

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 General Description of Semarang City

Semarang City is the capital of Central Java Province, which is a large city with complete facilities such as educational institutions, port facilities, shopping facilities, health facilities, and has a business district. Semarang City is the most populous city with a population of 1,688,133 people, making it the fourth largest metropolitan area in Indonesia. This is evidenced by the population density reaching 7 million people. In recent years, Semarang City has experienced development marked by the growth of trade and becoming a tourism service city. This development is supported by air transportation facilities such as Ahmad Yani Airport, which is currently an international airport, land transportation such as trains and buses with various routes, and the presence of various shopping centers being developed.

Administratively, Semarang City is divided into 16 districts and 177 sub-districts. The area of Semarang City is recorded as 370.00 km², consisting of 39.56 km² (10.59%) of rice fields and 334.14 km² (89.41%) of non-rice fields. Rain-fed rice fields (53.12%) are the largest land use area, with only about 19.97% being planted twice (double cropping). Dry land is mostly used to build gardens and surrounding land, accounting for 42.17% of the total non-rice field area.

Semarang City is located on the economic traffic route of the Java Island, which is the corridor of development in Central Java consisting of four main gateways: (1) the North Coast Corridor, (2) the Southern Corridor towards dynamic cities such as Magelang Regency, Surakarta known as the Merapi-Merbabu Corridor, (3) the eastern corridor leading to Demak or Grobogan Regency, and (4)

the western corridor leading to Kendal Regency.

Semarang City plays a crucial role in the growth and development of Central Java, with a land transportation network such as railways and highways, the presence of ports, and air transportation that can serve as the transportation hub of the Central Java region as a Transit City. Semarang City has strong ties with regions outside Java, making it a central hub for the central part of the national region.

1.1.1. Geographical Condition of Semarang City

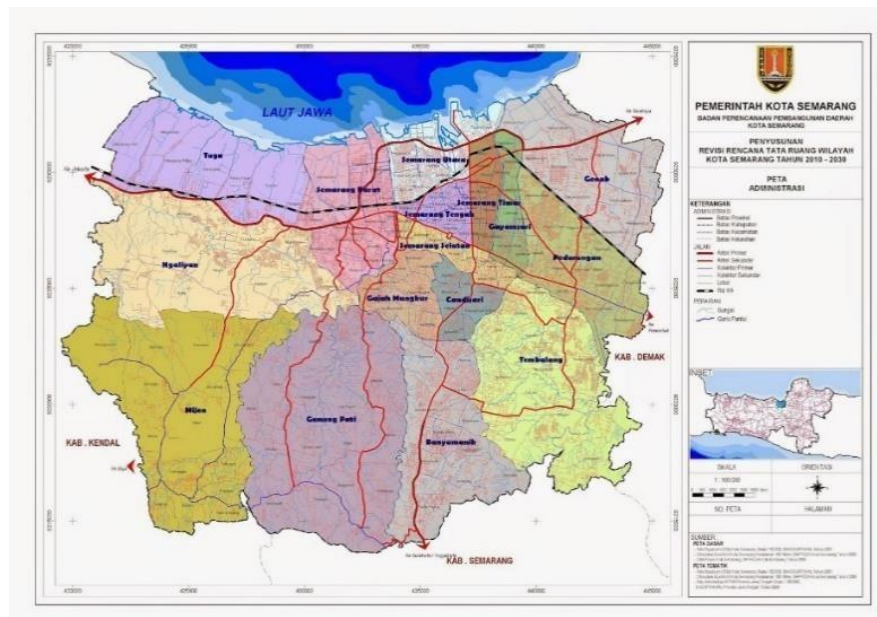
Geographically, Semarang City is positioned astronomically between the lines of 6°50'-7°10' South Latitude and the lines of 109°35'-110°50' East Longitude. Semarang City is situated on the northern coast of the Java Sea, connected to the Pantura (Northern Coast Road) Anyer-Panarukan. The elevation of Semarang City ranges from 2 meters below sea level to 340 meters above sea level, with slopes ranging from 0% to 45%. There are 51 slopes, 121 plains, and 5 valleys in Semarang City. (Rohmawati & Kustomo, 2020)

The population of Semarang is 1,688,133. The administrative area of Semarang city covers 370.00 square kilometers. Semarang is a city with a unique topographic condition, consisting of narrow lowlands and hills stretching from west to east of the city. The areas within Semarang are Semarang Barat, Tugu, Semarang Tengah, Semarang Timur, Semarang Selatan, Gayamsari, Pedurungan, Genuk, Semarang Utara, Tembalang, Mijen, Gunung Pati, Ngalian, Gajah Mungkur, Candi Sari, and Tugu.

1.1.2 Demographic Conditions of Semarang City

Residents in an area have an important role in the development process, as well as being recipients of development benefits. Residents also have control in their role in managing and utilizing the resources in their area wisely and sustainably. Residents themselves in development are considered subjects and objects, but can also potentially become potentials and burdens. The population will have development potential if accompanied by quality human resources. On the other hand, if the quality is low, the population will become a high development burden.

Image 2. 1
Semarang City Administration Map



Source: Semarang City Administration Map, Semarang City BPS

Based on population registration results in 2022, Semarang City has a population of 1,659. 975 people and a recorded population growth rate of 0.21%. The population of Semarang City is very heterogeneous with various

ethnicities such as Javanese, Chinese, Arabic and descendants. The majority of the population is Muslim, followed by Christians, Catholics, Hindus and Buddhists. There are various types of work consisting of traders, civil servants, factory workers and farmers.

Table 2. 1
Population of Semarang City
2019 - 2021

District	Total Population		
	2019	2020	2021
Mijen	176 037,00	80 906,00	83 321,00
Gunungpati	118 760,00	98 023,00	98 343,00
Banyumanik	164 953,00	42 076,00	141 689,00
Gajahmungkur	60 679,00	56 232,00	55 857,00
Smg Selatan	70 522,00	62 030,00	61 616,00
Candisari	76 857,00	75 456,00	74 952,00
Tembalang	209 504,00	189 680,00	191 560,00
Pedurungan	214 689,00	193 151,00	193 128,00
Genuk	119 010,00	123 310,00	125 967,00
Gayamsari	83 036,00	70 261,00	69 792,00
East Semarang	75 762,00	66 302,00	65 859,00
North Semarang	119 647,00	117 605,00	116 820,00
Central Semarang	61 102,00	55 064,00	54 696,00
West Semarang	165 048,00	148 879,00	147 885,00

Tugu	33 333,00	32 822,00	32 948,00
Ngaliyan	165 171,00	141 727,00	142 131,00

Source: Number of Population by Semarang City District, 2022 (BPS)

Based on the table above, it is clear that population density tends to increase along with population growth in the three years from 2019-2021. On the other hand, the population distribution in each sub-district is uneven. In Semarang City, South Semarang District is recorded as the most densely populated area and Mijen District as the area with the lowest population density.

In line with the rate of development and population growth, the priority for the labor sector is to create expansion and equal distribution of employment opportunities as well as labor protection. According to BPS, the working age population is defined as the population aged 15 years and over and is divided into the Working Force and Non-Working Force. The labor force is the population who work and are looking for work. On the other hand, not the Labor Force, namely those whose main activity is taking care of the household, school or those who are unable to carry out activities due to old age or physical reasons (disability).

Table 2. 2
Population Report Aged 15 Years and Over According to Main Job Status and Gender in Semarang City in 2022

Main Job Status	Male	Female	Total
Self-employed	104.510	96.055	200.565

Non-monetary paid labor	25.913	26.743	52.656
Permanent labor	19.119	5.267	24.386
Employees	354.999	259.050	614.049
Freelancer	38.356	12.538	50.894
Family owned employment	14.898	36.643	51.541
Total	557.795	436.296	994. 091

Source: Report on Population Aged 15 Years and Over According to Main Job Status and Gender in Semarang City, 2022 (BPS)

Based on the table above, the number of working age population included in the labor force in the city of Semarang in 2022 is 1,075,827 people, while there are 455,948 people who are not in the labor force. Of the total workforce, 92.40 percent are employed and the remainder are open unemployed. The majority of the population included in open unemployment are residents with a high school education, namely 46.79 percent of the total unemployed.

