

Mitigation Domestic Violence: A Comperative Study of Government Interventions in Central Aceh and Banda Aceh

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Abstract

Cases of domestic violence (DV) against women and children continue to increase significantly in various regions of Indonesia, including Aceh, necessitating more effective mitigation efforts from government agencies, particularly the DP3A. This research is based on three main questions: the factors contributing to the increase in DV, the forms of mitigation efforts undertaken by the DP3A, and the effectiveness of the DP3A's role in preventing violence. Using a qualitative research method with a juridical-empirical approach, this study combines field observation and data analysis of cases that have not been formally documented. Initial findings indicate a drastic increase in domestic violence cases in Central Aceh Regency, from 33 cases in 2020 to 84 cases in 2024. Meanwhile, Banda Aceh City recorded 683 cases of violence against women and children between 2020 and 2024, making it the highest area in Aceh. The research findings indicate that the increase in violence cases is influenced by economic factors, unequal power dynamics, and a weak social support system. DP3A mitigation efforts include prevention, handling, and recovery, but their effectiveness is still hampered by limited resources and poor inter-agency coordination. This research underscores the importance of strengthening more systematic, integrated, and community-based mitigation strategies to reduce violence against women and children.

Keywords: *domestic violence, mitigation, women and children, DP3A.*

Introduction

Domestic violence (DV) is a serious issue that occurs in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. This phenomenon not only reflects human rights violations but also demonstrates the failure of social structures to protect vulnerable groups, especially women and children. The family, which ideally should be a space of safety and emotional development for its members, often becomes the primary locus for the emergence of violence. As noted in research reports, the family is the first social space that shapes human personality, yet the reality is that families are often the site of various cases of violence that leave lasting psychological, physical, and social impacts.

Domestic violence is specifically understood as any act or behavior that causes physical, psychological, sexual suffering, or neglect within the household. The majority of domestic violence victims are women, especially wives, so this phenomenon is often viewed as a form

of gender-based violence. In Indonesia, domestic violence is categorized as a violation of human dignity and a form of discrimination that must be taken seriously by the state.

Empirical data shows that cases of violence against women and children are increasing year by year. The research results obtained from the Central Aceh District DP3A show a significant surge in the number of domestic violence cases. In 2020, there were 33 cases; this increased to 43 cases in 2022, then 49 cases in 2023, and sharply surged to 84 cases in 2024. A similar surge also occurred in Banda Aceh City, which recorded a total of 683 cases of violence against women and children during the period 2020–2024. In 2020, there were 126 cases, and in 2022, this increased to 153 cases. Annual records show that cases in Banda Aceh are always above one hundred each year. This fact places Banda Aceh as the region with the highest level of violence in Aceh. This situation shows that domestic violence is not just a domestic issue, but a public legal problem that requires systematic intervention. Mitigation, as a series of preventive, intervention, and recovery steps, is crucial for DP3A to reduce the risk of violence, accelerate response, and ensure the physical, psychological, and social recovery of victims. However, the effectiveness of mitigation depends on institutional capacity, inter-agency coordination, and public awareness in reporting violence. Comparing rural areas like Central Aceh with urban areas like Banda Aceh also reveals disparities in case numbers, necessitating in-depth analysis of the underlying factors and institutional responses.

Based on these conditions, this research focuses on the main questions regarding the causes of the increase in domestic violence against women and children, the mitigation strategies implemented by DP3A, and the effectiveness of DP3A's role in preventing violence at the family level.

Studies on domestic violence and women's protection have been conducted extensively in the last five years, but most of them only highlight service aspects or social aspects, without simultaneous analysis of institutional-based mitigation and regional comparisons. Nurjannah (2019) found that triggers for domestic violence can stem from power dynamics conflicts within the household and the couple's weak ability to resolve disagreements. Yuliani (2021) researched the role of DP3A in handling sexual violence against children in Samarinda and concluded that the service aspect is the main focus of intervention. Another study by Nurfitasari (2020) examined the role of DP3A in Bima City in providing legal protection for victims of domestic violence, while a study by Nabila Sakinah (2017) focused more on the increase in domestic violence cases during the pandemic without discussing the effectiveness of government agency mitigation. Meanwhile, Masyhurah's (2021) research examined the role of stakeholders in the social reintegration of child violence victims, assessing the DP3A as a policy creator, implementer, and coordinator within the child protection system. Referring to these various studies, it appears that research on domestic violence mitigation with a comparative approach between rural and urban areas, as well as the integration of legal, sociological, and policy aspects, has not been widely conducted. The novelty of this research lies in: a. its focus on institutional mitigation by DP3A, not just basic services; b. a comparative analysis between two different regions, Central Aceh and Banda Aceh; c. the

