological model developed by Heise is used as a basis in identifying factors that contribute to GBV, namely 1) Factors contributing to the community level such as lack of a legal framework in the form of GBV, economic, social, and gender inequality, and lack of women's participation; 2) Factors contributing to the community level such as lack of access to education for women, lack of haven for women, lack of sanctions for GBV, and acceptance of violence by the wider community; and 3) Factors contributing to the individual/family level such as lack of basic living needs, unfair distribution of family resources, history of family violence and having witnessed GBV [3].

D. Impact of Gender-Based Violence

GBV directly impacts the physical, sexual and psychological health of victims and contributes to a greater risk of future health problems. Physical health impacts include injuries that can cause acute and chronic illness. The effects of sexual health include unwanted pregnancy, complications from unsafe abortion, and sexually transmitted infections such as HIV. GBV on psychological health, Affects the neurological system which can interfere with mental work such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and suicide [3]. Survivors of GBV can suffer further because of the stigma associated with GBV. Community and alienation from families can place victims of

GBV at greater social and economic losses [3]. Victims of GBV can experience deep psychological trauma, depression, terror, guilt, shame and loss of self-esteem. In the community, they may become socially marginalized so that other GBV victims who witnessed this social marginalization may not report the incident so that the victim will not receive the support services they need [6]. GBV can affect can also affect the survival and development of children, increase infant mortality, contribute to malnutrition also affect school participation. Many of these impacts are difficult to relate directly to GBV because it is difficult to recognize evidence from GBV. This can lead to false assumptions that GBV is not a problem. Failure to understand GBV also occurs a failure to overcome its impact and consequently limits the ability of victims to rise from GBV [3].

III. PREVALENCE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN INDONESIA

GBV can be experienced by women, men, and children. In Indonesia, GBV is more common in women and children because it is a vulnerable group from violence. All women and children can be victims of violence whether rich or poor and who live in cities or villages [7]. Women and children are often in danger both inside and outside the home [8]. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines violence against women as gender-based acts of violence that result or are likely to result in physical, sexual, and psychological suffering of women including acts of such threats, coercion or deprivation of arbitrary freedoms whether occurring in public and private life. Whereas violence against children according to WHO includes all forms of mistreatment whether physically, emotionally, sexually, neglect, and exploitation that have an impact or have the potential to endanger the health, development, and self-esteem of children in the context of a responsible relationship [8].

Violence against women and children has become a serious concern of the Indonesian government. Furthermore, to find out how severe the level of violence against women and children in an area is usually used as a prevalence measure. The Government of Indonesia signed the UN Declaration in 2004 together with other ASEAN countries. However, its slow and inadequate implementation makes women in Indonesia still vulnerable to violence. Domestic Violence (domestic violence) has been a policy issue in Indonesia since 2004. The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) issued Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning Domestic Violence to address the problem of violence against women. The law expands the definition of domestic violence and potential victims of domestic violence criminalizes sexual harassment for the first time and recognizes the rights of victims. Although there are already laws and institutions dealing with violence in Indonesia, the number of victims of violence is increasing every year [9].

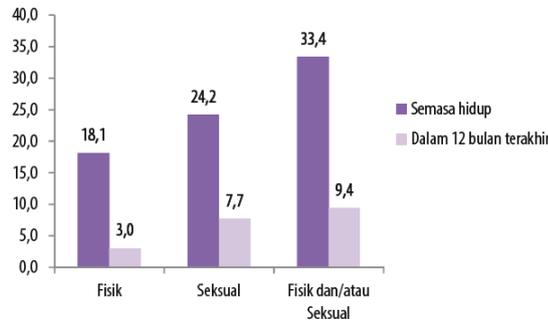
A. Violence Against Woman

1. Prevalence of Violence against Women in Indonesia

Data on the prevalence of violence against women was obtained from the results of the 2016 National Women's Life Experience Survey by the Central Statistics Agency and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection regarding the information on violence experienced by

