

Urgency of Femicide Watch in Implementing SDG 5: Gender Equality to Prevent Femicide in Indonesia

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Abstract

The persistence of gender-based killings in Indonesia reflects structural challenges in legal recognition, data integration, and institutional coordination in addressing violence against women. Although various laws on the protection of women have been enacted, Indonesian positive law does not explicitly recognise femicide as a gender-based category of homicide, and national data systems do not consistently provide gender-disaggregated monitoring of such cases. This study aims to analyse the urgency of establishing a Femicide Watch mechanism in Indonesia as a strategic instrument to prevent femicide and to examine its relevance within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5. This research employs a qualitative empirical approach using a socio-legal perspective. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with a legal practitioner and psychologist, as well as officials from a regional women and child protection unit, complemented by secondary data from legislation, judicial developments, institutional reports, and provincial statistics on violence against women. Comparative analysis of international practices was also conducted. The facts show that although a rapid response mechanism for



protection services has been established at the national level, the judicial system remains reactive and lacks a comprehensive governance framework to address gender issues. The state's refusal to recognize femicide means that data is not classified, making it difficult to accurately monitor progress. The establishment of mechanisms to systematically monitor killings of women will strengthen legal protections and increase accountability, reaffirming Indonesia's commitment to gender equality and violence reduction in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

KEYWORDS: *Femicide, Femicide Watch, Legal Protection, Gender-Based Violence, Sustainable Development Goals.*

A. Introduction

Indonesia still shows the strong influence of patriarchal culture in the social life of its people. Although known as a country with diverse ethnicities, customs, and value systems, social relations in many public and private spaces still place men as the dominant party and women in a subordinate position. Patriarchy is a social system that regulates power relations based on gender, in which men as a group obtain structural, ideological, and symbolic privileges over women. This pattern of relations not only shapes social norms and cultural practices, but also affects women's access to rights, protection, and justice, thereby contributing to the perpetuation of gender inequality in Indonesian society.

According to Steven Goldberg, *patriarchy is any system of organisation (political, economic, financial, religious, or social) in which the overwhelming number of upper positions in hierarchies is occupied by males.*¹ It is common knowledge that the impact of the patriarchal system is not limited to the domestic sphere or household alone, but extends to all aspects of social, political, economic, and cultural life. *Patriarchy can be*

¹ Steven Goldberg, *The Inevitability of Patriarchy: Why the Biological Difference Between Men and Women Always Produces Male Domination* (New York: Morrow, 1974).

*defined as social arrangements that privilege males where men as a group dominate women as a group, both structurally and ideologically.*² Patriarchy implies a reduction in women's participation and rights in various public and private spheres. The systematic marginalisation of women limits their access to education, employment, politics, and even their basic human rights.

One of the most fatal products of patriarchy is femicide. The term *femicide* was first formally introduced by Diana Russell and Nicole van den Ven in *Crimes against women: Proceedings of the international tribunal*.³ It describes femicide, which was first introduced by Carol Orlock as "misogynistic murder of women by men". According to UN Women and UNODC, *femicide* (or *feminicide*) is "gender-related murder," differing from general murder in that its motivation is specifically gender-based.⁴ They highlight that femicide is the most brutal form of violence against women, often caused by social norms and unequal power relations, and generally occurs in the context of the home, work, school, public spaces, and more broadly as part of the spectrum of gender-based violence.

According to the Annual Report (CATAHU) of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (KOMNAS Perempuan), the number of femicide cases in Indonesia shows a fluctuating trend from year to year. In 2020, there were around 95 cases of strong indications of

² Gwen Hunnicutt, "Varieties of Patriarchy and Violence Against Women: Resurrecting 'Patriarchy' as a Theoretical Tool," *Violence Against Women* 15, no. 5 (2009): 553–573, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801208331246>.

³ Diana E. H. Russell and Nicole Van de Ven, eds., *Crimes Against Women: Proceedings of the International Tribunal*, 2nd ed. (Belgium: Frog in the Well, 1984).

⁴ UN Women, "Five Essential Facts to Know about Femicide," 2025, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/explainer/five-essential-facts-to-know-about-femicide>.

femicide,⁵ which increased significantly in 2021 to around 237 cases,⁶ . This number increased again in 2022 with more than 300 cases of femicide identified,⁷ before declining in 2023 to around 159 cases.⁸ Meanwhile, in 2024, Komnas Perempuan recorded at least 290 cases of femicide based on monitoring of mass media reports, consisting of cases in the private and public spheres, given the limitations of the national femicide documentation system.⁹ As shown in the following graph:

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- ⁵ Komnas Perempuan, *CATAHU tentang Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2021: Perempuan dalam Himpitan Pandemi* (Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan, 2021), <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/catatan-tahunan-detail/catahu-2021-perempuan-dalam-himpitan-pandemi-lonjakan-kekerasan-seksual-kekerasan-siber-perkawinan-anak-dan-keterbatasan-penanganan-di-tengah-covid-19>.
- ⁶ Komnas Perempuan, *CATAHU tentang Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2022: Bayang-Bayang Penyangkalan* (Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan, 2022), <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/catatan-tahunan-detail/catahu-2022-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan-di-arah-publik-dan-negara-minimnya-perindungan-dan-pemulihan>.
- ⁷ Komnas Perempuan, *CATAHU tentang Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2023* (Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan, 2023), <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/catatan-tahunan-detail/catahu-2023-peluang-penguatan-sistem-penyikapan-di-tengah-peningkatan-kompleksitas-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan>.
- ⁸ Komnas Perempuan, *CATAHU tentang Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2024: Menata Data, Menajamkan Arah* (Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan, 2024), <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/catatan-tahunan-detail/catahu-2024-menata-data-menajamkan-arrah-refleksi-pendokumentasian-dan-tren-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan>.
- ⁹ Kom, *CATAHU tentang Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2024: Menata Data, Menajamkan Arah* (Jakarta: Komnas Perempuan, 2024), <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/catatan-tahunan-detail/catahu-2024-menata-data-menajamkan-arrah-refleksi-pendokumentasian-dan-tren-kasus-kekerasan-terhadap-perempuan>.