1.1.3 Social and Economic Conditions in Semarang City

Talking about social conditions, it cannot be denied that education is one of the crucial aspects in human life that serves to enhance the capacity and quality of the existing human resources. (Anwar, 2009). Through education, efforts are made for the development of knowledge, which, when human resources are empowered, will positively impact the development in a region. Reflecting on this reality, the availability of educational facilities becomes crucial for the intellectual capacity development of every member of society. This will also contribute to the emergence of superior and quality

human resources. The following are the data on educational facilities available in the city of Semarang according to the Ministry of Education and Culture:

Table 2. 3
Education Facility in Semarang City

Formal Education	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	Vocational School
Public	326	47	18	12
Private	275	187	91	77
Total	601	234	109	89

Source: semarangkota.bps.go.id

Based on the table, it is found that educational facilities for primary school level are the most abundant in the city of Semarang, followed by junior high school and senior high school levels. It can also be noted that every level except for primary schools is mostly dominated by private schools. The distribution of educational facilities in Semarang can be considered fairly even, meaning they are not only located in the city center but also spread out to areas that tend to be far from the city center. Educational facilities at the junior high school and senior high school levels are also fairly evenly distributed. For example, in the Gunungpati district, which is relatively far from the city center, there are senior high schools such as SMA 12 Semarang and junior high schools such as SMP 22 Semarang and SMP 41 Semarang. Additionally, the State University (PTN) namely Universitas Negeri Semarang is located in the Gunungpati district, more precisely in the Sekaran sub-district. In this regard, in terms of educational facilities, Semarang can be considered adequate and evenly distributed. Therefore, the hope is to be able to enhance the quality of human

resources to support long-term national development.

As for the economic conditions of Semarang, there are undoubtedly numerous rapidly developing companies, one of which is the industrial sector. Industrial companies are directly involved in economic activities aimed at producing goods or services, located in specific locations, maintaining their own administrative records related to production and cost structures, and employing one or more individuals to operate the company.

Here is the number of industries in Semarang for the years 2020-2022:

Table 2. 4
Number of Industries in Semarang City 2020-2022

2020	2021	2022
2.588	3.848	4.044

Source: Number of Industries by Regency/City in Central Java Province (BPS)

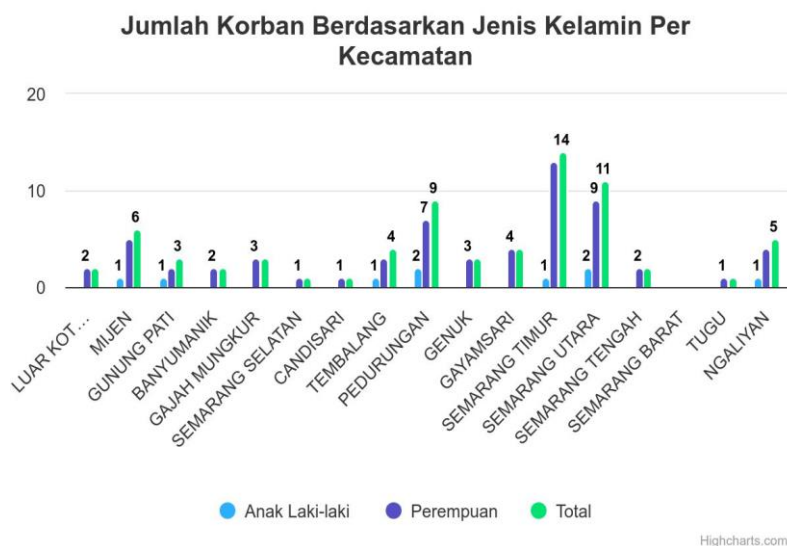
2.2 Sexual Violence in Semarang City

Semarang has become the region with the highest distribution of cases of sexual violence against women in Central Java in 2023. Cases of sexual violence in Semarang have seen a dramatic increase since 2021. The Gender Justice and Human Rights Institute (LRC KJHAM) recorded a total of 80 cases of violence against women, with 33 cases occurring in the capital city of Central Java. Based on the highest number of cases, Semarang tops the list, followed by Demak, Semarang Regency, Kendal, Grobogan, and Magelang Regency. Nihayatul Mukharomah, Head of the Legal Aid Division, stated that out of 80 cases, 120 women became victims of violence. Meanwhile, the number of perpetrators reached 88 individuals. Out of the 120 women who became victims of violence, 74 percent or 89 women

became victims of sexual violence. The remaining 29 women were victims of domestic violence (DV), and the other two women were victims of other forms of violence. LRC-KJHAM noted that out of the 80 cases of violence against women handled, only 13 cases of sexual violence and domestic violence received verdicts in court. Ten cases involved sexual health of female children, with an average sentence ranging from 5 to 15 years. Meanwhile, one case of domestic violence resulted in a sentence of only nine months. Additionally, two cases of women victims of violence were criminalized. (Santoso, 2020)

The Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) of Semarang City also recorded cases of sexual violence based on reports from January 1, 2023, to March 1, 2024, totaling 297 cases, with 278 cases involving female victims and 38 cases involving male victims. (Semarang City Violence Data 1st Januari 2023 – 1st Maret 2024, 2024)

Image 2. 2
The Number of Violence Victims by Gender
2023-2024

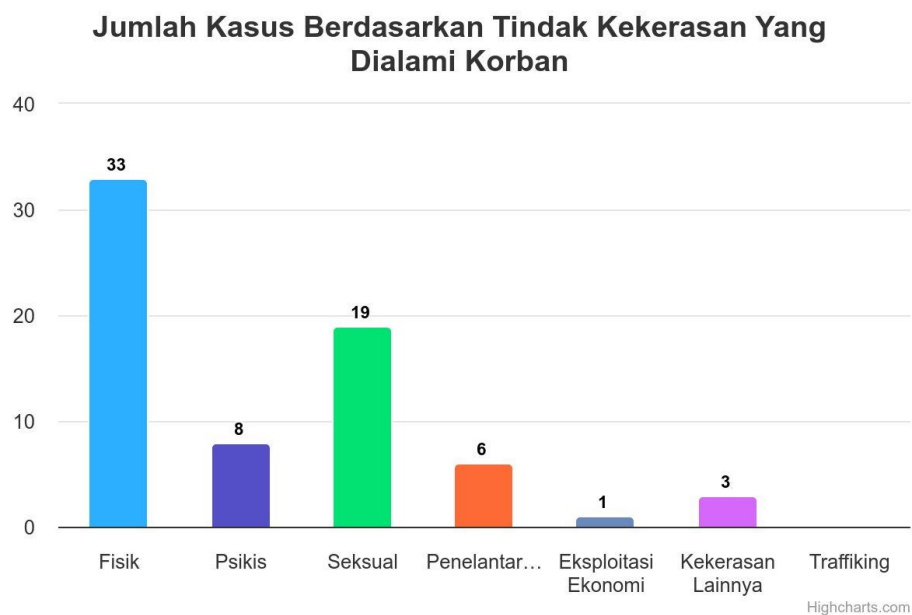


Source: dp3a.semarangkota.go.id

Based on the above picture, the area with the highest number of sexual

violence cases in Semarang City is located in North Semarang with a total of 14 cases. Meanwhile, the areas with the lowest number of sexual violence cases are South Semarang, Candisari, and Tugu with a total of 1 case each. The forms of sexual violence cases experienced by the victims include:

Image 2. 3
Number of Cases Based on the Type of Violence Experienced by the Victims
2023-2024



Source: dp3a.semarangkota.go.id

Based on the above figure, the number of cases of violence based on the type of sexual violence experienced by the victims is 70 cases, with the highest number in cases of physical violence totaling 33 cases, and the lowest number in cases of economic exploitation.

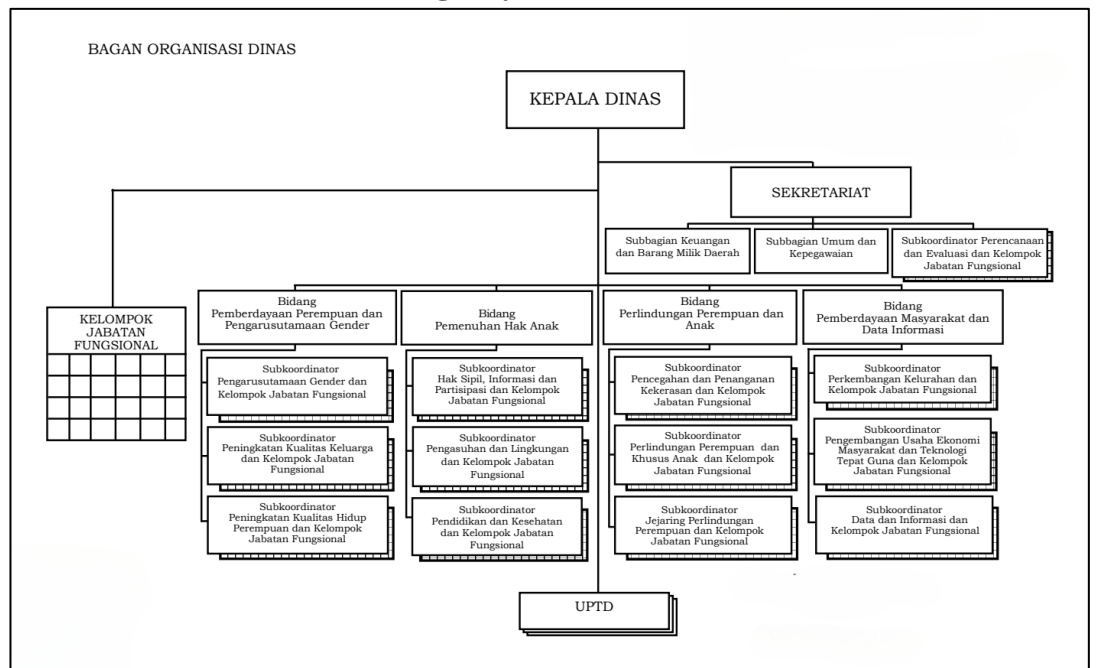
2.2.1 Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection (DP3A)