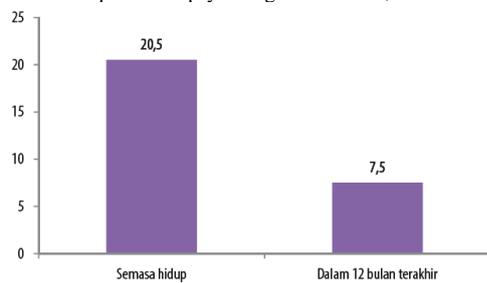
women especially those aged 15-64 years. By type, violence against women can be divided into five, namely physical violence by spouse and non-spouse, sexual violence by spouse and non-spouse, economic violence by a spouse, psychological violence by spouse and violence limiting activity by spouse [8].

Figure 1. Percentage of women aged 15-64 who experienced physical and sexual violence by partners and non-partners, 2016



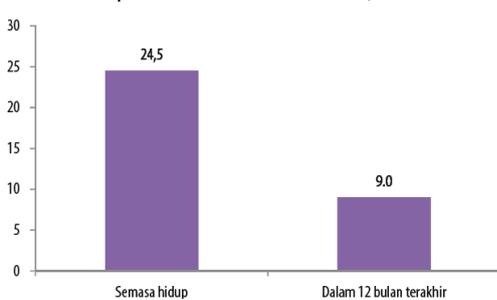
Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that 33.4% of women aged 15-64 years experience physical and/or sexual violence during life whether done by a partner or not a partner. Women who experienced physical violence during life were 18.1%, while the prevalence of sexual violence during life was recorded at 24.2%. The high percentage of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence during their lives shows that public awareness of the importance of respecting the rights of others is still low [8].

Figure 2. Percentage of women aged 15-64 years who have/are married experienced psychological violence, 2016



Psychological violence is only counted relevant for women who have/are married. Figure 2 shows that psychological abuse during life shows a high prevalence of 20.5%. This means that 1 in 5 women who have/are married have experienced psychological violence during their lifetime. While the prevalence of psychological violence in the last 12 months was recorded at 7.5% [8].

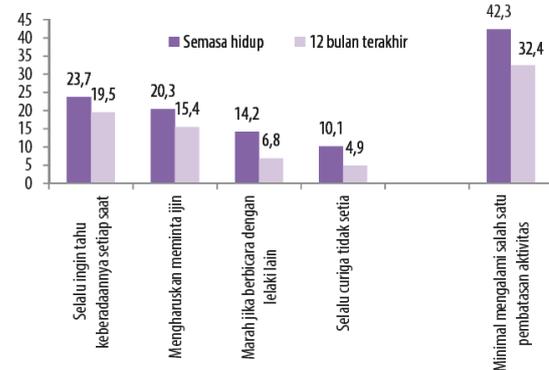
Figure 3. Percentage of women aged 15-64 years have/are married that experienced economic violence, 2016



Criteria that can be categorized as economic violence are women who are not allowed to work, their income is taken by the spouse, and the spouse refuses to give money. Figure

3 shows the prevalence of economic violence during the lifetime of 25%. This means that 1 in 4 women who have/are married experience violence during their lifetime. The figure also shows that 1 in 11 women (9%) have experienced economic violence in the past 12 months [8].

Figure 4. Percentage of women aged 15-64 years old who have / are married who experience violent activity restrictions, 2016



There are four aspects of limitation in violent limitation of activity, namely the couple wants to know his whereabouts at any time, the couple must ask permission if they want to get out, the couple are angry if they talk to other men, and the couple is always suspicious that he is not loyal. From Figure 4 it is known that the prevalence of women experiencing a minimum of one limitation of activity during their lifetime is 42% and in the last 12 months, the prevalence is 32.4% [8].

