

COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY TOWARDS HANDLING SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES IN SEMARANG CITY 2023

Laila Shafia Adzandien Kamil – 14010120190053

Email: shafia.kamil@gmail.com

Departement of Politics and Government

Faculty of Social and Political Science

Diponegoro University

Jl. Prof. H. Soedarto SH Tembalang, Semarang, Kode Pos 1269

Telepon (024) 7465407 Faksimile (024) 7465405

ABSTRACT

This research discusses the collaborative process between the Semarang City Government and Civil Society towards handling cases of sexual violence in Semarang City in 2023. It aims to understand the strategies of each party in addressing sexual violence cases in Semarang City and to identify the success and inhibiting factors in the collaboration process between the Semarang City Government and Civil Society in handling cases of sexual violence in Semarang City in 2023. Additionally, from the perspective of governance collaboration, this research seeks to determine whether the collaborative process between the Semarang City Government and Civil Society aligns with existing theoretical concepts and achieves the expected goals.

This research employs a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Data collection in this study involves in-depth interviews with head of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) Semarang City, Head of Women's and Children's Protection Division of DP3A Semarang City, Head of UPTD PPA Semarang City, Director of LRC KJHAM, Head of Legal Aid Division of LRC KJHAM, Head of Policy Advocacy of LRC KJHAM, Head of Information and Documentation of LRC KJHAM, Unit PPA Polrestabes Semarang, and Sexual Violence Victim Advocate. As supporting data, this research utilizes literature review. The data analysis includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

The results indicate that the collaboration process between the Semarang City Government and Civil Society in handling cases of sexual violence in Semarang City has not been entirely successful. However, it has contributed to a shift in the public mindset, with more people now willing to report incidents of sexual violence and not viewing them as a disgrace. The research found there is no written binding agreement between the stakeholder involved in shared understanding indicator.

Keywords : Collaboration, Sexual Violence, Government, DP3A, UPTD PPA, LRC KJHAM, Semarang City

INTRODUCTION

Etymologically, collaboration comes from the words co and labor, which mean the unification of effort or the increase of capacity used to achieve a predetermined or mutually agreed upon goal. Ansell and Gash (2007) define Collaborative Governance as a type of governance where public and private actors work collectively in different ways and use specific processes to establish laws and regulations for the provision of public goods. This concept emphasizes the importance of a condition where public actors and private actors cooperate in certain ways and processes to produce appropriate legal products, rules, and policies for the public or society. This concept shows that in the administration of governance, public actors namely the government, private parties, and civil society do not stand alone and work independently but rather work together for the benefit of society.

Meanwhile, Agranoff and McGuire (2003) suggest that Collaborative Governance is a form of collaboration that revitalizes governance in a broader context, encompassing the overall conduct of government. In this context, Collaborative Governance emphasizes the voluntary aspect of collaborative practices. The voluntary involvement of each actor in the collaboration is expected to work optimally to achieve the collaboration's goals. Thus, the

programs or policies implemented will be more effective because they involve organizational or institutional relationships. Collaboration in governance is necessary in current governmental practices. There are various reasons behind the collaboration between different institutions. Junaidi (2015) states that Collaborative Governance does not emerge suddenly but is driven by initiatives from various parties that promote collaboration and coordination to address the issues faced by society.

Collaboration arises from the development of institutional knowledge and capacity. The above opinion suggests that Collaborative Governance does not appear out of nowhere but is influenced by various factors. The presence of Collaborative Governance can be seen from the necessity of institutions to collaborate with other institutions due to their limited capabilities in executing their respective programs or activities. Additionally, collaboration arises due to limited budget funds of an institution, hence, through collaboration, the budget is not solely sourced from one institution, but from other institutions involved in the collaboration. Collaboration can also be considered as an aspect of the evolution of government science, especially with the emergence of the governance concept, which emphasizes the involvement of various actors such as the government, private sector, and society in the administration of governance.

Collaboration can also be an alternative to enhancing stakeholder engagement and addressing the managerial shortcomings of an institution or organization. The complexity arising from its development leads to a condition of mutual dependence among institutions, increasing the demand for collaboration.