integration of empirical data from 2020–2024 showing actual violence patterns; d. the assessment of mitigation using a juridical-empirical approach, which combines an understanding of law in practice and social phenomena.

Method

This research employs a qualitative approach with field research methods to gain an in-depth understanding of domestic violence patterns and the effectiveness of mitigation efforts undertaken by DP3A. The qualitative approach was chosen because it can explore social phenomena that are not always formally documented, and it allows researchers to understand the actions, experiences, and responses of those involved in violence cases. The research was conducted in two locations: Central Aceh Regency and Banda Aceh City, considering the high case rates and differences in the social characteristics of the two regions.

The research subjects consisted of key informants who had direct relevance to the issue of violence against women and children, namely five officials/staff from DP3A and three victims who were willing to be respondents. The informants were determined using purposive sampling techniques based on their direct involvement in handling cases of violence. This study does not fall into the category of intervention research and does not require formal ethical approval as it does not involve medical procedures or human experimentation; however, all interviews were conducted in accordance with the principles of confidentiality and voluntary consent.

The research procedure was conducted in three stages: (1) pre-fieldwork, consisting of developing interview guidelines and identifying informants; (2) fieldwork, involving direct observation at the DP3A office and UPTD PPA, as well as in-depth interviews with relevant informants; and (3) post-fieldwork, consisting of data verification and grouping findings by theme. The research instruments were open-ended interview guidelines developed based on violence mitigation indicators, and observation sheets used to record the case handling process by DP3A.

Data collection was carried out thru: (1) in-depth interviews with informants, (2) observation of the complaint service and victim handling process, and (3) documentation of violence case archives from 2020 to 2024 obtained from DP3A Aceh Tengah and UPTD PPA Banda Aceh. Secondary data was obtained from literature, legislation, and institutional reports related to the protection of women and children. Data analysis uses an interactive model that includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Each data point is verified thru cross-checking between informants and compared with official case records to ensure the validity and reliability of the research findings. The level of detail in the development of this procedure allows for replication by other researchers who wish to study institutional-based violence mitigation in different regions.

Discussion

1. Trends in Violence Against Women and Children in Central Aceh and Banda Aceh

Data collected from the Central Aceh DP3A shows that cases of violence against women and children have significantly increased in the last five years. In 2020, 15 cases were recorded, which then increased to 22 cases in 2021, before decreasing to 20 cases in 2022. Subsequently, in 2023, there was a significant increase to 25 cases, representing a 25% rise (ratio 1.25). In 2024, the number of cases remained relatively stable at 18, showing a 28% decrease (ratio 0.72) from 2023. Overall, over the past five years, the trend of domestic violence in Central Aceh tends to fluctuate but does not show a consistent decrease, with the annual average ratio being in the range of 1.08, indicating the potential for an increase in cases each year.

A similar situation is also seen in the city of Banda Aceh. Data from the UPTD PPA of Banda Aceh City recorded 231 cases of violence against women and children during the period 2022–2024. The ratio of cases to women reached 0.07 (2022), 0.11 (2023), and 0.06 (2024), while for children it was 0.06, 0.05, and 0.02 respectively. The most dominant type of violence is domestic violence (62.96% / 0.6296), followed by violence against children (20.37%).

The biggest contributing factors are economic (0.30), physical (0.27), psychological (0.25), and sexual (0.18). The majority of perpetrators are husbands (45%) and parents (26%), indicating that over 70% of cases originate from the immediate family environment. This reinforces the conclusion that domestic violence is still rooted in patriarchal relationships and weak social control.