2. Factors Affecting Gender-Based Violence in Indonesia

Violence against women can occur due to many factors. First is an economic hardship. The survey results showed 36.2% of women victims of violence claimed to have experienced violence due to economic difficulties. When viewed from the area of residence, women victims of violence with causes of economic problems living in urban areas are slightly lower than those in rural areas, 34.4% compared to 37.6%. Second is the non-compliance factor. The survey shows that violence experienced by women due to non-compliance can be in the form of physical violence around 21% and psychological violence 10.7%. The third factor is the bad behavior of the perpetrators of violence. The survey results show that violence due to the bad behavior of the perpetrators shows 2.55%, namely work violations against women and 36.3% is sexual violence. The fourth factor is the jealousy of the couple. The percentage of acts of violence due to jealousy ranged from 0.6%, namely forced labor, up to 38.2%, forced an abortion. The fifth is another factor in the form of acts of neglect due to other problems by 26% and trading acts by 46%. The sixth is the level of education of women victims of violence whose husband is the culprit. Overall, women victims of violence whose husband was the perpetrator, 64.8% of them were women with the highest education in elementary school parks and 18.9% were those with a minimum of senior high school park education [10].

Based on the report of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection together with the Central Statistics Agency, it can be identified that three factors influence violence against women, namely [8]:

• *Individual factors*

Individual factors include: 1) The form of ratification of marriages with Siri marriage, other religions, customs, contracting, or others has a risk of violence 1.42 times greater than the marriage ratification through civil registration; 2) Women who have drunk have a risk of violence 1.45 times greater than those who have not; 3) Women who frequently quarrel with partners have a risk of violence 3.95 times greater than those who rarely quarrel; and 4) women who frequently attack partners have a 6 times greater risk of violence than those who have never.

• *Partner factors*

Partner factors include 1) women whose partners have other partners have a risk of violence 1.34 times greater than those who do not have; 2) women whose partners are unemployed have a 1.36 times greater risk of violence than those who work; 3) women whose partners had drunk had a risk of violence 1.56 times greater than those who never drank; 4) women whose partners use narcotics have a risk of violence 2 times greater than those who have never been; and 5) women whose partners have had physical fights have a risk of violence 1.87 times greater than those who have never.

• *Economic factors*

Women from households in the upper middle 25% group had a 1.27 times greater risk of violence, the lower middle 25% group had a 1.39 times greater risk, and the poorest 25% group had a 1.4 times greater risk of violence than the richest 25% group.

• *Socio-cultural factors*

This factor is first based on the level of concern about violence where women who feel a little worried about violence have a risk of violence 1.18 times greater and who feel very worried about having a risk of 1.68 times greater than those who are not worried. The second factor is that women who live in urban areas have a 1.2 times greater risk of violence than in rural areas.

3. Impacts of Gender-Based Violence in Indonesia

Based on the results of a survey in 2016 violence can have an impact on women's health and psychology. Women who experience physical violence have a risk of experiencing health complaints 1.57 times more and sexual violence have a risk of 1.54 times more than those who did not experience. In terms of psychological impact, women who experience violence have high levels of depression as indicated by the magnitude of the risk of suicidal thoughts which is 2.8 times greater for physical violence and 2.5 times greater for sexual violence, and tries to end a life of 4, 4 times more for physical violence and 2.2 times more for sexual violence than those without. The data shows the impact of physical violence on women's health and psychological is greater than the impact of sexual violence [8].

The violence that occurs in women also impacts on reproductive health. In women who experience domestic violence, reproductive health disorders that can be experienced include menstrual disorders such as menorrhagia, hyphenorrhagia or metrorrhagia, even women can experience early menopause, decreased libido, and the inability to get orgasms as a result of acts of violence

experienced. During pregnancy, there can also be a miscarriage, immature labor, and the baby dies in the womb [11]. Reproductive health disorders recognized by rape victims include Reproductive Tract Infection (ISR), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), including HIV infection and AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, disability in infants and damage to genital or reproductive organs [12].

A. Violence against children in Indonesia

1. Prevalence of Violence against Children in Indonesia

The source used to calculate the prevalence of child abuse in Indonesia is the Survey of Violence against Children which was first carried out in 2013 on a national scale. Measurement of the prevalence of violence against children uses two approaches, namely 1) the population aged 18-24 years who experienced violence before reaching 18 years, and 2) the population aged 13-17 years who experienced violence in the last 12 months [8].