Based on data compiled by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection of the Republic of Indonesia on 16th January 2024, Semarang City was recorded as having the highest number of cases of violence against women and children in Central Java in 2023. Out of a total of 955 cases of violence against women, Semarang City ranked first with 134 cases. For cases of violence against children, Semarang City also had a significant number out of the total 1,327 cases. (kekerasan.kemenpppa.go.id)

The Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) of Semarang City recorded 297 cases of sexual violence based on reports from January 1, 2023, to March 1, 2024. Among these, there were 278 female victims and 38 male victims. The highest number of sexual violence cases in Semarang City was in the North Semarang area, with a total of 14 cases. Meanwhile, the areas with the lowest number of sexual violence cases were South Semarang, Candisari, and Tugu, each with 1 case. (dp3a.semarangkota.go.id)

In the Public Discussion Press Release

titled "Publication of the Annual Report on Violence Against Women in Central Java," LRC KJHAM noted the types of criminal acts under the Sexual Violence Crime Law (UU TPKS). It was found that the most common type of offense experienced by victims was physical sexual violence, accounting for 28 cases or 40%. This was followed by electronic-based sexual violence (KSBE) with 12 cases or 17%, sexual exploitation with 9 cases or 13%, rape with 9 cases or 13%, child rape with 6 cases or 9%, non-physical sexual violence with 4 cases or 6%, forced marriage with 1 case or 1%, and sexual slavery with 1 case or 1%. In the legal assistance process conducted by LRC KJHAM, only 22 cases underwent legal proceedings, with 16 cases going through criminal proceedings and 6 cases through civil proceedings. Regarding law enforcement in cases of sexual violence against children reported to the police from 2018 until now, the cases are still in the investigation stage, with the advanced age of the perpetrators cited as a reason for not detaining them. Cases of sexual violence that are settled by the police often face the stigma of "consent" attached to adult victims, resulting in low conviction rates and inadequate consideration of victim recovery needs. Consequently, only 1 case has been processed using the Sexual Violence Crime Law (still under investigation since it was reported in 2022) due to suboptimal implementation by law enforcement agencies,

including a lack of consensus among authorities in interpreting each article or type of crime regulated in the Sexual Violence Crime Law.

In this regard, it can be said that the collaboration between DP3A Semarang City and LRC KJHAM is being questioned as a defense mechanism against cases of sexual violence occurring in Semarang City. Furthermore, based on a statement by the Mayor of Semarang, in the current status quo, Semarang City lags behind other areas in addressing cases of sexual violence. Therefore, further efforts are needed to reduce the number of sexual violence cases occurring in Semarang City. Sexual violence has become a reality in society today, with acts of violence against women being widespread and frequent, including in Semarang City. Sexual violence also encompasses sexual harassment, particularly rape. Violence against women is an extremely inhumane act, yet women have the right to enjoy and receive protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in all areas

The aforementioned institutions, both DP3A Semarang City and LRC KJHAM, play crucial roles in protecting women from sexual violence in the Semarang City area. As we know, sexual violence often occurs in daily life, whether within families, citizens, or peer groups. Generally, violence tends to target those who are powerless. The

prevalence of issues related to violence against women is indeed a daunting specter for all women, particularly those who are busy with responsibilities outside of managing household chores. However, it's important to acknowledge that women who primarily manage household duties are not immune to such experiences.

Based on the problems encountered above, the author took the title **"Collaboration Between Government and Civil Society Towards Handling Sexual Violence Cases in Semarang City in 2023"** based on awareness of the issue of sexual violence and the interest in finding out how is the collaboration between government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City.

RESEARCH PURPOSE

The Research Purposes in this research are to find out the collaboration between the government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City, to analyze government and civil society strategies towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City and to find out the factors that contribute to the success and the failure of collaboration between government and civil society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Collaboration

Collaboration is generally carried out

to achieve specific purposes and goals. It occurs to drive the effectiveness of activities in achieving established objectives. Therefore, it is important to understand several factors that drive the success of collaboration. These factors are outlined by Wei-Skillen and Silver (2014), where it is mentioned that the goal will be achieved if the following four principles are applied by collaboration leaders. Collaboration is understood as cooperation among actors, organizations, or institutions to achieve goals that cannot be achieved or done independently. In Indonesian, the terms "*kolaborasi*" and "*kolaboratif*" are often used interchangeably, and there have been no efforts to distinguish the differences and depth of meaning between these terms. In terms of definition, scholars define Collaborative Governance in several ways with the same basic idea, namely collaboration between the public and non-public sectors, whether governmental or private, in governance or government administration.