Semarang City

Based on Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 101 of 2021 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, as well as the Working System of DP3A Semarang City. DP3A is an element

of the government administration responsible for women's empowerment and children's protection, as well as citizen empowerment. The department is led by a Head of DP3A who is under and responsible to the Mayor through the Regional Secretary. It has the duty to assist the Mayor in carrying out government affairs in the fields of women's empowerment and children's protection, and citizen empowerment that are within the regional authority. The organizational structure of DP3A is as follows:

Image 2. 4
DP3A Semarang City Structure



Source : Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 101 Year 2021

The following are the functions of each position within the organizational structure:

1. Head of Department

Head of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) has the duty to assist the Mayor in carrying out government affairs in the fields of women's empowerment and child protection, and

citizen empowerment that fall within regional authority

2. Secretariat

The Secretariat is positioned under the Head of Department and is responsible to the Head of Department. The Secretariat is led by a Secretary

3. Secretary

The secretary has following duties:

- a. To plan, coordinate and synchronize, guide, supervise and control, and evaluate the implementation of the tasks of the Secretariat, the Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division, the Child Rights Fulfillment Division, the Women's and Children's Protection Division, the Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division, and the Technical Implementation Unit.
- b. The Secretary is also assigned the additional duty of coordinating the functional job group within the scope of their responsibilities.

4. Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division

The Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division has the following functions:

- a. Program, activity, and budget planning
- b. Distribution of tasks to subordinates
- c. Providing guidance to subordinates
- d. Supervising the tasks of subordinates within the scope of their responsibilities
- e. Implementation of the preparation of Employee Performance

Targets

- f. Coordination with other regional apparatus and related agencies
 - g. Implementation of policy formulation activities in the field of Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming
 - h. Implementation of activities of the Gender Mainstreaming Section, the Family Quality Improvement Section, and the Women's Quality of Life Enhancement Section
 - i. Implementation of data and information compilation activities in the field of Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming, and management and accountability of finances in the Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division
 - j. Evaluation of employee performance within the scope of their responsibilities
 - k. Monitoring and evaluation of programs and activities
 - l. Preparation of program and activity reports
 - m. Implementation of other official duties assigned by the leadership according to their tasks and functions.
5. Children's Rights Fulfillment Division

The Children's Rights Fulfillment Division has the following functions:

- a. Program, activity, and budget planning
- b. Distribution of tasks to subordinates
- c. Providing guidance to subordinates
- d. Supervising the tasks of subordinates within the scope of their responsibilities

- e. Implementation of the preparation of Employee Performance Targets
 - f. Coordination with other regional apparatus and related agencies
 - g. Implementation of policy formulation activities in the field of Child Rights Fulfillment
 - h. Implementation of activities of the Civil Rights, Information and Participation Section, the Care and Environment Section, and the Education and Health Section
 - i. Implementation of data and information compilation activities in the field of Children's Rights Fulfillment
 - j. Implementation of financial management and accountability in the Children's Rights Fulfillment Division
 - k. Evaluation of employee performance within the Children's Rights Fulfillment Division
 - l. Monitoring and evaluation of programs and activities, and preparation of program and activity reports
 - m. Implementation of other official duties assigned by the leadership according to their tasks and functions.
6. Women's and Children's Protection Division
- Women's and Children's Protection Division has the following functions:
- a. Program, activity, and budget planning
 - b. Distribution of tasks to subordinates
 - c. Providing guidance to subordinates

- d. Supervising the tasks of subordinates within the scope of their responsibilities
 - e. Implementation of the preparation of Employee Performance Targets
 - f. Coordination with other regional apparatus and related agencies
 - g. Formulating policies in the Field of Women's and Children's Protection
 - h. Implementing activities in the Prevention and Handling of Violence Section, the Women's and Special Children's Protection Section, and the Women's and Children's Protection Network Section
 - i. Compiling data and information in the Women's and Children's Protection Division
 - j. Managing and accounting for finances in the Women's and Children's Protection Division
 - k. Conducting performance assessments of employees within their scope of responsibility
 - l. Monitoring and evaluating programs and activities
 - m. Preparing reports on programs and activities
 - n. Carrying out other official duties assigned by the leader in accordance with their tasks and functions.
7. Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division

Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division has the following functions:

- a. Program, activity, and budget planning

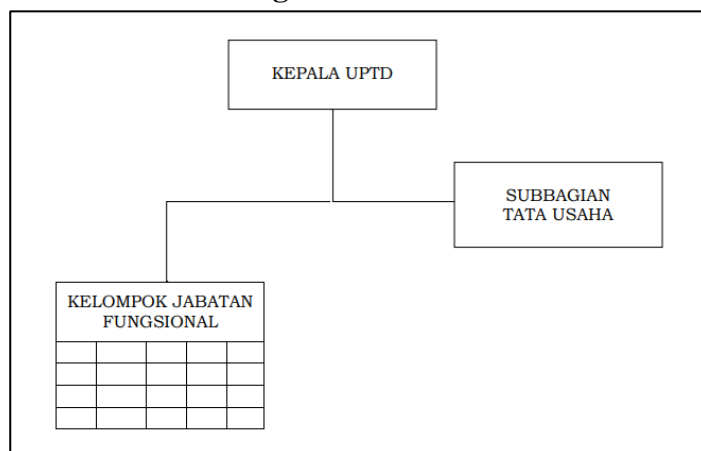
- b. Distribution of tasks to subordinates
- c. Providing guidance to subordinates
- d. Supervising the tasks of subordinates within the scope of their responsibilities
- e. Implementation of the preparation of Employee Performance Targets
- f. Coordination with other regional apparatus and related agencies
- g. Implementing the formulation of policies in the Field of Citizen Empowerment and Information Data
- h. Implementing activities in the Sub-district Development Section, the Citizen Economic Business Development and Appropriate Technology Section, and the Data and Information Section
- i. Compiling data and information in the Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division
- j. Managing and accounting for finances in the Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division
- k. Conducting performance assessments of employees within the Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division
- l. Monitoring and evaluating programs and activities
- m. Preparing reports on programs and activities
- n. Carrying out other official duties assigned by the leader in accordance with their tasks and functions.

2.2.2 Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women's and Children's Protection (UPTD PPA) of Semarang City

Based on the Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 13 of 2023 concerning the Establishment, Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work System of the Technical Implementation Unit for Women's and Children's Protection at the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department of Semarang City, the UPTD PPA of Semarang City was established. The UPTD PPA is a technical task execution unit under the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child's Protection. The UPTD PPA is led by a Head of UPTD who is positioned under and accountable to the Head of the Department through the Department Secretary.

The UPTD PPA has the duty of carrying out the technical operational activities of the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department in providing services for women and children experiencing violence, discrimination, special protection, and other issues in the region. The organizational structure of the UPTD PPA of Semarang City is as follows:

Image 2. 5
UPTD PPA Organization Structure



Source : Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 13 of 2023

Here are the functions of each position within the organizational structure:

1. Head of UPTD PPA Semarang City

The Head of UPTD has the duty to plan, coordinate, guide, supervise, control, and evaluate the implementation of duties and functions.