Figure 5. Prevalence of physical violence against children by age group, 2013

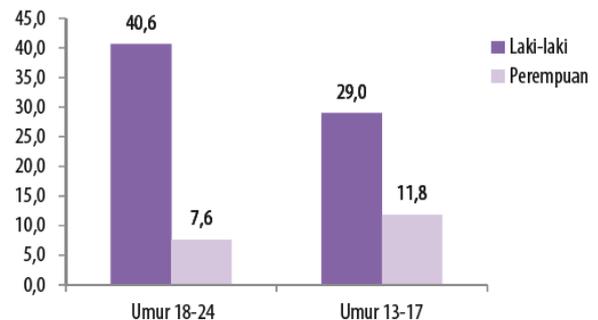


Figure 5 shows the prevalence of physical violence in the 18-24 years age group who experienced physical violence before the age of 18 years is very high in the male group that is 40.6% compared to women whose prevalence is 7.6%. Physical violence in the age group 13-17 years in the last 12 months, the prevalence of 29% for men and 11.8% for women. That is, almost 1 in 3 boys and 1 in 8 girls aged 13-17 years experienced physical violence in the last 12 months [8].

Figure 6. Prevalence of sexual violence against children by age group, 2013

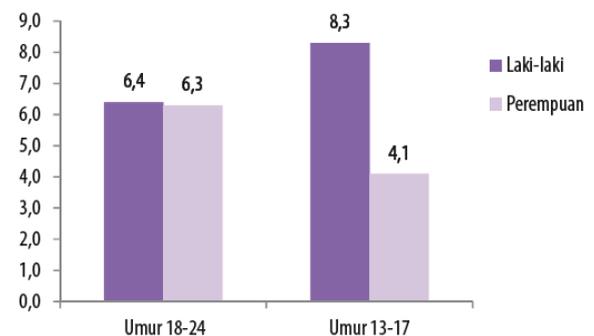
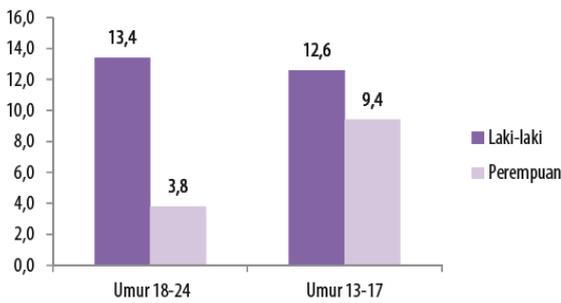


Figure 6 shows the prevalence of sexual violence at the age of 18-24 years who experienced violence before 18 years is almost the same at around 6%. That is, 1 in 15 boys and girls experience sexual violence before 18 years. In the 13-17 age group, the prevalence in the last 12 months was higher for men (8.3%) compared to women (4.1%) [8].

Figure 7. Prevalence of psychological abuse against children by age group, 2013



Based on Figure 7 it is known that the prevalence of psychological violence at the age of 18-24 years who experienced violence before 18 years in men was 13.4% and women was 3.8%. That is, 1 in 7 men and 1 in 26 women experience psychological violence. While the prevalence of psychological violence at the age of 13-17 years in the last 12 months in men amounted to 12.6% and women 9.4%. That is, 1 in 7 men and 1 in 10 women experience psychological violence [8].

2. Factors Affecting Violence against Children in Indonesia

There are 5 factors that influence the occurrence of violence against children, namely economic difficulties, disobedience, bad behavior, jealousy, and other factors. Economic difficulties are the highest factors of neglect (40.43%), other economic violence (68.12%), and child trafficking (100%). Factors of non-compliance lead to psychological violence (45.39%), coercion to work (51.92%), and physical violence (65.59%). Behavioral factors cause other sexual violence (30.78%) and forced sexual relations with non-partners (32.15%). Jealousy factors cause forced abortion (56%). While other factors cause work prohibition (45.98%) [10].