Furthermore, according to Ansell and Gash (2007:228), there are five indicators of the formation of collaborative governance involving the government, private sector, and citizen:

1. Face to face dialogue

Face to face dialogue among involved parties is expected to

build public trust, mutual respect, shared understanding, and commitment to the collaborative process. This initial stage of face to face dialogue is crucial in the ongoing collaboration process. Without it, there is a risk of misunderstandings that could lead to future conflicts.

2. Trust Building

Trust is considered essential in the collaboration process. Collaboration is not just about negotiation; it also involves trust among stakeholders. Trust does not develop instantaneously; it requires a significant amount of time, making it valuable for the long-term success of the collaboration.

3. Commitment to The Process

Developing a sense of belief is one of the best ways to achieve desired policies in solving problems. Commitment in practice requires a clear, fair, and transparent process from all involved actors.

4. Shared Understanding

Stakeholder understanding in a collaborative process is crucial at certain points. Shared understanding means aligning knowledge needed to address the issues at hand.

5. Intermediate Outcome

This final stage aims to produce a mutual agreement on the desired end results of the collaboration process, planning, and approval. The outcome is expected to foster trust and commitment among stakeholders to fulfill their roles in solving the ongoing issue.

Government

According to Sudiranata (2007), the government is defined as an organization that holds significant power within a country, encompassing social, territorial, and authoritative matters in order to achieve the nation's goals. Thus, generally speaking, the government is a group of individuals who have specific authority to exercise power, or a group of individuals who possess and execute legitimate authority, protecting and improving through actions and implementation of various decisions made by the government based on written or unwritten laws and regulations

Civil Society

The term Civil Society is derived from the Latin word "civilis," meaning society. Historically, the work of Adam Ferguson became one of the precursors for the use of the term civil society, which was later translated into "*Masyarakat Sipil*" in Indonesian. Civil society has two distinct areas: the political (and moral) domain and the socio-economic domain, both of

which advocate for the interests of society. Civil society can be defined as an organized social sphere characterized by voluntarism, self-reliance, and high autonomy in relation to the state, and it is associated with the norms or legal values embraced by its citizens.

Sexual Violence

According to Susiana (2022), sexual violence is an intentional or repeated act through physical or non-physical contact, or sexual physical relations that are not based on mutual consent. However, sexual violence refers to an action that makes the victim feel uncomfortable because it intimidates, embarrasses, or is polite. Victims are made objects of sexual gratification. Any action considered indecent or immoral can be considered as indecent behavior. Thus, sexual harassment involves reluctance or rejection of any form of sexual attention.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research adopts a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research aims to present systematically and accurately the data results related to phenomena or facts found. The researchers will collect data in the form of information from informants expressed in their perspectives.

Several data collection methods are utilized to obtain objective and accurate

data, including both primary and secondary data. The analysis method employed in this study focuses on the general principles underlying the phenomena existing in society through in-depth interviews and documentation. In this regard, the author provides an overview and explanation to address the existing questions.

Research Findings

A. Collaboration Between Government and Civil Society Towards Handling Sexual Violence Cases in Semarang City in 2023

The collaboration process between the Semarang City Government and Civil Society based on the theory of collaborative governance according to Ansell and Gash, which consists of 5 indicators as follows:

1. Face to face dialogues

Face to face dialogues conducted by the Semarang City Government with Civil Society are important meetings, such as in coordination meeting for task allocation in handling cases of sexual violence in Semarang City and the involvement of civil society in Development Plan Deliberations (Musrenbang) in Semarang City. From these meetings the Semarang City Government has developed a collaborative program between Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) Semarang City,

UPTD PPA Semarang City, Women and Children's Protection Division of DP3A Semarang City and LRC KJHAM on several occasions

Furthermore, face to face dialogue processes are also conducted with the Women and Children's Protection (PPA) Unit of Semarang City Police regarding criminal cases of sexual violence against women or children. Steps include bringing victims of sexual violence or other physical violence to the hospital first after a report or complaint at Semarang City Police. Hospitals designated for sexual violence cases are Tugu Hospital and Bhayangkara Hospital in Semarang City. Subsequent investigation steps are carried out by Semarang City Police, accompanied by civil society.

2. Trust Building

Trust building between the Semarang City Government and Civil Society in handling cases of sexual violence against women and children involves efforts to respond to all reports from the public or victims regarding sexual violence in Semarang City. Trust building begins with building the image of each stakeholder, communicating, and coordinating intensively among the parties involved. The communication and coordination formed are considered essential to achieve the goal of being more responsive in addressing reports from the

public or victims related to cases of sexual violence against women and children in Semarang City. The trust building process conducted by each party has garnered much appreciation and trust from the citizen, alleviating concerns about reporting. Trust building, in this case, is indeed carried out by the Semarang City Government and LRC KJHAM in efforts to embrace victims of sexual violence to feel safe and assured. This is evidenced by the growing of citizen willingness to report cases.