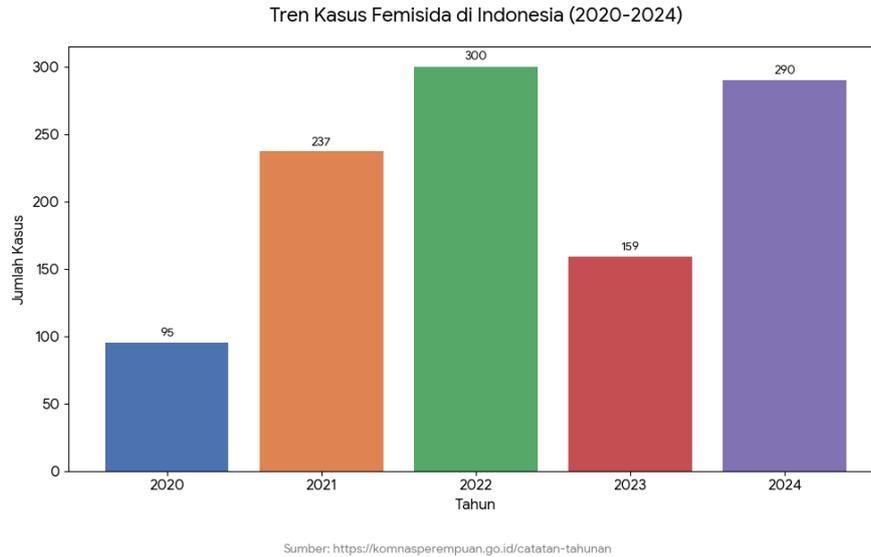


Figure 1. Trends in Femicide Cases in Indonesia from 2020 to 2024.
Source: <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/catatan-tahunan>, 2020–2024.

In 2025, femicide cases in Indonesia showed diverse patterns, motives, and backgrounds that revealed the strength of patriarchal power relations in violence against women, based on the case data presented in Table 1 below:

No.	Date & Location of Case	Location of Case	Details	Description
1.	15 June 2025	Korong Kapalo Banda, Nagari Seibuluah, Batang Anai, Padang Pariaman Regency.	A woman, Septia Adinda (25), was murdered, then mutilated, and her body was cut into 10 pieces, which were then discarded at several locations (Batang Anai River, Padang Sarai Fishing Port, Padang City). During the investigation, police also excavated an old well at the suspect's residence to search for the bodies of two other victims, Siska Oktavia Rusdi and Adek Gustiana, whom he had previously killed and disposed of in the well. ¹⁰	The suspect, Satria Johanda alias Wanda (25), has been arrested by police and charged as a suspect in three consecutive murders, including the murder and dismemberment of Septia Adinda. The suspect is charged under Article 338 of the KUHP (murder) in conjunction with Article 340 of the KUHP (premeditated murder), as well as related provisions on the disposal of a body, Article 181 of the KUHP.
2.	22 March 2025	Trans Gunung Kupang Road, Cempaka Village, Cempaka District, Banjarbaru City.	Juwita (23), a journalist, was murdered by Jumran (a member of the Indonesian Navy). The victim was found dead on the side of the road with her motorcycle; initially suspected to be an accident, but bruises were found on her neck and the victim's valuables (mobile phone, wallet) were missing, indicating possible violence and murder. ¹¹	The perpetrator was arrested by Denpomal. A reconstruction of 33 scenes was conducted. The perpetrator was charged under Article 340 of the KUHP (premeditated murder). The use of Article 340 of the KUHP indicates that the incident was classified as a murder committed with prior planning. The perpetrator was eventually sentenced to life imprisonment by the Military Court.
3.	5 August 2025	in Negara Tulang Bawang Village, Bunga Mayang Subdistrict, North Lampung.	A young woman, DJS (24), a satay stall employee, was found dead in her room, allegedly raped and then murdered by the perpetrator (RRD, 19). The perpetrator entered the stall by prying open the fence, intending to steal. When the victim caught him, the perpetrator covered her face with a pillow, raped her, and strangled her until she died. After that, the perpetrator stole money from her wallet and charity box. ¹²	The suspect (RRD, 19) was arrested and charged with the alleged crimes of theft accompanied by violence, rape, and murder, under Article 285, Article 365(3), and Article 339 in conjunction with Article 338 of the KUHP. The investigation is still ongoing.

Table 1. Cases of Femicide in Indonesia in 2025 based on Mass Media Reports

The state bears primary responsibility for addressing gender-based crimes, particularly violence against women. Legal protection efforts are realised through a number of regulations, including:

1. Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT)
2. Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (TPKS)
3. Law No. 13 of 2006 on Witness and Victim Protection

Although the state has issued various regulations and policies for the protection of women, social reality shows that gender-based violence is still rampant in Indonesia. This situation highlights the gap between established legal norms and the implementation and effectiveness of protection received by women in their daily lives. In response to this situation, the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) has reiterated in several official statements the importance of establishing Femicide Watch as a key strategy to address the issue of femicide.¹³

¹⁰ Jeka Kampai, "Kejinya Pria Bunuh 3 Mahasiswi Padang: 1 Dimutilasi, 2 Dibuang ke Sumur," *detikNews*, 21 Juni 2025, diakses 9 Februari 2026, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7975737/kejinya-pria-bunuh-3-mahasiswi-padang-1-dimutilasi-2-dibuang-ke-sumur>.

¹¹ Indra Fadilah, "Prajurit TNI AL Tersangka Pembunuhan Jurnalis Juwita Peragakan 33 Adegan Saat Olah TKP," *Tempo.co*, 23 Maret 2025, diakses 9 Februari 2026, <https://www.tempo.co/hukum/prajurit-tni-al-tersangka-pembunuhan-jurnalis-juwita-peragakan-33-adegan-saat-olah-tkp-1227778>.

¹² Putra Nababan, "Penjaga Warung Sate di Lampung Utara Jadi Korban Pencurian, Pemerkosaan, dan Pembunuhan," *Kompas.id*, 6 Agustus 2025, diakses 9 Februari 2026, <https://www.kompas.id/artikel/penjaga-warung-sate-di-lampung-utara-jadi-korban-pencurian-pemerkosaan-dan-pembunuhan>.

¹³ Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan (Komnas Perempuan), "Pernyataan Sikap Komnas Perempuan Merespons Femisida terhadap Jurnalis Perempuan," 7 April 2025, Komnas Perempuan, diakses 10 Februari 2025, <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/pernyataan-sikap-detail/pernyataan-sikap-komnas-perempuan-merespons-femisida-terhadap-jurnalis-perempuan>.

The urgency of developing *Femicide Watch* is also closely related to the global development agenda, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. SDG No. 5 explicitly emphasises the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women, both in the private and public spheres. Within this framework, femicide is understood as an indicator of structural failure in protecting women's right to life and security.

Furthermore, efforts to prevent and combat femicide are not only relevant in the context of SDG No. 5, but are also closely related to **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**. **SDG No. 16** emphasises the importance of reducing all forms of violence, upholding human rights, and strengthening effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. In this context, *Femicide Watch* can be seen as an institutional instrument that contributes to strengthening state accountability in preventing gender-based violence and ensuring access to justice for women victims.