2. Administrative Subdivision

The Administrative Subdivision has the duty to plan, execute, supervise, control, and evaluate administrative tasks. To carry out these duties, the Administrative Subdivision has the following functions:

- a. Preparing the activities for the formulation of the Work Plan and Budget of UPTD
- b. Preparing the activities for employee performance management within its scope of responsibility
- c. Preparing the implementation of coordination with related agencies and parties
- d. Preparing the activities for the formulation of the UPTD Budget
- e. Preparing the activities for financial management and administration of UPTD
- f. Preparing the activities for asset and regional property administration within UPTD
- g. Preparing the materials for inspection and supervision responses of UPTD
- h. Preparing the technical financial of UPTD
- i. Preparing the activities for procurement, maintenance, and repair of

regional property of UPTD

- j. Preparing the activities for managing correspondence, official documents, archiving, libraries, documentation, protocols, and public relations of UPTD
 - k. Preparing the activities for providing communication services, water resources, and electricity for UPTD
 - l. Preparing the activities for providing accommodation and hospitality for meetings, and guest visits within UPTD
 - m. Preparing the activities for facilitating the management of UPTD's information and communication systems
 - n. Preparing the activities for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
 - o. Preparing other official functions assigned by the leader according to their duties and functions.
3. Functional Positions

Functional positions have the duty to carry out part of the tasks of the UPTD according to expertise and skills in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

- a. Functional positions consist of a number of personnel within the functional position levels, divided into various groups according to their areas of expertise
- b. Each functional position is led by a Team Leader and is accountable to the Head of UPTD
- c. The number of functional positions is determined based on needs and workload

- d. The types and levels of functional positions are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

2.3 LRC KJHAM as Civil Society in Semarang City

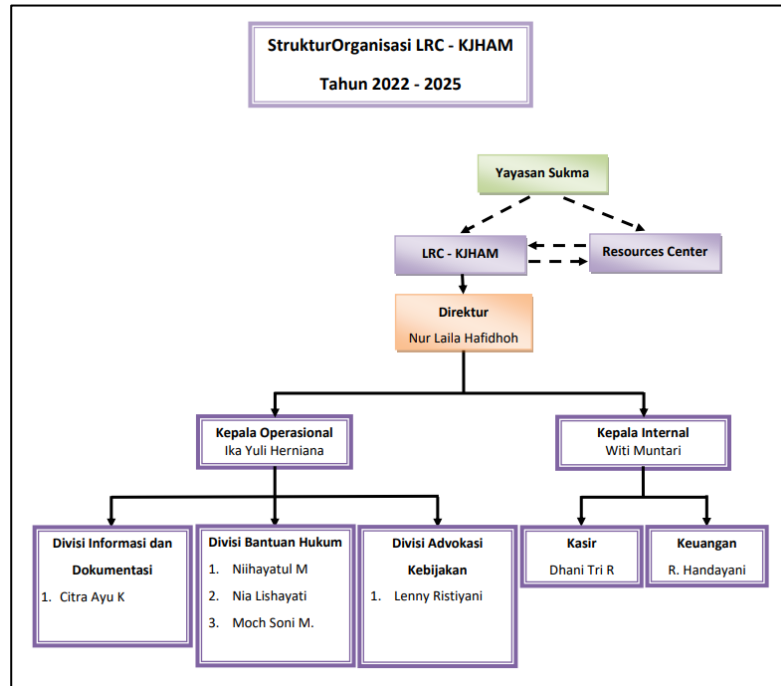
LRC KJHAM is a non-governmental organization established on July 24, 1999, in response to the poor state of women's human rights in Indonesia. LRC KJHAM operates under the SUKMA foundation (Secretariat for Gender Justice and Human Rights)) (Primasesa, 2022). According to the official website of LRC-KJHAM (LRC KJHAM Profile, 2020) LRC KJHAM is an organization that works with vulnerable and marginalized women's groups to advance the respect, protection, and fulfillment of women's human rights. LRC KJHAM provides legal aid services, psychological support for women, and also focuses on education, research, policy and budget advocacy, including documenting women's human rights violations, campaigns, and public education.

The vision and mission of LRC KJHAM Semarang are to strengthen the access and control of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized women over legal and human rights resources to achieve gender justice, which will be achieved through the following missions:

1. Strengthening the access of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized women to gender-just legal aid
2. Developing knowledge management to promote women's human rights
3. Strengthening the women's movement as a movement for social change
4. the accountability, management, and governance of the organization.

The organizational structure of LRC KJHAM Semarang City is as follows:

Image 2. 6
LRC KJHAM Organization Structure



Source : LRC KJHAM

Here are the functions of each position within the organizational structure:

1. Legal Aid Division

The Legal Aid Division performs the following tasks:

a. Legal Aid

The legal aid work aims to strengthen the access of poor, marginalized, and vulnerable women to justice. Long-standing discrimination and impoverishment prevent them from affording lawyers to claim the state's obligations. All legal aid work is carried out based on a human rights framework, specifically on human rights legal instruments. We handle cases in Central Java and have several inter-provincial case handling networks. We are a member of the Integrated Service Center (PPT) for handling cases of violence against women in Central Java Province and

Semarang City, run a paralegal school, and have paralegal school guidelines.

Case handling services provided include counseling services, legal assistance, social reintegration, and the empowerment of women survivors of violence through the strengthening of survivor women groups (Sekartaji Support Group). Empowerment is done through capacity building to form paralegals and women's leadership as well as economic empowerment. Economic empowerment for survivors is also carried out through access to economic empowerment programs facilitated by both government and non-government entities.

b. Counseling Services for Women Victims

The handling of victims of violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and female migrant workers is also conducted through counseling. Counseling aims to facilitate female victims in understanding their problems and root causes, discovering their potential and strengths, and deciding on their own the actions they will take to seek justice and hold the state accountable.

c. Social Reintegration Assistance

Social reintegration is carried out to restore or reclaim the human rights of victims as guaranteed in international human rights law instruments and the country's constitution so that they can live their lives with dignity. Social reintegration is also intended to prevent the recurrence of human rights violations against victims.

d. Support Group – Empowerment for Survivors

Besides being intended as group counseling for the psychological recovery of survivors, the strengthening of the survivor organization is also aimed at enhancing their solidarity (sisterhood) and capacity to reclaim sovereignty over their bodies and lives, including all government policies related to women. The Support Group, which initially started as group counseling, has transformed into the survivor organization known as Sekartaji Support Group.

2. Policy Advocacy Division

The tasks of the Policy Advocacy Division are as follows:

a. Strengthening Women's Participation

Strengthening genuine women's participation aims to increase women's access and control in government policy formulation through Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) and Women's Rights Impact Assessment (WRIA). Based on LRC KJHAM's experience, FPAR and WRIA have proven to be effective tools for empowerment, expanding participation, and encouraging policy changes. Advocacy for the Integrated Criminal Justice System for Handling Violence Against Women (SPPT PKKTP) in Central Java and involvement in strengthening SPPT at the National level are also carried out.

b. Gender Responsive Budget Advocacy

Budget policies should be viewed as one of the instruments for fulfilling human rights. Women's experiences have shown that all norms and standards of women's human rights cannot stand or be enjoyed by every

woman, partly because there is no adequate budget available to realize all women's human rights. The budget advocacy conducted by LRC KJHAM is specifically aimed at enhancing the government's capacity to allocate budgets for fulfilling all the obligations of the Indonesian Government based on CEDAW Budgeting

c. Government Capacity Building

Capacity building refers to enhancing the government's ability to fulfill all its obligations based on International Human Rights Instruments, especially the CEDAW Convention. Capacity building is carried out through training, workshops, seminars, and other collaborative studies. LRC KJHAM focuses on enhancing the government's ability to integrate the principles, norms, and standards of women's human rights into policy planning and budgeting.

d. Research and Empowerment Through FPAR

FPAR is both a research and a women's organizing and empowerment method. It aims to make poor, marginalized, and vulnerable women's groups sovereign over their issues and in control of all efforts to achieve their human rights.

Empowerment of poor, marginalized, and vulnerable women, such as rural women, victims of violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and female migrant workers, is also conducted through the FPAR method. This empowerment includes awareness of the realities of women's oppression and its root causes, the norms and standards of women's human rights under international and national human rights law

(the country's constitution), whether civil, political, economic, social, or cultural rights, and capacity building for women's groups to empower themselves and their groups from discrimination based on sex, gender, race, ethnicity, belief, religion, and nationality.

3. Information and Documentation Division

The tasks of the Information and Documentation Division are as follows:

a. Monitoring Cases of Violence Against Women

LRC KJHAM has been monitoring cases of violence against women since 1999. Currently, LRC KJHAM has developed a documentation system for cases of violence against women based on international and national human rights legal instruments. It compiles annual reports on cases of violence against women and conducts public campaigns on the eradication of violence against women.

b. Annual Report on Violence Against Women

The results of monitoring cases and policies conducted as an integration into women's human rights advocacy are analyzed and published in the annual report on cases of violence against women. The report, along with recommendations, is also forwarded to relevant government agencies, such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesian National Police, Supreme Court, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission on Violence Against Women, and the United Nations Representative in Jakarta.

c. Campaigns and Public Education

Campaigns and public education are carried out to support and promote women's human rights in Indonesia. Campaigns can take the form of posters, brochures, t-shirts, infographics, documentary films, and so on. Since the Covid-19 pandemic limited physical meetings, LRC KJHAM has begun developing online campaign strategies through online discussions on various social media platforms such as Instagram and Facebook.

d. Public Fundraising

Public fundraising aims to strengthen public participation in supporting the movement to eliminate discrimination and violence against women. Public donations are sometimes conducted periodically, such as donations for victims affected by floods and landslides, donations for women affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and so on. There are also justice donation programs that are publicized through the website. LRC-KJHAM also developed a preloved clothing donation program that became the initiative for the social business "Preloved Sintas"

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2.4 General Description of Semarang City

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reaching 7 million people. In recent years, Semarang City has experienced development marked by the growth of trade and becoming a tourism service city. This development is supported by air transportation facilities such as Ahmad Yani Airport, which is currently an international airport, land transportation such as trains and buses with various routes, and the presence of various shopping centers being developed.