However, citizen trust in the handling of sexual violence cases in Semarang City by the Semarang City Government and related parties is not yet 100%. One reason is the persistence of the view that sexual violence against women and children is based on mutual consent. This view is still prevalent in the perspective of the Semarang Police, which should be supportive of the victims. This perspective causes some victims to feel hopeless and regard it as shameful, leading to reluctance to report cases and resulting in no significant change in the suppression of sexual violence cases in Semarang City

3. Commitment to The Process

The indicator of Commitment to The Process in the theory of collaborative governance is demonstrated by the validity of the information provided by the Semarang City Government, including

DP3A Semarang City and UPTD PPA Semarang City, LRC KJHAM as a civil society organization, and the Semarang City Police as law enforcement. The information provided must be verified and consistent with what is happening in the field.

While the commitment given by each party is being executed well, not all parties are able to consistently commit to their tasks, functions, and authorities. One example is the Semarang City Police in handling cases of sexual violence in Semarang City, which is not able to do so properly. This is because the legal basis used in the investigation still relies on old legal products and has not yet used the latest TPKS Law. The difference between these two legal products is that the police still refer to the need for 2 witnesses and 2 valid pieces of evidence, whereas the latest TPKS Law only requires 1 witness and 1 valid piece of evidence.

4. Shared Understanding

Shared Understanding in collaborative governance is demonstrated by mutual knowledge of the tasks, roles, functions, and common goals of each involved stakeholder. Meetings conducted both formally and informally have a significant impact, but unfortunately, researchers found that there is no written and binding agreement among the

stakeholders involved in this indicator of shared understanding.

5. Intermediate Outcome

Intermediate outcome indicator in the theory of collaborative governance is demonstrated by the achievement of the goals of collaborative governance, namely, overcoming public complaints or complaints related to cases of sexual violence against women and children in Semarang City, as well as achieving public trust in each institution among the stakeholders involved in this collaborative governance. Thus, the public is no longer hesitant to report their complaints or engage in activities in Semarang City.

B. Semarang City Government and Civil Society Strategy Towards Handling Sexual Violence Cases in Semarang City in 2023

Some of the strategies employed by the Semarang City Government in preventing and handling cases of sexual violence against women and children include:

1. Prevention Actions

Under Semarang City Regional Regulation No. 05 of 2016 Article 15, prevention activities are carried out by the Semarang City Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A), Integrated Service Centers (PPT) in Districts, Women and Children's Protection Network (JPPA) Posts in

Semarang City, and Family Welfare Empowerment Working Groups (PKK) in Semarang City. Prevention efforts include on-air broadcasts, distributing leaflets at Integrated Service Centers (PPT) in districts in Semarang City, providing information through the DP3A Semarang City website, and disseminating information via mass media such as Instagram and YouTube official accounts owned by the Semarang City Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A).

Additionally, the "Gerakan Pria Peduli Perempuan dan Anak" (Garpupera) program by the Semarang City PPA Unit is a preventive effort targeting men, as many perpetrators of violence are male. The program provides education and awareness to them about these issues.

2. Facilities Fulfillment

At the beginning of 2020, the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) of Semarang City also launched the Information and Communication System for Violence against Women and Children Application, abbreviated as ASIKK PAK. This application aims to monitor cases in each district, allowing the tracking of case developments managed by the Integrated Service Centers (PPT) in each district. Each Integrated Service Center (PPT) has

also been provided with smartphones to access the application.

3. Legal Protection

Based on Article 6, the formation and development of UPTD PPA aim to provide integrated services for victims of violence, including:

- a. Complaint services;
- b. Health rehabilitation services;
- c. Social rehabilitation services;
- d. Legal aid services;
- e. Repatriation; and
- f. Social reintegration.

4. Recovery

The recovery provided includes physical and medicolegal recovery by Tugu Hospital which located in Ngaliyan district and Wongsonegoro Hospital which located in Tembalang district for psychological and medical services in critical conditions. Bhayangkara Hospital offers a forensic clinic program for visum services and medicolegal services used for evidence provision. Other recovery activities include psychosocial support and spiritual guidance for victims in need. In terms of economic recovery for victims, the Semarang City Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) along with UPTD PPA, District Integrated Service Centers (PPT), and Women and Children's Protection Network Posts (JPPA) only assist by providing job vacancy

information, and counseling on empowerment processes for victims.