Previous research on femicide in Indonesia has examined this issue from various perspectives, ranging from gender power relations and intimate femicide through empirical case studies, social representation and feminist advocacy in the digital space, to normative analysis of legal protection for women victims of gender-based murder. These studies have made important contributions in revealing the dynamics of patriarchy, patterns of gender-based violence, and mapping national legal norms related to femicide. However, most of the research is still partial, focusing on specific cases, media representations, or regulatory analysis alone, without integrating them into a systematic and sustainable monitoring and prevention mechanism, which in this case is explicitly '*femicide watch*'. Furthermore, the link between femicide and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) goal 5 is generally still placed at the normative level and has not been translated into concrete policy actions.

Given these limitations, this research was conducted as an academic effort to critically examine the need for a structured, coordinated, and state policy-based monitoring system for gender-based killings. By framing femicide as a legal and governance issue concerning the protection of women, this study aims to reveal patterns of violence, previous failures in handling such cases, and early interventions oriented towards the safety of victims and their families. Substantively, this discussion is expected to provide an analytical basis for strengthening more gender-responsive policies and law enforcement practices, encouraging the integration of evidence-based data collection and prevention mechanisms, and contributing to increased public awareness of the need for state and community responsibility in preventing gender-based violence that leads to death.

B. Methods

The research was conducted using a qualitative approach with empirical research through a socio-legal approach. The qualitative approach was chosen because it allows researchers to understand social phenomena in depth in their natural context, producing descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from subjects and observable behaviour, as stated by Lexy J. Moleong that qualitative research aims to capture meaning, processes, and social dynamics holistically.¹⁴ Within this framework, this study positions law not only as written normative rules but also as a social phenomenon that interacts with the reality of society. The socio-legal approach is used because, according to Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, law can be understood as a variable that influences and is influenced by various aspects of social life, making it relevant to examine the effectiveness of law

¹⁴ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, edisi revisi (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2005).

in responding to the needs of society.¹⁵ In line with this, this study does not merely examine the logical consistency between legal norms, but also assesses the extent to which the law functions as a means of regulating society that works effectively (viable), as emphasised by Satjipto Rahardjo that empirical legal studies must examine whether the law is truly alive and responsive to social dynamics.¹⁶

Data collection was conducted using primary, secondary, and tertiary data. Primary data was obtained through observation and semi-structured interviews (in-depth interviews) conducted face-to-face using a pre-designed research instrument, while still allowing room for questions to be developed according to the context and responses of the interviewees. The resource persons were individuals with relevant expertise and experience, namely a lawyer and psychologist, Dr. Contantinus, S.Pi., S.H., S.Psi., M.M., M.Psi., and the Semarang City Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Agency (DP3A). Secondary data was sourced from laws and regulations related to women's protection, jurisprudence, official reports from the National Commission on Violence Against Women (CATAHU Komnas Perempuan), scientific literature, and digital media reports on cases of femicide. In addition, this study also used administrative data on violence against women obtained from the Central Java Provincial Office for Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (DP3AKB) through the official Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID). The entire data collection process was carried out in accordance with the principle of informed consent, to ensure that each informant understood and agreed to the use of their data, including their statements and identities, for research purposes.

There were no geographical restrictions, but interviews and direct

¹⁵ Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum dan Jurimetri* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1990), 34.

¹⁶ Satjipto Rahardjo, *Hukum dan Masyarakat* (Bandung: Angkasa, 1980), 31.

observations were focused on the city of Semarang, while still opening up opportunities for data collection from other regions through online media. Data analysis was conducted using Miles and Huberman's interactive analysis model, which includes the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification.¹⁷ To ensure data validity, this study applied triangulation techniques through rechecking and cross-checking, comparing information from various sources and informants to obtain a comprehensive and valid understanding of the urgency of Femicide Watch in the legal and social context in Indonesia.¹⁸

C. Why is the establishment of *Femicide Watch* urgent in Indonesia as an effort to prevent violence in personal relationships that ends in death?

Gender-based violence in Indonesia is progressively regulated through Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes (TPKS Law), which focuses on victim protection, recovery, and handling of sexual violence. Other key legal instruments include PKDRT Law No. 23/2004 and related KBG Online (KBGO) regulations. The TPKS Law (Law No. 12 of 2022) is a comprehensive legal basis that recognises various forms of sexual violence, including physical/non-physical sexual harassment, forced contraception, sterilisation, marriage, sexual torture, and sexual exploitation.

Although Indonesia has various laws and regulations aimed at

¹⁷ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Sourcebook of New Methods* (Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1984).

¹⁸ Suwardi Endraswara, *Metode, Teori, Teknik Penelitian Kebudayaan* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama, 2006), 110.

preventing and combating violence against women, in reality, gender-based crimes continue to occur and show an increasing trend. Empirical data received by researchers from the PPID of the Central Java Provincial Office

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Victims	By Type of Violence					
			Physical	Psycho-logical	Sexual	Exploitation	Trafficking	Neglect
2022	1,002	1,031	541	460	212	9	2	146
2023	1,040	1,052	570	416	221	8	2	87
2024	959	987	499	388	218	8	8	118
2025	1,247	1,262	643	568	264	9	3	101

of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning (DP3AKB) shows that cases of violence against women remain high from year to year, as shown in Table 2 below:

**RECAP OF DATA ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN
CENTRAL JAVA¹⁹
YEAR 2022 - 2025**

Table 2. Source: [SIMFONI-PPA](#)

The trend of increasing cases of violence against women shows that gender-based violence is not only an individual problem, but also a social

¹⁹ Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan Keluarga Berencana (DP3AKB) Provinsi Jawa Tengah, *Rekapitulasi Data Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2022–2025 (SIMFONI-PPA)*, data diperoleh melalui PPID, 2026.

problem related to power relations, gender inequality, and weak prevention and victim protection systems. The fact that some forms of violence, particularly physical and sexual violence, show an increasing trend has the potential to escalate violence, leading to the death of victims.

Based on an interview with Dr Constantinus, S.Pi., S.H., S.Psi., M.M., M.Psi., who works as a lawyer and psychologist, it was found that the phenomenon of murders of women has shown characteristics of being a structural problem, meaning that women need not only legal protection but also psychological protection. This perspective not only arises in the context of assisting victims of violence, but is also reflected in the experiences of the resource person when dealing with the issue of women's protection in the workplace. Dr. Constantinus, who has served as Director of Human Resource Management in several companies, recounted how female employees who work in factories after the 'General Office' employees have left work at the end of the day are in dire need of protection from both aspects. *"Employees who are 'Non-General Office' work the morning shift (06.00 - 14.00) and are relatively safe from gender-based violence, especially women. The afternoon shift (14.00 - 22.00) is relatively prone to gender-based violence, especially women. I randomly visited the factory during the night shift to create the perception that there was still supervision to prevent gender-based violence."*²⁰ This experience reveals that monitoring the potential for gender-based violence often requires a continuous and contextual monitoring approach.