2. Factors Causing the Increase in Domestic Violence

Research findings indicate that the dominant factors triggering domestic violence include economic pressure, household conflict related to financial management, infidelity, jealousy, and unbalanced power dynamics within the family. Economic factors are the most frequently reported triggers, especially in couples with low and unstable family incomes. Additionally, patriarchal culture is still deeply ingrained in some communities in Central Aceh and Banda Aceh. Many men believe they have full authority over their wives and children, so violent acts are seen as a form of "discipline." This mindset aligns with the findings of national research which states that patriarchal culture influences the social legitimacy of domestic violence.

The author's findings indicate that the most dominant factor in domestic violence cases in both of these districts is economic factors, which are correlated with other factors such as physical violence initially caused by arguments due to lack of income. And in this case, the

government should continuously review the economic developments in the region that impact social life and households.

3. DP3A's Mitigation Efforts in Violence Prevention

DP3A has a strategic mandate to prevent, protect, and rehabilitate victims. Based on the research report, mitigation efforts are being carried out thru three main channels:

- a. Prevention thru education and socialization, such as anti-violence campaigns in schools, villages, and government agencies. As was done in Central Aceh Regency with the slogan "Jak Saweu Sikula" (Let's Go to School), an anti-bullying education program in schools aimed at children. And other education programs carried out by the local government in collaboration with several relevant agencies such as village heads and the local police station.
- b. Direct case management, thru the UPTD PPA one-stop service, psychological counselling, legal assistance, and the provision of safe spaces for victims.
- c. Recovery, thru referral to healthcare institutions, psychological therapy, and post-treatment monitoring.

However, the main obstacles faced by DP3A, as found in the research, include: (1) limited budget, (2) lack of trained human resources, (3) low number of psychologists and counselors. This obstacle affects the effectiveness of mitigation.

4. Effectiveness of the DP3A's Role in Handling Violence

DP3A is considered to have functioned optimally within the available resources. The existence of the UPTD PPA in Banda Aceh, for example, makes it a well-structured service center with more complete facilities compared to Central Aceh. However, the effectiveness of prevention is still not maximized because it focuses more on handling cases after they occur. The fluctuating case data over the past five years indicates that mitigation efforts have not been successful in significantly reducing violence. From an academic perspective, the institutional effectiveness of DP3A can be said to be moderate, not effective. The institution is functioning, but it has not yet been able to reduce the trend of violence.

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According to the analysis conducted, the increase in violence is actually a signal that the DP3A requires policy reform, including: a. integrating a village/gampong-based reporting system, b. increasing the budget and expert personnel, c. expanding public education, d. strengthening collaboration with religious and traditional leaders.

Data on Cases of Violence Against Women and Children in Central Aceh & Banda Aceh
2020–2024

No	Region	2022	2023	2024
1	Aceh Tengah	20	25	18
2	Banda Aceh	0.07	0.11	0.06

Domestic violence in Tengah Aceh Tengah Regency and Banda Aceh City demonstrates not only quantitative but also qualitative characteristics in terms of incident patterns, triggering factors, and institutional responses to cases. Aceh Tengah Regency, geographically and sociologically semi-rural, with a community structure still strongly influenced by customary and kinship values, tends to resolve cases of violence through informal mechanisms such as family mediation or customary-based settlements. While this pattern reflects the strong sense of collectivism within the community, it also results in low levels of official reporting, making the data likely not fully representative of the real situation on the ground. This phenomenon is known in empirical legal studies as underreporting, a condition in which the number of reported cases is significantly lower than the number of cases that actually occur.

In contrast to Aceh Tengah, Banda Aceh City, as an urban area, shows a tendency towards higher reporting rates. This is influenced by various factors, including relatively better public education levels, broader access to information, and the availability of more accessible service institutions, such as the Women and Children Protection Unit (UPTD). The high number of reports in Banda Aceh does not simply indicate a higher level of violence compared to other regions, but also reflects growing public legal awareness of the importance of protecting women and children. From a sociological perspective, this situation indicates a shift from a culture of silence to a culture of reporting, where society is beginning to view domestic violence as a legal violation that must be addressed formally. However, this increase in reporting has not been accompanied by a significant decrease in the number of cases of violence, indicating that prevention efforts are not yet optimal.