5. Collaboration

Collaboration processes have been conducted with the central government, provincial government, other city governments, and even with civil society through the exchange of service and information on victim identities. An example of collaboration between the Semarang City Government and LRC KJHAM is conducting public education campaigns (International Women's Day) and monitoring trials together regarding cases of violence against women, including sexual violence cases, accompanied by LRC KJHAM.

6. Fulfilling Victim's rights

The rights of victims that are still unfulfilled include the difficulty in obtaining evidence and the convoluted legal process, which requires a considerable amount of time. Therefore, the Semarang City Government give the fulfillment of victims' rights in the judicial process. The rights of the victim's of sexual violence cases consist:

- a. The right to obtain information about the victim's rights to receive recovery, which can be obtained through government or non-governmental organizations
- b. The right to file a complaint to service providers

- c. Access to all services and facilities provided (complaints, medical, psychological, psychosocial, legal, repatriation, and social reintegration)
- d. Protection from stigma, discrimination, and violence (due to HIV status)
- e. Protection of confidentiality, safety, and privacy
- f. The right to prevent, care, and support, including ARV therapy/treatment.
- g. Appropriate and suitable accommodation (food and nutrition, diet, drug allergies, place, etc.)

7. Supervision and monitoring

Supervision and monitoring are obligations that must be carried out by the local government, specifically the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) of Semarang City, towards institutions providing protection for women victims of violence in Semarang City. This includes the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) PPA of Semarang City, the sub-district Departments, and the Women's and Children's Protection Network (JPPA) of Semarang City. Supervision and monitoring activities are conducted through direct visits to the 16 (sixteen) Integrated Service Centers (PPT)

in each district. These visits are usually scheduled as coordination meetings held regularly once a month.

In addition, apart from the role of the Semarang City Government in handling cases of sexual violence against women and children, there is also the role of civil society which also plays a part in this issue. In this research, the researcher examines the role of LRC KJHAM as civil society entity that has a share in handling cases of sexual violence against women and children in Semarang City in 2023, including:

1. Monitoring cases of violence against women

LRC KJHAM has been monitoring cases of violence against women since 1999. Currently, LRC KJHAM has a system for documenting cases of violence against women, developed based on international and national human rights instruments. They compile annual reports on cases of violence against women and conduct public campaigns about eliminating violence against women.

2. Annual Reports on Violence Against Women

The results of case monitoring and policy analysis are integrated into the advocacy for women's human rights, are analyzed and published in annual reports on cases of violence against women. The

reports and recommendations are also forwarded to relevant government agencies such as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment.

3. Public Campaigns and Education

Public campaigns and education are carried out to support and promote women's human rights in Indonesia. LRC KJHAM Campaigns can take the form of posters, brochures, T-shirts, infographics, documentaries, and so on.

4. Public Fundraising

Public fundraising aims to strengthen public participation in supporting the movement to eliminate discrimination and violence against women. Public donations are conducted periodically for specific times, such as donations for victims affected by floods and tidal waves, donations for women affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and so on. There is also a justice donation program published on the website. LRC KJHAM also developed a preloved clothing donation initiative as part of the social business venture "Preloved Sintas."

C. Success and Failure Factors of Collaboration Between Government and Civil Society Towards Handling Sexual Violence Cases in Semarang City

The factors that contribute to the success of the collaboration between Semarang City Government and Civil

Society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang city include:

1. Coordination

Good coordination with various stakeholders will result in a smooth service process. On the one hand, the professionalism of counselors is essential.

2. Facilities that support the handling of sexual violence

Facilities or infrastructure significantly affect law enforcement. If the available facilities and infrastructure are adequate, law enforcement can proceed as it should. These facilities and infrastructure include educated and skilled human resources, social organizations, and adequate equipment and materials.

3. Victim's Courage

The victim's courage to report the violence they experienced is an important supporting factor, because without this report, assistance will not be possible.

4. Peer's Interaction

Peer groups also play an important role in the success factor in handling sexual violence cases. Because support from the victim's peers has the effect of encouraging the victim during the case handling process, from the complaint process to the recovery process. Apart from that, it is not uncommon for peers to become witnesses to victims of sexual violence. If the victim's peers as witnesses can compromise well during the process

of handling sexual violence cases, this can make it easier for the government, civil society and law enforcement officials to handle sexual violence cases.