In Indonesia's criminal justice system, protection for women victims of violence resulting in death still faces various normative and conceptual limitations. To date, Indonesian positive law does not explicitly recognise the concept of femicide as a form of gender-based murder. The murder of

²⁰ Interview with Dr. Constantinus, S.Pi., S.H., S.Psi., M.M., M.Psi., lawyer and psychologist, conducted on 3 February 2026 in Semarang, Central Java.

women is generally still classified as a gender-neutral criminal act of murder, without considering the background of power relations, history of violence, or social dynamics underlying the violence. In addition, the applicable legal system does not yet have a specific monitoring mechanism that comprehensively identifies patterns of murder against women as a phenomenon with its own characteristics. This situation is exacerbated by a series of violent acts that occur repeatedly and go undetected from the outset.

These limitations indicate that the prevailing legal approach does not fully understand violence against women as a recurring and escalating process. In many cases, fatal violence is the final stage in a series of previous acts of violence. This reality is often not comprehensively understood in the law enforcement process, resulting in the psychological dimension of the victim being overlooked. Based on interviews with Dr. Constantinus, the handling of victims of violence against women has actually involved a psychological approach through the involvement of professionals, both as companions and expert witnesses in the legal process. *"When I was studying for my bachelor's degree in psychology, there were about 10 of my classmates who were already working at the PPA (Women and Children's Services), so the handling of victims was based on psychological science. There were also psychology undergraduates who consulted me because they were doing independent internships at correctional institutions."*²¹

However, the resource person emphasised that the capacity for psychological treatment of victims is still limited and unable to meet the victims' overall recovery needs. the resource person explained that the psychological recovery process for victims of violence cannot be done in a short time, but requires a long-term process that is influenced by various

²¹ Dr. Constantinus, interview, 3 February 2026.

external factors, including the economic conditions and social environment of the victims.

Furthermore, the resource person reiterated that the victim's recovery process is greatly influenced by the ecosystem surrounding the victim, which includes abiotic, biotic, and cultural elements. Abiotic elements relate to safe spaces or living environments that can support the victim's recovery while preventing the recurrence of violence. Biotic elements include social support from individuals around the victim, including family, support workers, and the community, who play a role in the victim's psychological recovery process. Meanwhile, cultural elements relate to the values and behaviours of a society that respects and supports the healing process of victims of violence. This shows that the experiences of victims of violence are not only related to criminal incidents, but also encompass complex psychological and social dimensions, indicating that these aspects are often not given sufficient attention in the Indonesian legal system.

Dr. Constantinus then continued his explanation regarding one of the main challenges in handling violence against women in Indonesia, which is related to the limited capacity of the protection system to reach all victims. The speaker mentioned that Indonesia's large population is a structural factor that cannot be ignored, as it has an impact on the limited resources of protection agencies in handling cases of violence that have occurred. In this context, the handling of violence against women is often faced with the problem of uneven service coverage and suboptimal responses.

However, the speaker's experience in handling cases of violence against women revealed a more fundamental problem, namely that the design of the victim protection system is still reactive. The speaker emphasised that the existing protection mechanisms tend to place the burden on victims to actively seek help, even when they are still in a fragile

psychological state. The resource person stated that *"the problem is why our system requires victims who are still traumatised to go to various reporting center and report what they have experienced themselves."*²² This statement reflects that the state has not been fully proactive in the early stages of violence, when victims are at their most vulnerable.

Furthermore, the resource person pointed out that in practice, the reporting process is not always a safe space for victims. He cited a case where a victim who reported violence to the police station was treated inappropriately and experienced further abuse. He said that *"there were even victims who came to report to the police station, but were harassed again there."*²³ This case shows that the state's failure occurred not only at the prevention stage, but also during the initial response to reports of violence. This stage should have been the main entry point for victim protection.

However, discussions with Safira Adjani, S.H., Senior Legal Analyst at the UPTD PPA in San Maringa, revealed that relatively comprehensive and systematic protection mechanisms had been established at the local level. She explained that the Semarang City PPA UPTD provides daily complaint services, including through an on-call system on holidays, so that victims can access assistance without having to wait for working days. She stated that *"our services are open every day, even on holidays victims can contact us by telephone and we will follow up."*²⁴ This statement explains the commitment to ensuring the availability of sustainable services.

In addition, the Semarang City PPA Technical Implementation Unit also implements a direct outreach approach in certain conditions. According to the resource person, when there are reports or indications of violence, officers can make direct visits to the victim's location to ensure

²² Dr. Constantinus, interview, 3 February 2026.

²³ Dr. Constantinus, interview, 3 February 2026.

²⁴ Interview with the UPTD PPA of Semarang City, 18 February 2026, in South Semarang.

their safety and provide initial assistance. She explained that "in some cases, we conduct direct outreach to the victim's home to ascertain the situation and provide assistance."²⁵ This mechanism shows that, operationally, there are practices in place that seek to shift the paradigm from a fully reactive system to a more responsive approach.

In practice, the Semarang City PPA UPTD does not only handle complaints, but also provides psychological counselling and temporary shelter for victims who require protection. According to the resource person, the shelter is intended to function as a safe and controlled space, where access is limited in order to prevent further risk. As she explained, victims may stay at the shelter throughout their recovery process, while officers regulate external access to maintain their safety.²⁶ Beyond psychological support, victims are also assisted in navigating the legal process. This includes help with filing police reports, facilitating medical examinations without charge, and accompanying victims during court proceedings. These services indicate that, at least at the regional level, protection efforts have been structured in a relatively comprehensive manner.

However, when this account is placed alongside the criticism raised by Dr. Constantinus, the situation appears more nuanced. The issue cannot simply be reduced to whether protection mechanisms exist or not. Rather, it reflects differences in experience, capacity, and systemic integration within the broader legal framework. On the one hand, the experiences of advocates and psychologists show that in certain practices, victims still face burdensome structural and procedural barriers. On the other hand, at the regional implementation level, there are concrete efforts to provide more responsive and accessible protection.

²⁵ UPTD PPA Semarang City, interview, 18 February 2026.

²⁶ UPTD PPA Semarang City, interview, 18 February 2026.

However, interviews with the Semarang City PPA UPTD also revealed that challenges have not been completely eliminated. Sources mentioned that obstacles often arise in coordination with law enforcement officials, especially at the investigation stage. She explained that the implementation of the Sexual Violence Criminal Law is not yet uniform across regions, and there are still differences in practice in the process of evidence gathering.²⁷ This shows that even though assistance services are available, the effectiveness of protection still depends on the integration and consistency of the criminal justice system as a whole.

Thus, a comparison of these two perspectives shows that the issue of protecting victims of violence against women cannot be understood dichotomously as either a total failure or a complete success. What is evident is that there are institutional efforts developing at certain levels, but they still face challenges in terms of equal capacity, consistent implementation of regulations, and integration of inter-agency systems. In this context, victim protection is not only a matter of providing services, but also of building a system that is capable of detecting risks, responding quickly, and monitoring the condition of victims on an ongoing basis before the violence escalates to a fatal level.