Administratively, Semarang City is divided into 16 districts and 177 sub-districts. The area of Semarang City is recorded as 370.00 km², consisting of 39.56 km² (10.59%) of rice fields and 334.14 km² (89.41%) of non-rice fields. Rain-fed rice fields (53.12%) are the largest land use area, with only about 19.97% being planted twice (double cropping). Dry land is mostly used to build gardens and surrounding land, accounting for 42.17% of the total non-rice field area.

Semarang City is located on the economic traffic route of the Java Island, which is the corridor of development in Central Java consisting of four main gateways: (1) the North Coast Corridor, (2) the Southern Corridor towards dynamic cities such as Magelang Regency, Surakarta known as the Merapi-Merbabu Corridor, (3) the eastern corridor leading to Demak or Grobogan Regency, and (4) the western corridor leading to Kendal Regency.

Semarang City plays a crucial role in the growth and development of Central Java, with a land transportation network such as railways and highways, the presence of ports, and air transportation that can serve as the transportation hub of the Central Java region as a Transit City. Semarang City has strong ties with regions outside Java, making it a central hub for the central part of the national region.

1.1.2. Geographical Condition of Semarang City

Geographically, Semarang City is positioned astronomically between the lines of 6° 50'-7° 10' South Latitude and the lines of 109° 35'-110° 50' East Longitude. Semarang City is situated on the northern coast of the Java Sea, connected to the Pantura (Northern Coast Road) Anyer-Panarukan. The elevation of Semarang City ranges from 2 meters below sea level to 340 meters above sea level, with slopes ranging from 0% to 45%. There are 51 slopes, 121 plains, and 5 valleys in Semarang City. (Rohmawati & Kustomo, 2020)

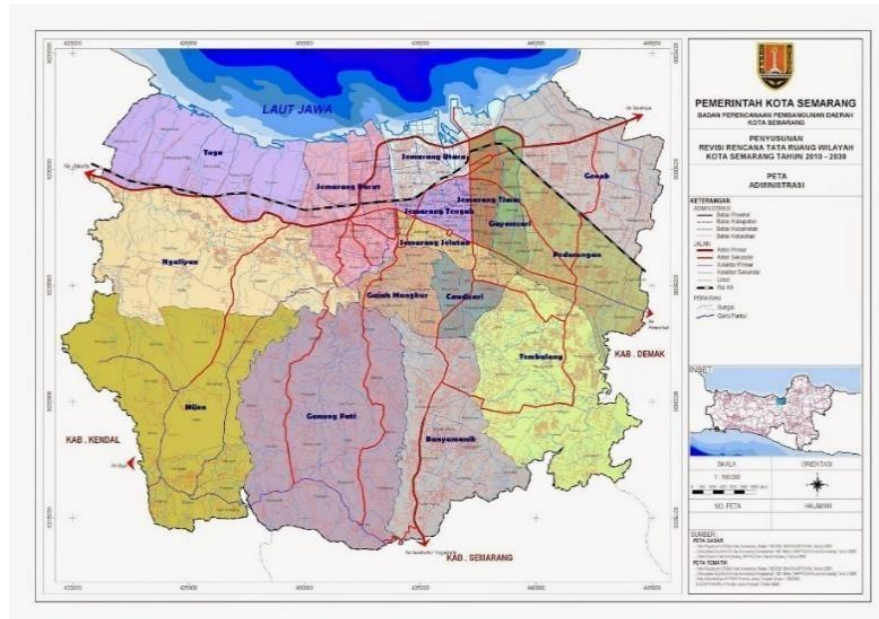
The population of Semarang is 1,688,133. The administrative area of Semarang city covers 370.00 square kilometers. Semarang is a city with a unique topographic condition, consisting of narrow lowlands and hills stretching from west to east of the city. The areas within Semarang are Semarang Barat, Tugu, Semarang Tengah, Semarang Timur, Semarang Selatan, Gayamsari, Pedurungan, Genuk, Semarang Utara, Tembalang, Mijen, Gunung Pati, Ngalian, Gajah Mungkur, Candi Sari, and Tugu.

1.1.4 Demographic Conditions of Semarang City

Residents in an area have an important role in the development process, as well as being recipients of development benefits. Residents also have control in their role in managing and utilizing the resources in their area wisely and sustainably. Residents themselves in development are considered subjects and objects, but can also potentially become potentials and burdens. The population will have development potential if

accompanied by quality human resources. On the other hand, if the quality is low, the population will become a high development burden.

Image 2. 7
Semarang City Administration Map



Source: Semarang City Administration Map, Semarang City BPS

Based on population registration results in 2022, Semarang City has a population of 1,659. 975 people and a recorded population growth rate of 0.21%. The population of Semarang City is very heterogeneous with various ethnicities such as Javanese, Chinese, Arabic and descendants. The majority of the population is Muslim, followed by Christians, Catholics, Hindus and Buddhists. There are various types of work consisting of traders, civil servants, factory workers and farmers.

Table 2. 5
Population of Semarang City
2019 - 2021

District	Total Population
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	2019	2020	2021
Mijen	176 037,00	80 906,00	83 321,00
Gunungpati	118 760,00	98 023,00	98 343,00
Banyumanik	164 953,00	42 076,00	141 689,00
Gajahmungkur	60 679,00	56 232,00	55 857,00
Smg Selatan	70 522,00	62 030,00	61 616,00
Candisari	76 857,00	75 456,00	74 952,00
Tembalang	209 504,00	189 680,00	191 560,00
Pedurungan	214 689,00	193 151,00	193 128,00
Genuk	119 010,00	123 310,00	125 967,00
Gayamsari	83 036,00	70 261,00	69 792,00
East Semarang	75 762,00	66 302,00	65 859,00
North Semarang	119 647,00	117 605,00	116 820,00
Central Semarang	61 102,00	55 064,00	54 696,00
West Semarang	165 048,00	148 879,00	147 885,00
Tugu	33 333,00	32 822,00	32 948,00
Ngaliyan	165 171,00	141 727,00	142 131,00

Source: Number of Population by Semarang City District, 2022 (BPS)

Based on the table above, it is clear that population density tends to increase along with population growth in the three years from 2019-2021.

On the other hand, the population distribution in each sub-district is uneven. In Semarang City, South Semarang District is recorded as the

most densely populated area and Mijen District as the area with the lowest population density.

In line with the rate of development and population growth, the priority for the labor sector is to create expansion and equal distribution of employment opportunities as well as labor protection. According to BPS, the working age population is defined as the population aged 15 years and over and is divided into the Working Force and Non-Working Force. The labor force is the population who work and are looking for work. On the other hand, not the Labor Force, namely those whose main activity is taking care of the household, school or those who are unable to carry out activities due to old age or physical reasons (disability).

Table 2. 6
Population Report Aged 15 Years and Over According to Main Job Status and Gender in Semarang City in 2022

Main Job Status	Male	Female	Total
Self-employed	104.510	96.055	200.565
Non-monetary paid labor	25.913	26.743	52.656
Permanent labor	19.119	5.267	24.386
Employees	354.999	259.050	614.049
Freelancer	38.356	12.538	50.894
Family owned employment	14.898	36.643	51.541
Total	557.795	436.296	994. 091

Source: Report on Population Aged 15 Years and Over According to Main Job Status and Gender in Semarang City, 2022 (BPS)

Based on the table above, the number of working age population

included in the labor force in the city of Semarang in 2022 is 1,075,827 people, while there are 455,948 people who are not in the labor force. Of the total workforce, 92.40 percent are employed and the remainder are open unemployed. The majority of the population included in open unemployment are residents with a high school education, namely 46.79 percent of the total unemployed.