Based on the explanation above, of course, in the process of preventing and handling cases of sexual violence, there are many obstacles that must be overcome. The inhibiting factors in the collaboration between Semarang City Government and Civil Society towards handling sexual violence cases in Semarang City include:

1. Resources

Resources can be a determining factor in the implementation of policies. Research shows that in implementing policies for the protection of women in Semarang City, there is still a lack of human and financial resources. There are only five personnel handling cases across the entire city, and in the PPT at the district level, there is only one Departmentr handling cases in each sub-district. Additionally, the budget provided by the government for women's protection services (case handling, socialization, and training) is very minimal.

2. Victim's parents role

According to the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, type is a model, system, or way of working. Meanwhile, ssuh is guarding, caring for, educating,

guiding, helping, training, and so on. Type of parenting can be defined as the method or method chosen by parents in treating children, educating, guiding, disciplining and protecting children in reaching the process of maturity, up to efforts to establish the norms expected by society in general.

3. Patriarchal culture

An unconducive environment can be a factor in the failure of policy implementation performance. Based on research, it is evident that various cases of sexual violence are closely linked to the persistent patriarchal culture in society. The perception that men are more powerful than women results in limitations for wives in making choices and expressing desires, often leading them to comply with all their partner's wishes. Not all reports of sexual violence cases can be revealed because it is still considered taboo by some, and there is negative stigma from the citizen, causing many victims to refrain from reporting their cases to the authorities. Reluctance to report is also influenced by the fear of losing someone who provides financial support.

4. Personnel changes in government

Many government personnel still do not understand the importance of eliminating violence, changes in workers also cause misunderstandings, which must be explained and trained first. It will

definitely take longer and make the work inefficient. **Limited fund allocation**

The allocation of funds from the Regional Budget is still inadequate for providing assistance to victims of domestic violence.

5. Factor of Victim's Financial Capability Status

Victims of sexual violence who come from families with low social status usually have difficulty maintaining the boundaries of their personal space. This condition certainly makes it difficult for the government, civil society, law enforcers, victims and witnesses if the perpetrators who commit violence are powerful figures and have the money to pay lawyers and pay witnesses to keep their mouths shut.

6. Law enforces attitudes

The response of the police whether in the form of rejection or acceptance of the policy, will significantly impact the success of policy implementation performance. Based on the research conducted, it is found that the police still seen sexual violence cases could happened because of mutual consent. This lack of awareness and perceived lack of interest in implementing policies to protect women from violence in Semarang City is a contributing factor.

CONCLUSION

This chapter discloses the conclusion and recommendations as a result of the research of Collaboration Between Government and Civil Society Towards Handling Sexual Violence Cases in Semarang City in 2023. Based on the data collected and analyzed, the researcher concludes that the collaboration between the Government and Civil Society in handling cases of sexual violence in Semarang City in 2023 has not been entirely successful. However, it has contributed to changing the public mindset, making them more courageous in reporting incidents of sexual violence and not viewing them as a disgrace.

This conclusion is based on the collaborative process between the Semarang City Government, represented by DP3A Semarang and UPTD Semarang, and LRC KJHAM as the civil society representative, as well as the Semarang City Police as the enforcer of justice. The collaboration includes regular meetings whose scheduling is flexible and determined by the urgency of each sexual violence case in Semarang. The process of building trust among the Semarang City Government (DP3A Semarang and UPTD Semarang), LRC KJHAM, and the Semarang City Police in collaborative governance to respond to public complaints about sexual violence in Semarang starts with establishing a

positive image among the stakeholders, and maintaining intensive communication and coordination between the involved parties.

Trust building efforts are genuinely carried out by the Semarang City Government and LRC KJHAM to support victims of sexual violence and make them feel safe and secure. This is evident as the public starts to become more courageous in reporting cases. However, complete public trust is still a work in progress. Some individuals still blame the victims and view the incidents as consensual, which is a mindset also seen within the police, causing victims to blame themselves and resulting in improper handling of sexual violence cases.

The commitment from DP3A includes maximizing collaboration with other stakeholders and optimizing the use of the ASIIK PAK application as a means of transparency for sexual violence data in Semarang. UPTD PPA Semarang is committed to implementing Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 55 of 2024 regarding the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women's and Children's Protection, enacted on 22th April 2024. This regulation consists of six chapters and 34 articles outlining the organization, work procedures, and integrated service standards for TPKS victims. LRC KJHAM is committed to

strengthening its organization and continuing to support victims of sexual violence in Semarang, while the Semarang City Police are dedicated to performing their duties correctly to ensure justice for the victims.