The effectiveness of victim protection cannot be assessed solely from the availability of services at the initial reporting stage. What matters equally is whether the criminal justice system, in its entirety, continues to consider the victim's perspective throughout the legal process. Protection, therefore, should not end once assistance is provided, but must extend to the stages of trial, judgment, and even correctional policy.

This becomes particularly relevant when initial support mechanisms are in place, yet the victim or the victim's family continues to face uncertainty regarding justice. In such situations, the issue is no longer

²⁷ UPTD PPA Semarang City, interview, 18 February 2026.

simply about access to services. It shifts to a deeper concern, whether the legal system operates in an integrated and consistent manner. The handling of the Ronald Tannur case, which drew significant public attention, illustrates this complexity.

The case demonstrates that victim protection does not conclude with outreach or legal assistance. It also depends on how courts interpret and apply the law in ways that reflect sensitivity toward victims. The acquittal at the first level of adjudication prompted public scrutiny, particularly regarding the court's assessment of the case. Later revelations concerning bribery in the decision-making process intensified these concerns. This development suggests that the challenges involved were not limited to procedural shortcomings, but extended to questions of institutional integrity and accountability.

Although the Supreme Court subsequently sentenced the perpetrator at the cassation level, the dynamics of the process show that the journey of the victim and her family in obtaining justice was not simple. In addition to the issue of the verdict, the issue of fulfilling the right to restitution and the policy of granting remission to the perpetrator also raised debates about the extent to which the legal system truly considers the interests of victims as a primary consideration. In a press release by Indonesia Femicide Watch, it was highlighted that the victim's perspective in the cassation ruling had not been given full attention, giving the impression that formal justice was not fully in line with the substantive sense of justice for the victim's family.²⁸

This situation cannot be understood solely as the failure of individual

²⁸ Indonesia Femicide Watch, "Remisi Ronald Tannur dan Luputnya Perspektif Korban dalam Putusan Kasasi: Ketidakpekaan Negara terhadap Keadilan Korban Femisida," Jakarta Feminist, 28 Agustus 2025, <https://jakartafeminist.com/rilis-pers-indonesia-femicide-watch-remisi-ronald-tannur-dan-luputnya-perspektif-korban-dalam-putusan-kasasi-ketidakpekaan-negara-terhadap-keadilan-korban-femisida/>.

officials or specific institutions, but rather as a reflection of the complexity of a legal system that has not yet been fully integrated in viewing femicide as a phenomenon of gender-based violence with specific characteristics. When initial protection is available at the local level, but at the trial and correctional policy stages the victim's perspective remains fragmented, there is a gap between protection services and the outcomes of the justice system.

Thus, the systemic impact that arises is not only in the form of delays in the process or procedural imperfections, but also has the potential to affect public trust in the state's commitment to protecting women from fatal violence. The inconsistency in integrating the victim's perspective from the prevention, handling, to the execution of the verdict shows that the protection system and the judicial system are not yet fully operating within a single, integrated framework oriented towards the prevention of repeated violence.

In this context, the issue at hand is no longer simply the existence or absence of services, but how to develop mechanisms for monitoring, documenting, and analysing patterns of violence that can bridge the stages of prevention, handling, and policy evaluation in a sustainable manner. Without such integration, the risk of escalating violence and the recurrence of similar patterns in the future remains open.

In addition to procedural and institutional issues in the judicial process, the way we interpret femicide data also presents its own problems. In an article written by Naila Rizqi Zakiah and Syifana Ayu Maulida in *Project Multatuli*, it is emphasised that femicide victims should not be understood merely as statistics. They write that "they are not just a series of numbers. Femicide victim data is a real reflection of our indifference to

women's lives."²⁹ This statement seems simple, but it highlights a fundamental problem in the way the state and society treat data on violence against women.

Until now, data on murders of women has more often been recorded as part of general murder statistics, without distinguishing whether the deaths were related to power relations, gender-based violence, or a history of previous violence. In fact, when these figures are separated from their context, what is lost is not only information, but also the story of how a woman came to lose her life. An overly administrative approach to recording data risks making these cases appear as isolated incidents, rather than a pattern of recurring and escalating violence.

In this position, data is not merely a tool for documentation, but a reflection of the extent to which the state is able to read and understand patterns of violence against women. When data stops at numbers, without further analysis as a phenomenon of femicide, the potential to prevent more fatal violence becomes increasingly limited. In other words, the problem is not only the number of cases, but how these cases are interpreted and followed up systematically.

This situation cannot be separated from the fact that femicide itself is not yet explicitly recognised in the Indonesian legal system. As stated in the *Project Multatuli* article, "this must still be done because our legal system does not yet recognise femicide. The same applies to the judicial system, which does not provide gender-disaggregated data on murders."³⁰ The absence of normative recognition and disaggregated data means that

²⁹ Naila Rizqi Zakiah dan Syifana Ayu Maulida, "Dibunuh karena Kamu Perempuan: Merekam Femisida Bukan Cuma Angka di Indonesia," *Project Multatuli*, diakses 18 Februari 2026, <https://projectmultatuli.org/dibunuh-karena-kamu-perempuan-merekam-femisida-bukan-cuma-angka-di-indonesia/>.

³⁰ Naila Rizqi Zakiah dan Syifana Ayu Maulida, "Dibunuh karena Kamu Perempuan: Merekam Femisida Bukan Cuma Angka di Indonesia," *Project Multatuli*, diakses 18 Februari 2026, <https://projectmultatuli.org/dibunuh-karena-kamu-perempuan-merekam-femisida-bukan-cuma-angka-di-indonesia/>.

the interpretation of murders of women often stops at the numbers, without developing into a more focused analysis of patterns and prevention policies.

In this context, the need for a monitoring mechanism that specifically documents and analyses cases of femicide becomes increasingly relevant. Femicide Watch, as a system that aims to record, review and publish data related to gender-based killings, offers an approach that focuses not only on numbers, but also on the context and patterns of violence that underlie them. Such a mechanism has the potential to bridge the gap between data recording, victim protection, and the formulation of more comprehensive prevention policies.

Thus, the urgency of establishing Femicide Watch in Indonesia is not solely based on the increasing number of cases of violence against women, but on the need to provide a system capable of interpreting fatal violence as a structural phenomenon that requires an integrated and data-driven response.