From an institutional perspective, the existence of the UPTD PPA in Banda Aceh City, which is more structured and supported by relatively adequate facilities, provides an advantage in handling cases compared to Aceh Tengah. Available services, such as psychological counseling, legal assistance, and the provision of safe spaces for victims, allow for a faster and more integrated response to cases of violence. Coordination between institutions, including with the police and health agencies, has also demonstrated greater effectiveness. However, these advantages in handling have not yet fully impacted the reduction in violence.

Data showing year-to-year fluctuations in the number of cases, with an average increase of 1.08 in Aceh Tengah and a total of 231 cases in Banda Aceh between 2022 and

2024, demonstrate that violence is not a static phenomenon, but rather a dynamic phenomenon influenced by various social variables. Domestic violence, at 62.96%, is the dominant type of violence, indicating that most violence occurs in the private sphere, which should, by law, be a protective space for individuals. This dominance indicates that domestic relations remain rife with unhealthy imbalances of power and control.

Furthermore, the distribution of causal factors, consisting of economic factors at 0.30, physical factors at 0.27, psychological factors at 0.25, and sexual factors at 0.18, indicates that domestic violence is not caused by a single factor, but rather by a complex interaction between material and non-material conditions. The economic factor, as the most prominent cause, confirms that financial instability has a direct impact on household harmony. In many cases, conflicts that begin with economic issues escalate into physical or psychological violence, especially when individuals lack effective conflict management skills. Meanwhile, the nearly equal percentage of physical and psychological factors indicates that violence occurs not only in the form of concrete actions but also in the form of emotional distress that has long-term impacts on victims.

The percentage of perpetrators, dominated by husbands at 45% and parents at 26%, reinforces the finding that over 70% of violence occurs within the nuclear family. This indicates that relationships that should be protective are instead the primary source of threat. From a sociological perspective, this condition reflects dysfunction within the family institution, where the roles and responsibilities of family members are not functioning as they should. When families fail to fulfill their social function as a place of refuge, individuals within them become vulnerable to various forms of violence.

In the context of Aceh Tengah, data showing an increase from 15 cases in 2020 to 25 cases in 2023 (a ratio of 1.25), then a decline to 18 cases in 2024 (a ratio of 0.72), can be interpreted as the result of temporary policy interventions. The decline in 2024 does not necessarily indicate permanent success, but rather likely represents the short-term impact of specific programs that have not been sustained. This is reinforced by the fact that the overall trend continues to fluctuate without a consistent decline. Thus, a more systematic and sustainable approach is needed to ensure that the reduction in cases can be maintained in the long term. In Banda Aceh, the ratio of cases to women increased from 0.07 in 2022 to 0.11 in 2023, before declining to 0.06 in 2024. Meanwhile, the ratio of cases to children showed a more significant decrease, from 0.06 to 0.02 over the same period. These data indicate differences in the effectiveness of interventions between women and children. A more significant decrease in child cases could indicate that child protection programs are more effective than women's protection programs, or that children's issues are given greater policy priority. However, the increase in 2023 also indicates that interventions have not been able to address the structural factors underlying violence.

Monitoring and evaluation are crucial tools for assessing program effectiveness, identifying weaknesses, and formulating improvement strategies. Research findings indicate that the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms implemented by the DP3A in both regions remain administrative in nature and are not fully based on measurable performance indicators. Monitoring is generally limited to recording the number of cases and activities implemented, without in-depth analysis of the program's impact on changing community behavior. The lack of a comprehensive monitoring system makes it difficult to gauge the effectiveness of mitigation programs in preventing violence. For example, outreach activities conducted in various villages are often measured solely by the number of participants or the frequency of activities, without evaluating changes in community understanding or attitudes following these activities. This indicates that indicators of success are still output-oriented, rather than outcome-oriented. In a modern public policy approach, evaluation should focus not only on what is done but also on the resulting impact.