The commitments provided result in a shared understanding demonstrated by mutual knowledge of each stakeholder's duties, roles, and common goals. Although formal and semi-formal meetings have an impact, the researcher found that there is no binding written agreement between the stakeholders involved in this shared understanding indicator. This could be a problem because stakeholder understanding in a collaborative process is crucial at certain points. Consequently, the intermediate outcome is the achievement of the goals of this collaborative governance, namely addressing public complaints related to sexual violence cases in Semarang, and gaining public trust in the involved institutions. This will ensure that the citizen feels safe to voice their complaints and conduct their activities in Semarang without fear should also be female, thereby providing comfort for the victims to express their issues.

RECOMMENDATION

A. Recommendation for Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department (DP3A) Semarang City and UPTD PPA Semarang City as Semarang City Government

1. Optimization of the use of UU TPKS so that the handling of sexual violence cases in Semarang City can be conducted properly and correctly.
2. Provision of regional budgets for civil society for sexual violence cases handling in Semarang City. The stabilization of budget availability for civil society in handling sexual violence cases will be much more effective if the Semarang City Government also support by financial.
3. Provision of rapid and adequate case handling services for victims of sexual violence cases occurring in Semarang City, regardless of whether they are native residents of Semarang City or not. Using only Semarang City ID card (KTP) for service provision in handling sexual violence cases certainly reduces the responsiveness of the Semarang City Government in responding reports of sexual violence cases.

B. Recommendation for LRC KJHAM as Civil Society

1. Innovation in Collaboration Program with the Semarang City Government for the prevention of sexual violence cases in Semarang City to participate in efforts to reducing the number of sexual violence cases in Semarang City.
2. Proposing the allocation of regional budgets for the prevention and sexual violence cases handling in Semarang City within the regional budget policies created by the Government to prevent financial collapse of civil Society Organizations, which could lead to a decline in the quality of sexual violence cases handling in Semarang City.

C. Recommendation for Semarang City Police

1. Utilization of UU TPKS in the investigation process of sexual violence cases in Semarang City.
2. Exercising more prudence action in the investigation process of sexual violence by refraining from prejudging the victim based on the assumption that sexual violence cases occurred based on consent with the perpetrator.

D. Recommendation for Future Researchers

The researcher hopes that this study can be beneficial for students conducting similar research. The researcher also expects that the topic of this research can complement case studies in the Government Science Study Program, thus providing additional insights for future readers.

REFERENCES

Book and Journal

- Abdulsyani. (1994). *Sosiologi Skematika, Teori, dan Terapan*.
- Agranoff, R., & McGuire, M. (2003). *Collaborative Public Management: New Strategies for Local Government*. Georgetown University Press.
- Alpian, R. (2022). *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Kekerasan Seksual di Perguruan Tinggi*.
- Andhika, L. R. (2017). Perbandingan konsep government governance: Sound governance, dynamic governance, dan open government. *Jurnal DPR RI*.
- Anindy, A., Indah, Y., Dewi, S., & Oentari, Z. D. (2020). *Dampak Psikologis dan Upaya Penanggulangan Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan*.
- Ansell, C., & Gash, A. (2007). Collaborative governance in theory and practice. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 18(4), 543-571.
- Anwar, C. (2009). *Strategi Pendidikan dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia*.
- Bangsa, U. (2004). *Tata Kelola Global dan Aturan Global untuk Pembangunan Pasca-2015*.
- Candra, Y., Wibowo, T., & Raidi, S. (2022). Analisis aspek fungsional dan aspek teknis ruang terbuka hijau (Studi kasus RTH di Banjir Kanal Barat Kota Semarang).
- Camarinha-Matos, L., & Afsarmanesh, H. (2008). *Enabling Technologies and Frameworks for Collaborative Intelligent Manufacturing*. Springer.
- Collins, H. (2010). *Tacit and Explicit Knowledge*. University of Chicago Press.
- Ferreira, G. (2008). *The Constitutionalisation of Public International Law and the Creation of an International Rule of Law*.
- Hehanussa. (2019). *Membangun Kesadaran Hukum Perempuan dan Anak dalam Melawan Kekerasan Seksual*.
- Hestningsih, W., & Novarizal, R. (2020). *Upaya Penanganan Korban Kekerasan Seksual pada Anak*.
- Ismail, Z., Lestari, M. P., Rahayu, H., & Eleanora, F. N. (2020). Kesetaraan gender ditinjau dari perspektif normatif dan sosiologis. *Jurnal Hukum Universitas Pattimura*.
- Junaidi. (2015). *Tata Kelola Kolaboratif dalam Upaya Menyelesaikan Krisis Listrik*.
- Kennedy, W. R. (2016). *A Guide to Innovation Processes and Solutions for Government*. CRC Press.
- Lai, E. R. (2011). *Critical Thinking: A Literature Review*. Pearson.
- Lindeke, L., & Sieckert, A. M. (2005). *Nurse-Physician Workplace Collaboration*.
- Mars, T., & Valdez, A. (2007). Adolescent dating violence: Understanding what is "at risk?". *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 41(2), 123-135.
- McLaughlin, G. (2023). *Radicalisation: A Conceptual Inquiry*.
- O'Leary, R., & Bingham, L. B. (2012). Collaborative public management: Where have we been and where are we going? *Public Administration Review*, 66(1), 161-170.
- Paradias, R., & Soponyono, E. (2022). *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Pelecehan Seksual*.
- Primasesa, I. N. (2022). *Peran LRC-KJHAM Semarang terhadap Perlindungan*.