The view regarding the urgency of Femicide Watch is also reinforced by Safira Adjani, S.H., as a representative of the UPTD PPA of Semarang City, who assesses that the existence of a special femicide monitoring mechanism is important not only for the government but also for the wider community. According to her, Femicide Watch can serve as a means of raising public awareness that the killing of women cannot always be understood as a common criminal act of murder, but often has a background of gender-based hatred and unequal power relations. In the interview, she said that "femicide watch is very necessary to raise awareness, so that the public knows that the killing of women is not a common murder."³¹

This statement emphasises that the recognition of femicide as a

³¹ UPTD PPA Semarang City, interview, 18 February 2026.

specific category has both symbolic and substantive implications. Symbolically, the use of the term femicide shows that the state recognises the existence of fatal violence that specifically targets women because of their gender identity. Substantively, this recognition has the potential to encourage the formation of more explicit and targeted regulations. She also highlighted that to date, there are no laws that explicitly use the term femicide, so that the murder of women is still classified as ordinary murder within the framework of general criminal law.³²

Furthermore, she argued that if there is a combination of legal regulations that specifically regulate femicide and monitoring mechanisms such as Femicide Watch, then the position of cases of murder against women will become clearer and no longer be viewed as merely individual incidents. "If there are specific regulations and added monitoring innovations such as femicide watch, that would be good, because everything would become clear and no longer be taken lightly," she said.³³ Thus, Femicide Watch is not only understood as a documentation tool, but also as an instrument that can strengthen the social and legal legitimacy that femicide is a serious crime that requires more decisive handling and prevention.

In this context, the urgency of Femicide Watch is not only related to data collection, but also to the formation of collective awareness and policy direction. When femicide is recognised as a specific crime with characteristics different from general murder, then the space for formulating more proportional sanctions and more systematic prevention strategies becomes open.

In the perspective of legal protection theory put forward by Philipus M. Hadjon, legal protection is basically divided into two forms, namely

³² UPTD PPA City of Semarang, interview, 18 February 2026.

³³ UPTD PPA Semarang City, interview, 18 February 2026.

preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection. Preventive legal protection aims to prevent violations through mechanisms of supervision and restriction of power, while repressive legal protection serves to resolve disputes or violations that have occurred through the process of law enforcement.³⁴

When it comes to addressing violence against women, the current system emphasises a repressive approach through criminal proceedings, while integrated preventive mechanisms to identify and anticipate the risk of fatal violence have not yet been systematically developed. This shows that the legal protection provided by the state does not fully address the dimension of prevention. Therefore, instruments are needed that can strengthen the preventive function of the state in protecting women, especially in the context of violence that has the potential to lead to femicide.

D. How does *Femicide Watch* as an implementation of *Sustainable Development Goal 5* prevent cases of femicide in Indonesia?

In the international context, the idea of Femicide Watch is not a stand-alone concept, but part of a global push to strengthen protection for women from gender-based fatal violence. Since 2015, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls under the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has called for the establishment of a mechanism known as *Femicide Watch* or a similar

³⁴ Philipus M. Hadjon, *Perlindungan Hukum bagi Rakyat di Indonesia* (Surabaya: PT Bina Ilmu, 1987), 2–3.

observatory in each country.³⁵ The call aims for countries to not only record the number of murders of women, but also to conduct annual reviews of these cases to identify patterns, risk factors, and weaknesses in legal and policy responses.

In this context, Femicide Watch is understood as an evaluative monitoring instrument. Countries are encouraged to collect data disaggregated by gender, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, the location of the incident, and any history of previous violence. The goal is not merely statistical documentation, but rather to build a basis for analysis that can be used in formulating more effective and evidence-based prevention strategies (*evidence-based policy*). Thus, Femicide Watch positions data as a tool for reading patterns of structural violence, not merely as an annual administrative report.

This view is also reinforced by UN Women, which encourages the establishment of Femicide Watch mechanisms in every country as part of global efforts to end violence against women.³⁶ According to UN Women, this mechanism is important to increase state accountability, improve the quality of national data, and ensure that murders of women are understood in the context of power relations and gender-based discrimination. With a structured monitoring system in place, countries are expected to be able to evaluate their institutional responses more comprehensively.

Furthermore, the urgency of monitoring femicide is also emphasised in the *Global Study on Homicide* published by the United Nations Office on

³⁵ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Femicide Watch Initiative,” accessed 18 February 2026, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-violence-against-women/femicide-watch-initiative>

³⁶ UN Women, “One Femicide Watch in Every Country to End the Shadow Pandemic,” accessed 18 February 2026, <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/events/2022/03/one-femicide-watch-in-every-country-to-end-the-shadow-pandemic>

Drugs and Crime (UNODC).³⁷ In this report, gender-based killings of women are positioned as a phenomenon with its own characteristics, particularly because they often occur in the private sphere and involve the victim's partner or family members.

UNODC emphasizes the importance of standardized statistical frameworks for gender-related killings in order to enable countries to identify patterns and risk factors more accurately. Without gender-disaggregated data and contextual analysis, the structural nature of femicide risks being obscured within general homicide statistics. This condition demonstrates that the absence of a specific monitoring mechanism does not merely create a data gap, but also weakens the State's capacity to formulate preventive policies. Consequently, the development of a structured femicide monitoring system becomes essential not only for documentation purposes, but for policy evaluation and risk prevention.

When linked to the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)** framework, the establishment of Femicide Watch is directly relevant to Goals 5 and **16**. SDG Target 5.2 explicitly calls for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, both in public and private spaces.³⁸ Meanwhile, **Target 16.1** emphasises the importance of reducing all forms of violence and mortality rates due to violence.³⁹ In this case, femicide is the most extreme form of gender-based violence, so the existence of a special monitoring mechanism is part of concrete efforts to implement these two targets.

³⁷ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Global Study on Homicide 2018: Gender-related Killing of Women and Girls* (Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018), https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Booklet_5.pdf

³⁸ United Nations, "Sustainable Development Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls," accessed 18 February 2026, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5>

³⁹ United Nations, "Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions," accessed 18 February 2026, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal16>

Thus, Femicide Watch is not merely an administrative innovation in data collection, but part of a global strategy oriented towards prevention and accountability. Through this mechanism, countries not only declare their normative commitment to protecting women, but also build systems that enable risk identification, evaluation of legal responses, and the formulation of more targeted policies. Within Indonesia, the discourse on Femicide Watch is not merely conceptual. It represents a possible way to connect domestic legal reform with the country's broader commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in translating normative commitments into practical institutional measures.