1.1.5 Social and Economic Conditions in Semarang City

Talking about social conditions, it cannot be denied that education is one of the crucial aspects in human life that serves to enhance the capacity and quality of the existing human resources. (Anwar, 2009). Through education, efforts are made for the development of knowledge, which, when human resources are empowered, will positively impact the development in a region. Reflecting on this reality, the availability of educational facilities becomes crucial for the intellectual capacity development of every member of society. This will also contribute to the emergence of superior and quality human resources. The following are the data on educational facilities available in the city of Semarang according to the Ministry of Education and Culture:

Table 2. 7
Education Facility in Semarang City

Formal Education	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	Vocational School
Public	326	47	18	12
Private	275	187	91	77
Total	601	234	109	89

Source: *semarangkota.bps.go.id*

Based on the table, it is found that educational facilities for primary school level are the most abundant in the city of Semarang, followed by junior high school and senior high school levels. It can also be noted that every level except for primary schools is mostly dominated by private schools. The distribution of educational facilities in Semarang can be considered fairly even, meaning they are not only located in the city center but also spread out to areas that tend to be far from the city center. Educational facilities at the junior high school and senior high school levels are also fairly evenly distributed. For example, in the Gunungpati district, which is relatively far from the city center, there are senior high schools such as SMA 12 Semarang and junior high schools such as SMP 22 Semarang and SMP 41 Semarang. Additionally, the State University (PTN) namely Universitas Negeri Semarang is located in the Gunungpati district, more precisely in the Sekaran sub-district. In this regard, in terms of educational facilities, Semarang can be considered adequate and evenly distributed. Therefore, the hope is to be able to enhance the quality of human resources to support long-term national development.

As for the economic conditions of Semarang, there are undoubtedly numerous rapidly developing companies, one of which is the industrial sector. Industrial companies are directly involved in economic activities aimed at producing goods or services, located in specific locations, maintaining their own administrative records related to production and cost structures, and employing one or more individuals to operate the company. Here is the number of industries in Semarang for the years 2020-2022:

Table 2. 8
Number of Industries in Semarang City 2020-2022

2020	2021	2022
2.588	3.848	4.044

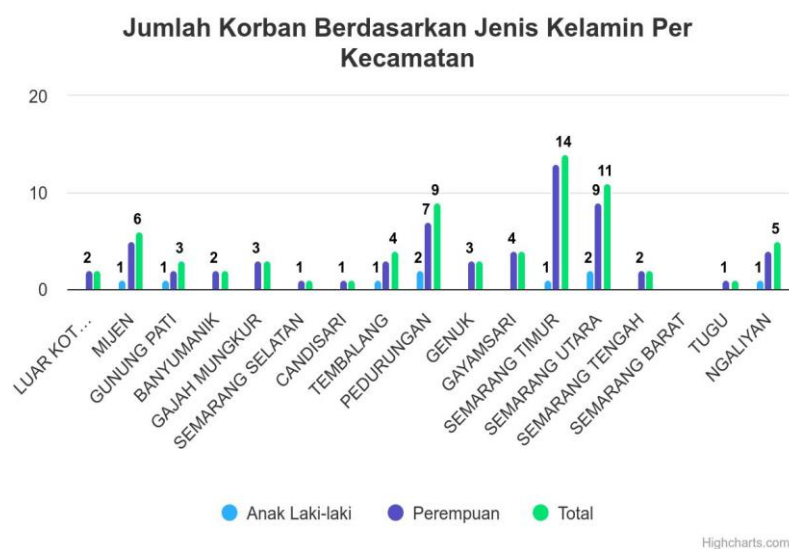
Source: Number of Industries by Regency/City in Central Java Province (BPS)

2.5 Sexual Violence in Semarang City

Semarang has become the region with the highest distribution of cases of sexual violence against women in Central Java in 2023. Cases of sexual violence in Semarang have seen a dramatic increase since 2021. The Gender Justice and Human Rights Institute (LRC KJHAM) recorded a total of 80 cases of violence against women, with 33 cases occurring in the capital city of Central Java. Based on the highest number of cases, Semarang tops the list, followed by Demak, Semarang Regency, Kendal, Grobogan, and Magelang Regency. Nihayatul Mukharomah, Head of the Legal Aid Division, stated that out of 80 cases, 120 women became victims of violence. Meanwhile, the number of perpetrators reached 88 individuals. Out of the 120 women who became victims of violence, 74 percent or 89 women became victims of sexual violence. The remaining 29 women were victims of domestic violence (DV), and the other two women were victims of other forms of violence. LRC-KJHAM noted that out of the 80 cases of violence against women handled, only 13 cases of sexual violence and domestic violence received verdicts in court. Ten cases involved sexual health of female children, with an average sentence ranging from 5 to 15 years. Meanwhile, one case of domestic violence resulted in a sentence of only nine months. Additionally, two cases of women victims of violence were criminalized. (Santoso, 2020)

The Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) of Semarang City also recorded cases of sexual violence based on reports from January 1, 2023, to March 1, 2024, totaling 297 cases, with 278 cases involving female victims and 38 cases involving male victims. (*Semarang City Violence Data 1st Januari 2023 – 1st Maret 2024, 2024*)

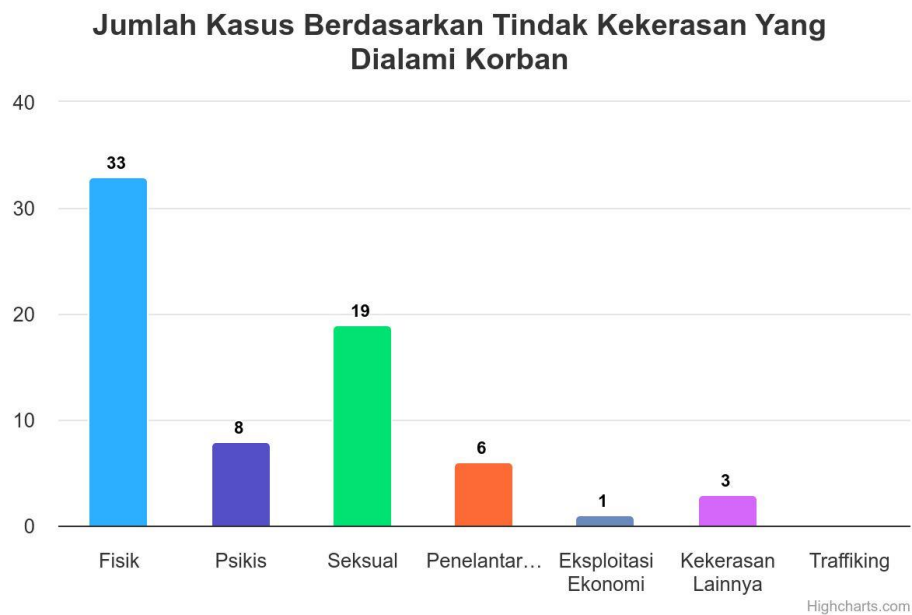
Image 2. 8
The Number of Violence Victims by Gender
2023-2024



Source: dp3a.semarangkota.go.id

Based on the above picture, the area with the highest number of sexual violence cases in Semarang City is located in North Semarang with a total of 14 cases. Meanwhile, the areas with the lowest number of sexual violence cases are South Semarang, Candisari, and Tugu with a total of 1 case each. The forms of sexual violence cases experienced by the victims include:

Image 2. 9
Number of Cases Based on the Type of Violence Experienced by the Victims
2023-2024



Source: dp3a.semarangkota.go.id

Based on the above figure, the number of cases of violence based on the type of sexual violence experienced by the victims is 19 cases, with the highest number in cases of physical violence totaling 33 cases, and the lowest number in cases of economic exploitation.

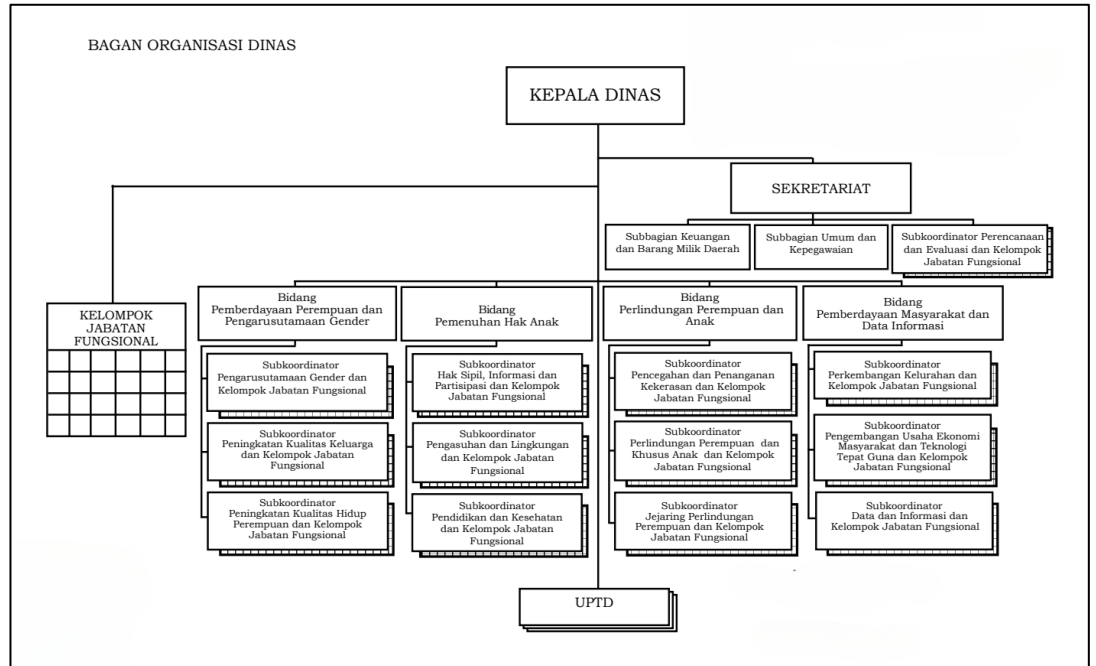
2.2.3 Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection (DP3A) Semarang City

Based on Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 101 of 2021 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, as well as the Working System of DP3A Semarang City. DP3A is an element of the government administration responsible for women's empowerment and children's protection, as well as citizen empowerment. The department is led by a Head of DP3A who is under and responsible to the Mayor through the Regional Secretary. It has the duty to assist the Mayor in carrying out government affairs in the fields of women's empowerment and children's

protection, and citizen empowerment that are within the regional authority.