3. Impact of Violence on Children in Indonesia

Violence against children directly affects the child when the violence occurs and affects the long term. In the group of boys, violence experienced is generally in the behavior of smoking and drinking. More than 75% of men aged 18-24 years' experience violence before 18 years of smoking behavior, and more than 33% of drinking behavior. In men aged 13-17 years who experienced violence in the last 12 months, nearly 50% behaved smoking and 31% behaved drinking alcohol [8]. The impact of violence on girls aged 18-24 years who experienced physical violence before 18 years in the form of drinking behavior by 14%, smoking by 5.7%, and self-harm by 6.1%. While at the age of 13-17 the impact is in the form of smoking behavior by 13%. In psychological violence, the impact on women aged 18-24 years is in the form of self-harming behavior by 43%, attempting suicide by 34.4%, and suicidal thoughts by 32.6% [8].

IV. GENDER MAINSTREAMING PROGRAMS TO CURB VIOLENCE

A. Gender Mainstreaming

The Indonesian government has committed to realizing gender equality with the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development. Gender mainstreaming is a strategy or

approach in development that integrated the concerns, experiences, and needs of both women and men in the planning, implementation, monitoring, to evaluation of all policies and programs in the political, economic, social, cultural and defense and security gender perspective [13].

Goals from gender mainstreaming goals are establishing a mechanism for policy formulation and gender-responsive programs, paying special attention to groups who experience marginalization and increase understanding and awareness of all parties that want to do gender-sensitive actions. With the gender mainstreaming, women and men should receive access, participation, control, and similar benefits for the development, well planned by the government and other institutions [13].

It should be noted that gender mainstreaming requires no special funds since it is not the program but the strategy used in the overall development process. gender mainstreaming operates at three levels, namely, 1) the macro level: policymakers/institutions; 2) a meso: the organizational level; and 3) a micro: on a particular program. To that end, the transformation at the institutional level is necessary because the focus is not only improving the material condition of women but to change the practice of the institution, which means the system and social structure should be changed [14].

Gender mainstreaming through Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 in implementation are still having some problems encountered, namely 1) the uneven understanding of gender concepts and gender mainstreaming among decision-makers, 2) Instruction No. 9 of 2000 was not strong enough as a legal basis, 3) problem recognition strategy gender mainstreaming has not adequately addressed the needs of sectors and regions, 4) lack of gender indicators that can be used to analyze and formulate policies, and 5) not use gender analysis in development planning [15]

B. Gender Mainstreaming Programs to Curb Violence

Violence against women and children that still occur in Indonesia is an obstacle in bringing about Gender Equality and Justice. Various efforts have been made by the government to overcome violence by forming policies in dealing with violence against women and children. The policies are Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Labor, Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence, Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of Trafficking in Persons, Act Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection [8].

Government efforts in overcoming violence with gender mainstreaming as one of the strategies to realize gender equality and justice in development. To support the implementation of gender mainstreaming the government has formed several institutions. Inpres No 9/2000 appoints the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to lead gender equality advocacy. KPPPA is also expected to provide technical support in PUG.

Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection has superior programs and main programs to realize the mission of Ministry of Women's Empowerment

and Child Protection, namely empowering women, protecting women and children, and fulfilling children's rights. Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection's flagship program is called Three End which includes: end violence against women and children, end human trafficking, and end barriers to economic justice. The main programs in women's empowerment include training on gender-responsive budgeting planning, technical assistance, training in gender mainstreaming, and political education for women. The main programs for the protection of women and children include IEC for communities and children, APH training, service coordination, strengthening the legal basis and providing specific needs for children [16].

So far, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection has been instrumental in encouraging the use of Gender Analytical Pathway-GAP analysis tools developed with Bappenas. However, the Ministry Act places Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the lower category in the ministry system so that it has limited authority. Budget and resources received are limited. To be able to fulfill their duties in leading gender mainstreaming in all levels of government it is necessary to increase the budget, resources, and authority of Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection [9].

Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection formed by the government also seeks to overcome injustices experienced by women in the form of violence. Violence is one of the problems of gender injustice which is an obstacle in national development. The gender mainstreaming strategy in overcoming violence is stated in one of the national development agendas in the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025, namely protecting children, women and marginalized groups. The goal is to provide a system of protection from various acts of violence and another mistreatment by optimizing efforts to prevent, handle and rehabilitate children, women and marginalized groups [1].