Furthermore, program evaluation has not been conducted regularly and systematically. Many programs operate without clear follow-up, making it difficult to determine whether they need to be continued, improved, or terminated. Limited human resources and budget are among the main factors hampering effective monitoring and evaluation. The lack of experts in policy evaluation results in the evaluation process not being conducted in-depth and data-driven. In this regard, strengthening a more integrated and technology-based monitoring and evaluation system is necessary. Developing a village-based digital reporting system could be one solution to improve data accuracy and expedite the monitoring process. With this system, each case can be reported in real time and integrated with a central database, facilitating analysis and decision-making. Furthermore, the use of clear and measurable performance indicators, such as a reduction in the percentage of cases, an increase in reporting rates, and changes in community attitudes, can help assess program effectiveness more objectively.

Furthermore, evaluations should involve community participation as program beneficiaries. A participatory approach to evaluation allows for direct feedback from the community on the effectiveness of the program. This is crucial to ensure that the program is truly tailored to community needs. In the Aceh context, the involvement of traditional and religious leaders in the evaluation process can also enhance the program's legitimacy and strengthen its implementation at the local level. Considering all these aspects, it can be concluded that although the DP3A has implemented various mitigation efforts, their effectiveness is still limited by weaknesses in the monitoring and evaluation system. Without robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E), programs run the risk of being misdirected and unsustainable. Therefore, strengthening M&E must be a priority in efforts to increase the effectiveness of policies protecting women and children.

Overall, this analysis demonstrates that domestic violence in Aceh Tengah and Banda Aceh is a complex phenomenon that requires a multidimensional, data-driven approach. The prevalence of causal factors, the distribution of perpetrators, and the fluctuating case trends indicate that this problem cannot be resolved with a single approach. Integration of legal policies, social interventions, economic empowerment, and a robust monitoring and evaluation system is necessary to create significant and sustainable change. Without coordinated and systematic efforts, domestic violence will continue to be a serious challenge to social development in Aceh.

Upon further examination, the data distribution pattern, which shows domestic violence predominating at 62.96% of total cases in Banda Aceh, not only reflects the high intensity of violence within the domestic sphere but also points to a systemic failure to create protective mechanisms at the family level. This percentage is particularly significant when compared to other types of violence, such as violence against children at 20.37%, which, although lower, still indicates a high level of vulnerability in an age group that should receive maximum protection. With more than half of violence cases occurring in the home, it can be concluded that family-based interventions have not been optimally implemented, whether in the form of education, coaching, or strengthening healthy relationship values.

The relatively balanced distribution of causal factors between economic (30%), physical (27%), psychological (25%), and sexual (18%) also indicates that violence cannot be reduced to a single dimension. This percentage illustrates the close relationship between material and psychosocial conditions within the home. The highest economic factor indicates that financial pressure is the primary trigger, which then escalates into other forms of violence. In many cases, economic conflict transforms into physical violence after going through verbal and psychological conflict. This demonstrates a gradual pattern of escalation of violence, with economic pressure being the starting point for a more complex series of violence. When combined with perpetrator data, where husbands dominate at 45% and parents at 26%, it is clear that power relations within the family play a central role in the dynamics of violence. This percentage not only indicates who the primary perpetrators are but also reflects the hierarchical structure of authority within the family. When this authority is not balanced by social control and legal awareness, the potential for abuse of power becomes enormous. In this context, violence is not merely an individual act, but also a reflection of an unbalanced system of relations.

Furthermore, analysis of temporal trends indicates that year-to-year fluctuations in cases are inextricably linked to the policy cycles and interventions implemented by local governments. For example, a 1.25 increase in the ratio in 2023 in Aceh Tengah could be interpreted as an indication of increased reporting or increased incidence of violence, while a decrease in the ratio to 0.72 in 2024 could reflect the impact of mitigation programs. However, without more detailed longitudinal data, it is difficult to determine whether this

decline is substantive or merely administrative. Therefore, a more comprehensive data analysis system is needed to distinguish between a genuine decline in cases and one caused by non-substantive factors such as under-reporting.