- Purwanti, A. (2020). *Buku Kekerasan Berbasis Gender*.
- Rabathy, Q., & Komala, E. (2018). *Pelecehan Seksual di Ruang Publik*.
- Rahmawati, R., Demartoto, A., & Soemanto, R. (2017). *Analisis Perspektif Gender dalam Pola Perilaku Perempuan Pensiunan Migran di Sragen*.
- Rochaety, & Nur. (2016). Menjunjung tinggi hak asasi manusia melalui perlindungan hukum bagi perempuan korban kekerasan di Indonesia. *Palastren: Jurnal Studi Gender*, 8(2), 113-128.
- Roucek, J. S., & Warren, R. (1965). *Sociology: An Introduction*.
- Santoso, M. B. (2020). *Advokasi Pekerja Sosial terhadap Korban Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan dalam Situasi Bencana*.
- Setyani, N. N., Rifai, M., & Marsingga, P. (2021). *Implementasi Program Perawatan Korban Kekerasan Seksual pada Anak Laki-Laki di Kabupaten Karawang Tahun 2017-2019*.
- Soejoeti, A. H., & Susanti, V. (2020). Diskusi restorative justice dalam konteks kekerasan seksual di kampus. *Jurnal Kriminologi*.
- Suryanto. (2018). *Pengantar Ilmu Politik*. Bandung.
- Susiana, S. (2022). *Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan di Ruang Publik*.
- Saleh, C. (2020). Konsep, pengertian, dan tujuan kolaborasi. *Perpustakaan Universitas Terbuka*, 1.
- Wei-Skillern, J., & Silver, N. (2014). Four network principles for collaboration success. *Stanford Social Innovation Review*, 12(1), 30-37.

Law & Regulation

- Law Number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence.
- Law Number 13, Articles 5,8,9 of 2006 on the Protection of Witnesses and Victims.
- Law Number 35, Article 76, Letter C of 2014 on the Criminal Act of Bullying or

Child Harassment.

- Law Number 12 of 2022 on the Criminal Act of Sexual Violence.
- Presidential Regulation Number 55 of 2024 on the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children.
- Governor Regulation of Central Java Province Number 24 of 2022 on the Provision of Integrated Services, Data and Information, and Citizen Participation in the Protection of Women and Children Victims of Violence, Exploitation, and Discrimination.
- Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 101 of 2021 on the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, and Functions, as well as the Working System of the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department of Semarang City.
- Semarang Mayor Regulation Number 13 of 2023 on the Establishment, Position, Organizational Structure, Duties, and Functions, as well as the Working System of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Women's and Children's Protection under the Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection Department of Semarang City.

Website

- Data Kekerasan Kota Semarang 1 Januari 2023 - 1 Maret 2024*. (2024). Accessed on 24th March 2024. <https://ppt-dp3a.semarangkota.go.id/>
- Katadata. "Jumlah Penduduk Kota Semarang Tahun 2020". Accessed on March 2024. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/10/06/jumlah-penduduk-kota-semarang-165-juta-jiwa-pada-2020>
- Profil LRC-KJHAM*. (2020). Accessed on 24th March 2024. <https://lrckjham.id/profil/>