In achieving these objectives, the policy direction is as follows [17]:

1. Improving the quality of life and role of women in various fields of development, carried out through strategies: (1) Increasing the understanding and commitment of development actors about the importance of integrating gender perspectives in various stages, processes and development fields, at the national and regional levels; (2) Implement gender-responsive planning and budgeting in various fields of development, at the national and regional levels; and (3) Increasing the understanding of the community and business world about gender equality.
2. Increasing protection for women from various acts of violence, including the crime of trafficking in persons, which is carried out through strategies: (1) Improving the understanding of state administrators including law enforcement officials and the government, community and business world regarding acts of violence against women and values social and cultural values that protect women from various acts of violence; (2) Implementing harmonization and drafting of rules for implementing laws and regulations; (3) Increase prevention efforts; (4)

Carry out legal protection and supervise the implementation of law enforcement; and (5) Increasing the effectiveness of services for women victims of violence, which include complaints services, health rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, enforcement and legal assistance, and social return and reintegration by increasing coordination between related institutions.

3. Increasing the capacity of gender mainstreaming institutions and institutions to protect women from various acts of violence through: (1) Improving the process of drafting laws and policies so that they always get input from a gender perspective; (2) Carry out a review and harmonization of all laws and regulations in order to have a gender perspective; (3) Increasing the capacity of K/L and Local Government HR; (4) Strengthen the coordination mechanism; (5) Strengthening gender mainstreaming institutions/networks at the central and regional levels, including universities, women's/gender studies centers, and community organizations; (6) Strengthening the system for supplying, updating and utilizing disaggregated data for the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of development policies/ programs/ activities; and (7) Monitoring and evaluating gender mainstreaming implementation and results through gender-responsive planning and budgeting. Meanwhile, strategies to increase the institutional capacity to protect women from various acts of violence are: (1) Carry out review and harmonization of legislation and policies related to VAW, as well as complete the implementing regulations of relevant legislation; (2) Increasing the capacity of HR in providing services including in planning and budgeting; (3) Strengthening the mechanism of cooperation between the government, law enforcement officers, service institutions, the community and the business world in the prevention and handling of VAW; (4) Strengthening data and information systems related to acts of VAW; and (5) Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework related to handling VAW.

Based on the evaluation results of the Implementation of the National Statements of Gender Mainstreaming Acceleration through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting conducted in 2016 found obstacles in the implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting namely 1) The legal basis has not included incentives/disincentives for implementers; 2) there is no mechanism for monitoring, evaluating and reporting activities; 3) understanding of echelon 1 and 2 officials regarding gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive planning and budgeting is still low; 4) coordination between institutions, regional governments, and the driving agencies is still lacking; 5) In implementing gender-responsive planning and budgeting, it is still isolated in the gender mainstreaming Working Group that is ad hoc in nature and refers to non-position individuals so that it is difficult when mutations occur; 6) Lack of understanding of the use of gender analysis instruments; 7) There is no documented gender budget statement (GBS) system yet; 8) Human resource capacity is not sufficient in conducting gender analysis, preparing GBS, and determining the thematic activities of the Gender Responsive Budget; 9) The capacity of facilitators for gender-responsive planning and budgeting

training and assistance is not yet standard, and 10) The availability of gender disaggregated data/information is still lacking [18].

V. CONCLUSION

Gender-based violence is a problem of gender inequality and injustice which is still a challenge in development in Indonesia. This is indicated by the high level of violence against women and children in Indonesia. Various attempts have been made by the government to overcome them. One of them is by making policies to protect women and children. Other efforts undertaken by the government through gender mainstreaming are contained in the national development agenda of the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan. These government efforts have not been able to overcome the problem of gender-based violence in Indonesia. The proof is that each year the number of violence against women continues to increase. Therefore, there is a need for program updates and policy directions to be more effective in addressing gender-based violence in Indonesia.

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