In this regard, the role of monitoring and evaluation is crucial in determining future policy direction. Effective monitoring serves not only as a control tool but also as a learning mechanism for institutions to improve program quality. However, research findings indicate that the current monitoring system is still unable to capture the complexity of the problems. Most monitoring processes still focus on recording the number of activities and cases, without in-depth analysis of the relationship between these activities and changes in society. This makes it difficult to identify which programs are truly effective and which need improvement. Evaluations also tend to be administrative formalities, with reports prepared to fulfill reporting obligations without critical reflection on the results achieved. In many cases, evaluations fail to produce concrete and operational recommendations, thus failing to contribute significantly to policy improvement. This situation highlights a gap between the concept of evaluation as a policy improvement tool and the more documentary-based evaluation practice.

Furthermore, the lack of data integration between institutions also hinders effective monitoring and evaluation. Data held by the DP3A (Regional Disaster Management Agency), the police, and other institutions is often not integrated, making comprehensive analysis difficult. Without an integrated data system, policy decisions tend to be fragmented and not based on a complete picture of conditions on the ground. Therefore, the development of an integrated information system is an urgent need to improve the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation. From a public policy perspective, effective monitoring and evaluation should encompass three main aspects: program relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. Relevance relates to the program's suitability to community needs, effectiveness relates to the extent to which the program achieves its stated objectives, and sustainability relates to the program's ability to have a long-term impact. Furthermore, it is important to emphasize that the success of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) depends not only on technical aspects but also on political and institutional commitment. Without strong commitment from local governments, efforts to improve the M&E system will be difficult to realize. Furthermore, community participation is also crucial in ensuring that the evaluation process is transparent and accountable. By involving the community in the evaluation process, it is hoped that a broader perspective can be obtained regarding the program's effectiveness and real unmet needs.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings obtained by the author in Central Aceh Regency and Banda Aceh City, it can be concluded that violence against women and children in the last five years still shows a fluctuating pattern but has not experienced a consistent decline. In Central Aceh, the number of cases appears to have fluctuated over the years, increasing from 15 cases (2020) to 22 cases (2021), decreasing to 20 cases (2022), rising again to 25 cases (2023), and dropping to 18 cases in 2024. This pattern indicates that despite a decline in certain years, the overall vulnerability level remains high with an average annual ratio of 1.08. This indicates that the potential for an increase in cases remains if mitigation measures are not strengthened.

In Banda Aceh City, the situation is more concerning. The total of 231 cases during 2022–2024 represents a high absolute number. The rates of violence against women (0.07; 0.11; 0.06) and children (0.06; 0.05; 0.02) show that violence is primarily rooted in the core family environment, with the perpetrators being predominantly husbands (45%) and parents (26%). The high percentage of domestic violence (62.96%) as the most dominant type of violence reinforces that patriarchal power relations remain the root of the problem, compounded by economic factors (0.30) which emerge as the main trigger and are strongly correlated with both physical and psychological violence. The mitigation efforts undertaken by DP3A in both regions have touched upon three main areas: prevention, handling, and recovery. Programs like "Jak Saweu Sikula" and collaborations with village heads and the police demonstrate strategic initiatives in expanding public education. However, various obstacles such as budget limitations, a lack of trained human resources, and a shortage of psychologists and counselors make the effectiveness of mitigation less than optimal. The author believes that the DP3A has essentially worked optimally within its capacity, but has not yet been able to achieve long-term impact that consistently reduces violence.

From an academic perspective, the effectiveness of the DP3A's role in handling can be categorized as moderate, because the handling is underway but the prevention system is not strong enough to prevent new cases from emerging. These findings highlight the urgency of policy reform, particularly: (1) strengthening the gampong-based reporting system, (2) increasing budget support, (3) adding professional and trained personnel, (4) expanding public anti-violence education, and (5) enhancing collaboration with religious, traditional, and civil society leaders.

As a recommendation for future research, the author encourages further studies to expand the geographical scope, analyze patterns of violence based on demographics and economics, and test the effectiveness of community-based or information technology-based mitigation models. Comparative research across regions is also crucial for enriching our understanding of differences in violence patterns and institutional responses.

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