The organizational structure of DP3A is as follows:

Image 2. 10
DP3A Semarang City Structure



Source : Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 101 Year 2021

The following are the functions of each position within the organizational structure:

8. Head of Department

Head of Women’s Empowerment and Children’s Protection Department (DP3A) has the duty to assist the Mayor in carrying out government affairs in the fields of women's empowerment and child protection, and citizen empowerment that fall within regional authority

9. Secretariat

The Secretariat is positioned under the Head of Department and is responsible to the Head of Department. The Secretariat is led by a Secretary

10. Secretary

The secretary has following duties:

- c. To plan, coordinate and synchronize, guide, supervise and control, and evaluate the implementation of the tasks of the Secretariat, the Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division, the Child Rights Fulfillment Division, the Women's and Children's Protection Division, the Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division, and the Technical Implementation Unit.
- d. The Secretary is also assigned the additional duty of coordinating the functional job group within the scope of their responsibilities.

11. Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division

The Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division has the following functions:

- n. Program, activity, and budget planning
- o. Distribution of tasks to subordinates
- p. Providing guidance to subordinates
- q. Supervising the tasks of subordinates within the scope of their responsibilities
- r. Implementation of the preparation of Employee Performance Targets
- s. Coordination with other regional apparatus and related agencies
- t. Implementation of policy formulation activities in the field of Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming
- u. Implementation of activities of the Gender Mainstreaming Section,

the Family Quality Improvement Section, and the Women's Quality of Life Enhancement Section

- v. Implementation of data and information compilation activities in the field of Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming, and management and accountability of finances in the Women's Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming Division
- w. Evaluation of employee performance within the scope of their responsibilities
- x. Monitoring and evaluation of programs and activities
- y. Preparation of program and activity reports
- z. Implementation of other official duties assigned by the leadership according to their tasks and functions.

12. Children's Rights Fulfillment Division

The Children's Rights Fulfillment Division has the following functions:

- n. Program, activity, and budget planning
- o. Distribution of tasks to subordinates
- p. Providing guidance to subordinates
- q. Supervising the tasks of subordinates within the scope of their responsibilities
- r. Implementation of the preparation of Employee Performance Targets
- s. Coordination with other regional apparatus and related agencies
- t. Implementation of policy formulation activities in the field of Child Rights Fulfillment

- u. Implementation of activities of the Civil Rights, Information and Participation Section, the Care and Environment Section, and the Education and Health Section
- v. Implementation of data and information compilation activities in the field of Children's Rights Fulfillment
- w. Implementation of financial management and accountability in the Children's Rights Fulfillment Division
- x. Evaluation of employee performance within the Children's Rights Fulfillment Division
- y. Monitoring and evaluation of programs and activities, and preparation of program and activity reports
- z. Implementation of other official duties assigned by the leadership according to their tasks and functions.

13. Women's and Children's Protection Division

Women's and Children's Protection Division has the following functions:

- o. Program, activity, and budget planning
- p. Distribution of tasks to subordinates
- q. Providing guidance to subordinates
- r. Supervising the tasks of subordinates within the scope of their responsibilities
- s. Implementation of the preparation of Employee Performance Targets
- t. Coordination with other regional apparatus and related agencies

- u. Formulating policies in the Field of Women's and Children's Protection
- v. Implementing activities in the Prevention and Handling of Violence Section, the Women's and Special Children's Protection Section, and the Women's and Children's Protection Network Section
- w. Compiling data and information in the Women's and Children's Protection Division
- x. Managing and accounting for finances in the Women's and Children's Protection Division
- y. Conducting performance assessments of employees within their scope of responsibility
- z. Monitoring and evaluating programs and activities
 - aa. Preparing reports on programs and activities
 - bb. Carrying out other official duties assigned by the leader in accordance with their tasks and functions.

14. Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division

Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division has the following functions:

- o. Program, activity, and budget planning
- p. Distribution of tasks to subordinates
- q. Providing guidance to subordinates
- r. Supervising the tasks of subordinates within the scope of their responsibilities
- s. Implementation of the preparation of Employee Performance

Targets

- t. Coordination with other regional apparatus and related agencies
- u. Implementing the formulation of policies in the Field of Citizen Empowerment and Information Data
- v. Implementing activities in the Sub-district Development Section, the Citizen Economic Business Development and Appropriate Technology Section, and the Data and Information Section
- w. Compiling data and information in the Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division
- x. Managing and accounting for finances in the Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division
- y. Conducting performance assessments of employees within the Citizen Empowerment and Information Data Division
- z. Monitoring and evaluating programs and activities
- aa. Preparing reports on programs and activities
- bb. Carrying out other official duties assigned by the leader in accordance with their tasks and functions.

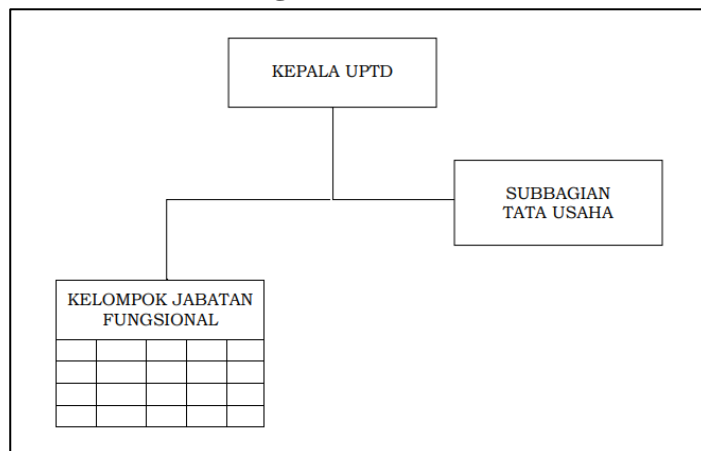
2.2.4 Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women's and Children's Protection (UPTD PPA) of Semarang City

Based on the Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 13 of 2023 concerning the Establishment, Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work System of the Technical Implementation Unit for Women's and Children's Protection at the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department of Semarang City, the UPTD PPA of

Semarang City was established. The UPTD PPA is a technical task execution unit under the Department of Women's Empowerment and Child's Protection. The UPTD PPA is led by a Head of UPTD who is positioned under and accountable to the Head of the Department through the Department Secretary.

The UPTD PPA has the duty of carrying out the technical operational activities of the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department in providing services for women and children experiencing violence, discrimination, special protection, and other issues in the region. The organizational structure of the UPTD PPA of Semarang City is as follows:

Image 2. 11
UPTD PPA Organization Structure



Source : Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 13 of 2023

Here are the functions of each position within the organizational structure:

4. Head of UPTD PPA Semarang City

The Head of UPTD has the duty to plan, coordinate, guide, supervise, control, and evaluate the implementation of duties and functions.

5. Administrative Subdivision

The Administrative Subdivision has the duty to plan, execute, supervise, control, and evaluate administrative tasks. To carry out these duties, the Administrative Subdivision has the following functions:

- p. Preparing the activities for the formulation of the Work Plan and Budget of UPTD
- q. Preparing the activities for employee performance management within its scope of responsibility
- r. Preparing the implementation of coordination with related agencies and parties
- s. Preparing the activities for the formulation of the UPTD Budget
- t. Preparing the activities for financial management and administration of UPTD
- u. Preparing the activities for asset and regional property administration within UPTD
- v. Preparing the materials for inspection and supervision responses of UPTD
- w. Preparing the technical financial of UPTD
- x. Preparing the activities for procurement, maintenance, and repair of regional property of UPTD
- y. Preparing the activities for managing correspondence, official documents, archiving, libraries, documentation, protocols, and public relations of UPTD
- z. Preparing the activities for providing communication services, water

resources, and electricity for UPTD

- aa. Preparing the activities for providing accommodation and hospitality for meetings, and guest visits within UPTD
- bb. Preparing the activities for facilitating the management of UPTD's information and communication systems
- cc. Preparing the activities for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
- dd. Preparing other official functions assigned by the leader according to their duties and functions.