Understanding the possible implementation of Femicide Watch in Indonesia requires looking at experiences from other jurisdictions that have already established structured monitoring systems. However, this comparison should not be understood as an effort to transplant legal norms directly. Rather, it functions as a reference point for evaluating which aspects may be contextually relevant and adaptable to Indonesia's institutional framework. Several countries, such as Mexico, Spain, Argentina, and the United Kingdom, have developed femicide monitoring models with different characteristics, either through specific legislation or independent observatories. The following is presented in this table:

Country	Legal Basis	Monitoring System	Managing Institution	Key Characteristics
Mexico	Federal Penal Code Article 325 (Femicide Offence). ⁴⁰	Recording of femicide as a specific offence + national data.	Attorney General's Office & INEGI. ⁴¹	Femicide is recognised as a gender-based crime with specific legal indicators.
Spain	Organic Law 1/2004 on Integrated Protection Measures against Gender Violence. ⁴²	National monitoring system for gender-based violence.	Ministry of Equality & State Observatory on Violence against Women. ⁴³	National integrated data + public annual reports.
Argentina	Law No. 26.791 (2012) includes femicide in the Criminal Code + National Registry of Femicidios. ⁴⁴	Observatorio de Femicidios & Registro Nacional.	Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación. ⁴⁵	Official annual report of the Supreme Court on femicide.
United Kingdom	No specific regulation, but there is a Femicide Census. ⁴⁶	Femicide Census (independent database since 2009).	Femicide Census (NGO). ⁴⁷	In-depth analysis of perpetrator-victim relationships and structural patterns.

⁴⁰ Wilson Center, *Official Report on the First National Forum on Femicide: Visions and Solutions* (Washington, DC: Wilson Center, n.d.), https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/media/uploads/documents/OFFICIAL_REPORT_ON_FIRST_NATIONAL_FORUM_FEMICIDE_VISIONS_SOLUTION_S.pdf

⁴¹ National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), *Registered Death Statistics (EDR)*, accessed 18 February 2026, <https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/edr/>.

⁴² España, *Ley Orgánica 1/2004, de 28 de diciembre, de Medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género*, Boletín Oficial del Estado (BOE), <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2004-21760>.

⁴³ Ministerio de Igualdad, Gobierno de España, *Observatorio Estatal de Violencia sobre la Mujer*, diakses 18 Februari 2026, <https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/observatorio/>.

⁴⁴ Argentina, *Ley 26.791 (Modificación al Código Penal – Femicidio)*, Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina, 2012, <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/205000-209999/206018/norma.htm>.

⁴⁵ Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación Argentina, *Registro Nacional de Femicidios de la Justicia Argentina*, diakses 18 Februari 2026, <https://www.csjn.gov.ar/omrecopilacion/omfemicidios/homefemicidios.html>.

⁴⁶ Femicide Census, *Femicide Census Reports*, accessed 18 February 2026, <https://www.femicidecensus.org/>

⁴⁷ United Kingdom, *Homicide Act 1957* (as the legal basis for general homicide), <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/5-6/11>.

Table 3. Comparison of Legal Frameworks and Femicide Monitoring Systems in Several Countries

Based on the comparative table above, it can be seen that the implementation of femicide monitoring in various countries has different approaches, but shows one fundamental similarity, namely the recognition that the killing of women has a gender-based dimension that requires special attention.

Based on practices in several countries such as Mexico, Spain, Argentina, and the United Kingdom, it can be seen that femicide monitoring can be developed through different approaches, but with certain similarities. Mexico and Argentina have taken the path of normative recognition by including femicide as a specific criminal offence in their criminal law, so that the recording and classification of cases is more structured and separate from general murder. Spain, while not always emphasising the term femicide separately in all aspects of its law, has built an integrated monitoring system through a legal framework on gender-based violence that allows for regular and transparent publication of national data. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom demonstrates a different model in which, although there is no explicit offence of femicide, civil society initiatives such as *the Femicide Census* are able to fill the state's void in providing in-depth analysis of patterns of female homicide.

From these four models, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of Femicide Watch does not solely depend on its institutional form or its place in the state structure, but rather on three main elements: first, the existence of recognition, both normative and policy-based, that the killing of women has a specific gender-based dimension; second, the availability of a disaggregated data system capable of recording perpetrator-victim relationships, histories of violence, and the social context behind the incidents; and third, the existence of a mechanism for regular publication and evaluation that enables state accountability. Thus, this comparative

practice shows that Femicide Watch is essentially a combination of legal recognition, data integration, and institutional commitment to transparency, which together form the basis for a more systematic prevention of fatal violence against women. These elements are relevant to consider when designing a contextual model of Femicide Watch for Indonesia.

Findings at the national level and conceptual dialogue on the absence of recognition of femicide require us to look at how the observation and documentation of femicide has been carried out in the non-state sphere and within state institutions themselves. In Indonesia, this monitoring space is currently filled alternately by state institutions such as Komnas Perempuan through its Annual Report (CATAHU), civil society initiatives, for example reports and releases from Jakarta Feminist/Indonesia Femicide Watch, and provincial secondary data managed by DP3AKB (Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan Keluarga Berencana). Examining these three sources is important to understand the extent to which monitoring mechanisms are already in place, what is not yet covered, and how institutionalised Femicide Watch can improve these gaps.

At the state level, Komnas Perempuan, through its Annual Report (CATAHU), has included femicide as one of its monitoring and analysis focuses; this report provides a series of complaint data and indicators that help map femicide trends from year to year. In its annual reports (CATAHU), Komnas Perempuan clearly categorises femicide, including intimate femicide, as a matter that demands particular concern. Over the years, CATAHU has become a key reference for both policymakers and scholars in understanding patterns of violence against women in Indonesia.

Nevertheless, the data presented in CATAHU largely depends on reports submitted by victims or their families. This means that the documentation process remains largely complaint-based. As a result, the breadth and depth of the data are inevitably shaped by factors such as

victims' access to reporting mechanisms and the varying institutional capacities across regions. In this sense, the limitations are not merely technical, but structural.

At the same time, several civil society initiatives have attempted to address the existing monitoring gap. Groups such as Jakarta Feminist and Indonesia Femicide Watch rely on alternative strategies, including systematic media monitoring, independent case tracking, and the development of their own databases. Through these efforts, they are often able to identify patterns of femicide that do not always appear in official statistics. Their reports serve multiple functions. On one level, they generate public awareness and pressure for accountability. On another, they offer methodological insights, by coding perpetrator victim relationships, situating cases within their broader social context, and publishing periodic summaries of findings. These practices, although developed outside formal state institutions, could provide a useful reference if the government intends to institutionalise a national Femicide Watch mechanism.

Meanwhile, data collected at the regional level also reveals potential entry points for integration. For example, recapitulation data from the Central Java Provincial DP3AKB shows that local authorities routinely document cases of violence against women, categorised by type of violence, location, and relationship between victim and perpetrator. However, such data is not consistently framed or analysed through an explicit femicide lens. This gap suggests that the issue is not the absence of data, but rather the absence of a conceptual and analytical framework capable of linking existing records to a more structured national monitoring system.