6. Functional Positions

Functional positions have the duty to carry out part of the tasks of the UPTD according to expertise and skills in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

- e. Functional positions consist of a number of personnel within the functional position levels, divided into various groups according to their areas of expertise
- f. Each functional position is led by a Team Leader and is accountable to the Head of UPTD
- g. The number of functional positions is determined based on needs and workload
- h. The types and levels of functional positions are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

2.6 LRC KJHAM as Civil Society in Semarang City

LRC KJHAM is a non-governmental organization established on July 24, 1999, in response to the poor state of women's human rights in Indonesia. LRC

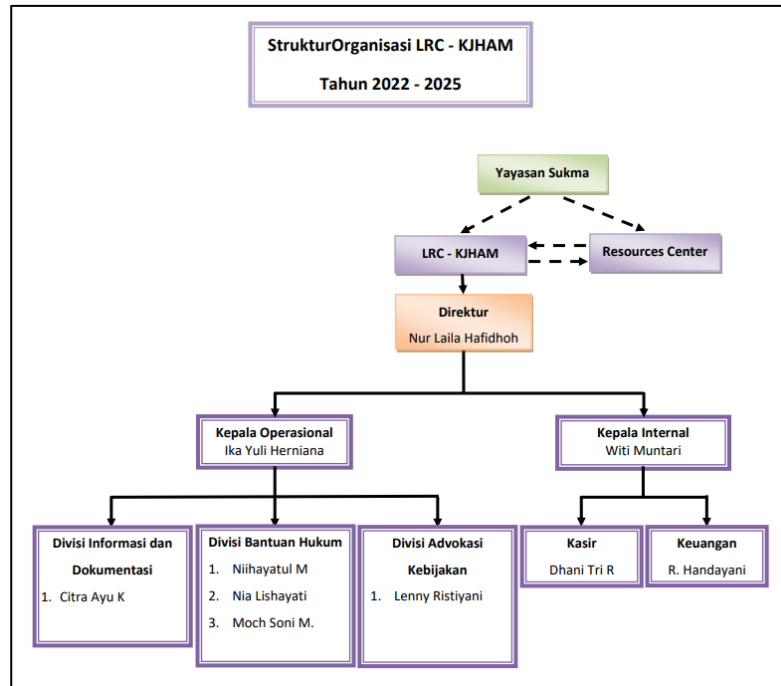
KJHAM operates under the SUKMA foundation (Secretariat for Gender Justice and Human Rights)) (Primasesa, 2022). According to the official website of LRC-KJHAM (LRC KJHAM Profile, 2020) LRC KJHAM is an organization that works with vulnerable and marginalized women's groups to advance the respect, protection, and fulfillment of women's human rights. LRC KJHAM provides legal aid services, psychological support for women, and also focuses on education, research, policy and budget advocacy, including documenting women's human rights violations, campaigns, and public education.

The vision and mission of LRC KJHAM Semarang are to strengthen the access and control of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized women over legal and human rights resources to achieve gender justice, which will be achieved through the following missions:

5. Strengthening the access of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized women to gender-just legal aid
6. Developing knowledge management to promote women's human rights
7. Strengthening the women's movement as a movement for social change
8. the accountability, management, and governance of the organization.

The organizational structure of LRC KJHAM Semarang City is as follows:

Image 2. 12
LRC KJHAM Organization Structure



Source : LRC KJHAM

Here are the functions of each position within the organizational structure:

4. Legal Aid Division

The Legal Aid Division performs the following tasks:

e. Legal Aid

The legal aid work aims to strengthen the access of poor, marginalized, and vulnerable women to justice. Long-standing discrimination and impoverishment prevent them from affording lawyers to claim the state's obligations. All legal aid work is carried out based on a human rights framework, specifically on human rights legal instruments. We handle cases in Central Java and have several inter-provincial case handling networks. We are a member of the Integrated Service Center (PPT) for handling cases of violence against women in Central Java Province and Semarang City, run a paralegal school, and have paralegal school

guidelines.

Case handling services provided include counseling services, legal assistance, social reintegration, and the empowerment of women survivors of violence through the strengthening of survivor women groups (Sekartaji Support Group). Empowerment is done through capacity building to form paralegals and women's leadership as well as economic empowerment. Economic empowerment for survivors is also carried out through access to economic empowerment programs facilitated by both government and non-government entities.

f. Counseling Services for Women Victims

The handling of victims of violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and female migrant workers is also conducted through counseling. Counseling aims to facilitate female victims in understanding their problems and root causes, discovering their potential and strengths, and deciding on their own the actions they will take to seek justice and hold the state accountable.

g. Social Reintegration Assistance

Social reintegration is carried out to restore or reclaim the human rights of victims as guaranteed in international human rights law instruments and the country's constitution so that they can live their lives with dignity. Social reintegration is also intended to prevent the recurrence of human rights violations against victims.

h. Support Group – Empowerment for Survivors

Besides being intended as group counseling for the psychological recovery of survivors, the strengthening of the survivor organization is also aimed at enhancing their solidarity (sisterhood) and capacity to reclaim sovereignty over their bodies and lives, including all government policies related to women. The Support Group, which initially started as group counseling, has transformed into the survivor organization known as Sekartaji Support Group.

5. Policy Advocacy Division

The tasks of the Policy Advocacy Division are as follows:

e. Strengthening Women's Participation

Strengthening genuine women's participation aims to increase women's access and control in government policy formulation through Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR) and Women's Rights Impact Assessment (WRIA). Based on LRC KJHAM's experience, FPAR and WRIA have proven to be effective tools for empowerment, expanding participation, and encouraging policy changes. Advocacy for the Integrated Criminal Justice System for Handling Violence Against Women (SPPT PKKTP) in Central Java and involvement in strengthening SPPT at the National level are also carried out.

f. Gender Responsive Budget Advocacy

Budget policies should be viewed as one of the instruments for fulfilling human rights. Women's experiences have shown that all norms and standards of women's human rights cannot stand or be enjoyed by every woman, partly because there is no adequate budget available to realize

all women's human rights. The budget advocacy conducted by LRC KJHAM is specifically aimed at enhancing the government's capacity to allocate budgets for fulfilling all the obligations of the Indonesian Government based on CEDAW Budgeting

g. Government Capacity Building

Capacity building refers to enhancing the government's ability to fulfill all its obligations based on International Human Rights Instruments, especially the CEDAW Convention. Capacity building is carried out through training, workshops, seminars, and other collaborative studies. LRC KJHAM focuses on enhancing the government's ability to integrate the principles, norms, and standards of women's human rights into policy planning and budgeting.

h. Research and Empowerment Through FPAR

FPAR is both a research and a women's organizing and empowerment method. It aims to make poor, marginalized, and vulnerable women's groups sovereign over their issues and in control of all efforts to achieve their human rights.

Empowerment of poor, marginalized, and vulnerable women, such as rural women, victims of violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and female migrant workers, is also conducted through the FPAR method. This empowerment includes awareness of the realities of women's oppression and its root causes, the norms and standards of women's human rights under international and national human rights law (the country's constitution), whether civil, political, economic, social, or

cultural rights, and capacity building for women's groups to empower themselves and their groups from discrimination based on sex, gender, race, ethnicity, belief, religion, and nationality.

6. Information and Documentation Division

The tasks of the Information and Documentation Division are as follows:

e. Monitoring Cases of Violence Against Women

LRC KJHAM has been monitoring cases of violence against women since 1999. Currently, LRC KJHAM has developed a documentation system for cases of violence against women based on international and national human rights legal instruments. It compiles annual reports on cases of violence against women and conducts public campaigns on the eradication of violence against women.

f. Annual Report on Violence Against Women

The results of monitoring cases and policies conducted as an integration into women's human rights advocacy are analyzed and published in the annual report on cases of violence against women. The report, along with recommendations, is also forwarded to relevant government agencies, such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesian National Police, Supreme Court, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission on Violence Against Women, and the United Nations Representative in Jakarta.

g. Campaigns and Public Education

Campaigns and public education are carried out to support and promote

women's human rights in Indonesia. Campaigns can take the form of posters, brochures, t-shirts, infographics, documentary films, and so on. Since the Covid-19 pandemic limited physical meetings, LRC KJHAM has begun developing online campaign strategies through online discussions on various social media platforms such as Instagram and Facebook.

h. Public Fundraising

Public fundraising aims to strengthen public participation in supporting the movement to eliminate discrimination and violence against women. Public donations are sometimes conducted periodically, such as donations for victims affected by floods and landslides, donations for women affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and so on. There are also justice donation programs that are publicized through the website. LRC-KJHAM also developed a preloved clothing donation program that became the initiative for the social business "Preloved Sintas"