While the previous section discussed the practice of Femicide Watch in several countries, in the Indonesian context, its implementation design cannot be limited to a mere statistical recording function. Based on the results of an interview with Dr. Constantinus, S.Pi., S.H., S.Psi., M.M., M.Psi., the idea of Femicide Watch that is relevant to Indonesia must be

more comprehensive and deeply rooted. The resource person emphasised that this mechanism should not be understood merely as an instrument for documenting figures, but as a policy innovation that raises collective awareness of gender-based violence and murder. According to him, "if it stops at statistical data, it does not touch on the root of the problem. What must be built is an awareness and culture that rejects violence against women."⁴⁸

From this perspective, Femicide Watch should have a strong preventive dimension, starting with the education sector. Education from an early age is seen as the main foundation for building a culture of anti-violence. The resource person said that values of respect for others, rejection of violence, and awareness of boundaries and protection of the body need to be instilled through the curriculum and educational practices in schools. Thus, Femicide Watch does not only work at the final stage when violence has occurred, but also plays a role in shaping the mindset of the younger generation so that they do not reproduce discriminatory power relations.

In addition to the formal education sector, a community-based approach is also an important element. The resource person suggested that social spaces such as integrated health service posts, family welfare movements, and community forums be used as mediums for socialisation and education regarding violence against women. He gave the analogy that just as the government is able to mobilise the community through public campaigns such as "Grebek Jentik" or the anti-drug movement, awareness of femicide can also be built through a similar systematic and sustainable approach. In this context, posyandu and PKK cadres occupy a strategic position beyond their conventional roles in health and family welfare services. Because they work closely with families at the community level, they are often among the first to observe changes or warning signs within

⁴⁸ Dr. Constantinus, interview, 3 February 2026

households. This proximity creates an opportunity to involve them more actively in efforts to prevent violence against women.

From an institutional perspective, the resource person stressed that the formation of a Femicide Watch team should not follow a strictly sectoral model. According to her, addressing femicide cannot rely on a single institutional approach. It requires collaboration across different fields, including law, psychology, education, information technology, management, medicine, and sociology. Such collaboration is important because femicide is not merely a legal issue. It also involves psychological trauma, social dynamics, patterns of risk, and the management of accurate data. Without cross-disciplinary coordination, any monitoring system risks becoming fragmented and ineffective. For this reason, Femicide Watch should function as a coordinating platform that connects various sectors, rather than being treated as just another administrative body within the bureaucracy.

Another issue that deserves attention is the accessibility of information. The resource person compared this to public campaigns on drugs or illegal cigarettes, which are commonly promoted through banners, posters, and other forms of public media. In his view, information on how to report violence against women should receive the same level of visibility and clarity. He also emphasised that campaign materials must clearly include contact details, so that the public understands where and how reports can be submitted. If reporting channels are unclear or difficult to access, the monitoring mechanism will not function effectively, regardless of how well it is designed. Transparency and responsiveness, therefore, become essential elements in supporting prevention efforts.

Even so, the proposed design cannot operate effectively without sufficient regulatory support. The resource person pointed out that a Femicide Watch mechanism must be grounded in a clear legal framework so that it carries institutional legitimacy and defined authority. Without

such a basis, coordination between agencies may remain informal and inconsistent. He also highlighted that the process of handling reports should not become overly complicated or burdensome. Assistance must be available, procedures should be streamlined, and cases need to be followed through until completion. In this regard, Femicide Watch should not be understood merely as a system for collecting data, but as a mechanism that ensures each report of violence receives proper response and follow-up aimed at protecting victims.

Taken together, the resource person's views suggest that the implementation of Femicide Watch in Indonesia cannot be partial or sectoral. It needs to address prevention, education, institutional reform, and law enforcement at the same time. In other words, the mechanism should work across multiple levels rather than focusing solely on documentation. With this broader understanding, Femicide Watch should not be reduced to a data observatory. It carries the potential to function as a tool that supports structural change, particularly in strengthening protection systems and preventing recurring patterns of violence against women.

If SDG 5 calls for the elimination of violence against women and a reduction in deaths resulting from such violence, the discussion should move beyond the mere existence of legal regulations. The more pressing issue is whether the state possesses a system that can recognise warning signs and intervene before violence escalates into fatal outcomes. In this regard, Femicide Watch becomes practically significant. It should not be understood only as a formal expression of commitment to SDG 5. Rather, it can function as an operational mechanism through which the state identifies patterns of risk, reviews institutional responses, and detects vulnerable areas and groups in a more structured and evidence-based way.

In contrast to approaches that focus primarily on law enforcement after violence has already occurred, Femicide Watch is intended to operate

at several interconnected stages. It seeks to strengthen preventive efforts, monitor ongoing patterns of violence, and evaluate institutional responses over time. Because of this broader orientation, Femicide Watch should not be reduced to a mere data repository. Its function lies in supporting policy development and enabling measurable institutional accountability through systematic review and analysis.

When viewed from the perspective of **SDG 16**, the establishment of a Femicide Watch mechanism is closely related to the broader issue of institutional capacity. Strengthening institutions does not only concern the creation of new bodies, but also the way different sectors work together. Collaboration between legal institutions, psychological services, educational actors, health providers, and information technology specialists allows the response to gender-based violence to become more comprehensive. Such coordination can also improve accountability. When data is managed transparently and reporting channels are clearly communicated, public confidence in state institutions is more likely to grow. In this sense, the implementation of Femicide Watch is not limited to punishing perpetrators after violence occurs.

In the Indonesian context, Femicide Watch represents an effort to translate the commitments of SDG 5 and **SDG 16** into concrete institutional practice. These goals require more than formal recognition; they demand a system capable of monitoring patterns of violence and evaluating state responses. In this sense, Femicide Watch functions as a structured, data-based mechanism that supports prevention and policy correction. Its value lies not in symbolism, but in enabling the state to consistently assess risks and strengthen the protection of women from fatal violence.

E. Conclusion

The analysis demonstrates that Indonesian law and institutional practice have not yet explicitly recognised femicide as a distinct form of gender-based killing. As a result, the current monitoring system remains fragmented. Although regulations on the protection of women exist and institutions such as Komnas Perempuan and regional governments collect data on violence, femicide is still treated within general homicide statistics rather than as a specific structural phenomenon requiring focused analysis.

The development of a Femicide Watch mechanism would address this gap. Beyond documentation, such a mechanism could assist the state in identifying recurring patterns of violence, reviewing institutional responses, and strengthening preventive strategies grounded in reliable data. Comparative experiences from other jurisdictions indicate that effective monitoring depends on clear legal foundations, gender-disaggregated data, and institutional commitment to coordination and transparency.

In the Indonesian context, the establishment of Femicide Watch may also serve as a practical step toward implementing SDG 5 and **SDG 16**. However, its effectiveness would depend on a comprehensive design that integrates prevention, accessible reporting channels, victim assistance, and cross-sectoral collaboration supported by a defined regulatory basis.

For this reason, it is reasonable for the government to consider formalising a Femicide Watch mechanism through specific regulation or by strengthening existing legal instruments. Integration of national data systems and constructive involvement of civil society would be essential. Such measures would not only improve the accuracy of monitoring, but also contribute to a more accountable and prevention-oriented system for the protection of women from fatal violence.

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